

# ANALYSIS OF FLOUTING MAXIMS FOUND IN THE 2024 INDONESIAN VICE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

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## Abstrak

Bahasa merupakan salah satu instrumen yang digunakan manusia untuk menyampaikan gagasan, perasaan, dan pikiran dengan jelas dalam komunikasi. Komunikasi dapat dikatakan jelas dan efektif apabila mematuhi aturan kooperatif. Namun terkadang terjadi beberapa pelanggaran maksim dalam percakapan, oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengklarifikasi serta mengungkap alasan pelanggaran maksim oleh calon wakil presiden Indonesia. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam pengumpulan data terkait pelanggaran maksim oleh calon wakil presiden Indonesia dalam debat wakil presiden Indonesia 2024 melalui dokumentasi dan menggunakan teori prinsip kooperatif oleh Grice dan teori tutur kata oleh Searle untuk analisis data. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya 11 pelanggaran. Pelanggaran maksim yang terjadi adalah 3 (27.27%) pelanggaran maksim kualitas, 5(45.45%) pelanggaran maksim kuantitas, 2(18.18%) pelanggaran maksim hubungan, dan 1(9.1%) pelanggaran maksim sikap. Alasan pelanggaran maksim karena untuk memberikan informasi tambahan, menyatakan klaim, menunjukkan pemahaman dengan memberikan saran, dan menunjukkan sarkasme. Penelitian ini menekankan pada pentingnya kepatuhan dalam menaati aturan kooperatif agar terbentuknya komunikasi yang baik dalam debat.

**Kata Kunci:** Pragmatik, Speech Act, Pelanggaran Maksim

## Abstract

Language is one of the instruments that humans use to convey ideas, feelings and thoughts clearly in communication. Communication can be said to be clear and effective if it complies with cooperative principles. However, sometimes there are flouting maxims in communications, therefore this research aims to clarify and reveal the functions for flouting maxims by the Indonesian vice-presidential candidate. This research applies a qualitative descriptive method. Documentation method used in collecting data related to flouting maxims by Indonesian vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential debate. This research using the theory of cooperative principles by Grice and speech theory by Searle for data analysis. The analysis results showed that there were 11 violations. The maxim violations that occurred were 3 (27.27%) flouting maxims of quality, 5 (45.45%) louting maxims of quantity, 2 (18.18%) louting maxims of relation, and 1 (9.1%) louting maxim of manner. The functions for flouting maxim are to provide additional information, state a claim, show understanding by giving suggestions, and show sarcasm. This research emphasizes the importance of compliance in obeying cooperative rules so that good communication can be formed in debates.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Speech Act, Flouting Maxim

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Debates, particularly in the field of politics, have gained special attention. The presidential candidate debate and the vice-presidential debate, draws significant attention from the public because it occurs only once every five years. This debate allows the public to learn more about the presidential or vice-

presidential candidates' ideas, resolutions, visions, and missions. The communication interaction of debate participants is an intriguing issue for study in the field of linguistics.

In the context of political debate, one of the goals of the debate is to convey the vision, mission, policies and solutions clearly and effectively. A successful communication is communication that can express the goal of the conversation without causing misconceptions. To get a clear understanding of communication, the principle of cooperation in communication must be applied. According to Grice (1975: 45), communication is a cooperative activity in which you must give the appropriate conversational contribution at the time required by the agreed-upon purpose or direction of the communication in which you are participating. According to Grice's notion of the principle of cooperation, the presence of maxims in a conversation, the cooperative principles has four maxims: (1) The maxim of quality emphasizes truth in words, advising speakers not to speak differently from reality; (2) The maxim of quantity explains that the speaker must speak as much as necessary, providing appropriate portions of information; (3) the maxim of relation expects the speaker to speak in accordance with the context of the conversation; and (4) the maxim of manner states that the speaker must speak clearly and consistently to avoid ambiguity.

However, in a conversation, the speaker and the listener might violate the maxim, which is known as the flouting maxim. According to Cutting & Fordyce (2020), a flouting maxim is a circumstance in which the speaker does not follow the norms of the maxim. By violating the maxim, the speaker seems not to cooperate. The cause of flouting maxims can be because there are hidden intentions and reasons that the speaker wants to express. Violations can occur because the vice-presidential candidate has a desire to provide more in-depth information about a topic, makes insinuations or sarcasm towards the person he is speaking to, shows understanding by making suggestions, or makes claims. In this case, Searle (1979) said about speech act theory "the theory of speech act starts with the assumption that certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, are the minimal unit of human communication rather than a sentence or other expression.". Searle describes speech acts illocutionary acts more broadly into 5: assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative. By using this theory, the reasons for flouting maxims in the vice-presidential debate can be explained. Examples of flouting maxim found in the 2024 Indonesia vice-presidential debate.

**GRR:** *Baik terima kasih, ini karena Prof Mahfud ahli hukum, bagaimana regulasi untuk carbon capture and storage?*

*Alright, thank you. Since Prof. Mahfud is a legal expert, how would regulations for carbon capture and storage be formulated?*

**MMD:** *Baik, Mas Gibran yang terhormat. Regulasi, jika ditangani oleh ahli regulasi, tidak harus*

*secara spesifik mengatur setiap detail, kecuali jika proyek pembuatan regulasi tersebut sudah ada. Dalam pembuatan regulasi, perlu dipertimbangkan bagaimana prosedurnya, pembuatan naskah akademiknya, dan penyesuaian dengan kasus-kasus yang relevan, seperti RKPI dalam ilmu RUU. Contohnya, jika regulasi sudah ada, pertimbangkan bagaimana mengoptimalkan peluangnya, kapasitas lembaganya, komunikasi publiknya, dan ideologinya. Hal ini merujuk pada konsep dan prosedur. Inilah yang akan kita buat, seperti saat mengatur regulasi tentang karbon dan topik lainnya. Namun, yang terpenting bagi saya adalah adanya sistem pengawasan keuangan dalam apa pun yang kita bangun. Mungkin Mas Gibran sudah tahu atau belum, pada tanggal 9 Desember kemarin telah diterapkan sistem SIPD yang terkait dengan APBN dan lainnya, sehingga uang dapat dipantau mulai dari perencanaan hingga evaluasi. Inilah pedoman utamanya, menurut pendapat saya.*

*Well, respected Mr. Gibran. Regulations, when handled by regulatory experts, don't necessarily have to specify every detail, unless the regulation-making project already exists. **In making regulations, consideration should be given to the procedures, academic manuscript creation, and alignment with relevant cases, such as RKPI in the science of draft laws.** For example, if regulations already exist, consider how to optimize opportunities, the capacity of the institution, public communication, and its ideology. This refers to the concept and procedures. This is what we're going to create, such as when regulating carbon and other topics. However, the most important thing for me is the presence of a financial oversight system in whatever we build. Perhaps Mr. Gibran already knows or not yet, but on December 9th, the SIPD system was implemented, which is related to the APBN and others, so money can be monitored from planning to evaluation. That's the main guideline, in my opinion.*

In the question and answer session between vice presidential candidates GRR and MMD, there was a flouting of the maxims of relation and quantity. This violation occurred because vice-presidential candidate MMD's response did not address the main issue posed by vice-presidential candidate GRR about the legislation that would be implemented for carbon capture and storage regulations. Candidate MMD provided an explanation about how the regulations is created, rather than the regulation that would regulate carbon capture and storage. Furthermore, the vice-presidential candidate broke the maxim of quantity by providing more responses than were requested. The flouting of the maxim by vice-presidential candidate MMD was intended to provide an explanation of how the legislation is structured in order to avoid misconceptions or inconsistencies when establishing laws based on needs.

In this research, by examining the phenomenon of flouting maxim in the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate, the researcher hopes to look deeper into the flouting maxims committed

by the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential debate. Apart from that, this research also aims to reveal the reasons for violating the maxims committed by the Indonesian vice-presidential candidate. The researchers expect that this research will provide readers with a better understanding of cooperative principles and flouting maxim as well as knowledge on how to improve the quality communication in debate.

Previous research has contributed to understanding Grice's maxims and data analysis methodologies in this work. In a previous study conducted by Rosyidah (2020), analyzed using the foundational theory of Grice's cooperative principle, data was drawn from the 2019 presidential debates. In this study, data analysis techniques such as document analysis, content analysis, and literature review are used together with descriptive qualitative research methodologies. The research revealed findings indicating violations of the maxim of relation and quality by the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of number 01, and violations of the maxim of quality by the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of number 02. The research also revealed the function of violation; commissive and assertive and the meaning of the utterances is promising and giving an opinion. This shows the presence of maxim violations in Indonesian presidential candidate debate implementation.

Another research done by Rakhmasari (2023) was based on Grice's cooperation principle concept. This study focuses on the flouting maxim committed by presidential candidates during the second American presidential debate. The study takes a qualitative method, collecting data from American government debate websites. The aim of this study is to investigate the flouted utterances in the second American presidential debate and to answer the question about how the two presidential candidates flouted the maxims. The results show that American presidential candidates violate several maxims, with the most common being the maxim of quantity. Furthermore, various goals were identified in the discussion, including persuading voters, covering deficiencies, and soothing voters. Based on these objectives, it is possible to infer that throughout the debate process, candidates attempt to persuade and comfort voters to vote for them in the election.

Another study based on Grice's cooperative principle, conducted by Lodari & Sabarudin (2018). The study's purpose is to look at various types of maxim violations and the potential motivations behind them by speakers. The research data were derived from transcripts of the second American presidential debate. According to the research findings, American presidential contenders committed a variety of maxim violations, with Donald Trump committing 174 and Hillary Clinton committing 75. The explanations for these maxim infractions are intended to create a good impression for the audience.

## 2. METHOD

This research uses qualitative methodology, specifically a descriptive approach, to examine flouting maxims committed by Indonesian vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate. Data collected from the video of the Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate on the official YouTube account of the General Election Commission (KPU) using documentation techniques. The analysis method involves pragmatic identification according to Grice's theory of cooperative principles by categorizing data into maxim violations and explaining in detail each violation according to the type of maxim violation, context, and reasons. The result will be presented in a table to show the frequency of flouting maxims in each type and the functions for flouting maxima, supported by real evidence from conversations that occurred in the debate. This comprehensive research methodology aims to reveal the ins and outs of flouting maxims committed by the Indonesian vice-presidential candidates in the Indonesian vice-presidential debate.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1. Result Finding

There are two findings in this research, the first is four types of flouting maxim and the second is the functions why Indonesian vice-presidential candidates committed flouting maxim.

#### 3.1.1. Flouting Maxims Found In The 2024 Indonesia Vice Presidential Debate

The researcher employed Grice's (1975) theory to examine the flouting maxims committed by the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidates during the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate. Grice's principle of cooperation divides flouting maxims into four categories: Flouting Maxim of Quality, Flouting Maxim of Quantity, Flouting Maxim Relation, and Flouting Maxim of Manner.

Table 1. The Amount of Flouting Maxim

<b>The Type of Flouting Maxim</b>	<b>Amount of Data</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Flouting Maxim of Quality	3	27,27%
Flouting Maxim of Quantity	5	45,45%
Flouting Maxim Relation	2	18,18%
Flouting Maxim of Manner	1	9,1%
<b>Amount</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 3.1.2. The Function Of Flouting Maxim Committed By The Indonesian Vice-Presidential Candidates

The researcher employed Searle's (1969) theory to examine the reasons of flouting maxim

committed by the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidates during the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate. Searle's principle of cooperation divides speech act into five categories: assertive, declarative, expressive, directive, and commissive.

Table 2. The Number of Reasons for Flouting Maxim

The Type of Speech Act	Function	Amount of Data	Percentage
Assertive	Facts, assertions, conclusions, claims, and describing	7	63,63%
Declarative	Declaring, announcing, and resigning.	-	-
Expressive	Likes, dislikes, sorrow, pain, sympathizing, thanking, satirize	1	9,09%
Directive	Asking, begging, forbidding, commanding, suggesting, warning, ordering, and requiring.	1	9,09%
Commissive	Planning, treating, refusing, promising, and agreeing.	2	18,18%
<b>Amount</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>

Researchers discovered different reasons for flouting Grice's concept of cooperation, including flouting of the maxim expressed by the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate during the 2024 Indonesian vice-presidential candidate debate. The following is an explanation:

#### **Flouting Maxim of Quality**

#### **Sustainable Development, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, Food, Agrarian Affairs, Indigenous Peoples and Villages**

*GR: Saya ingin menggaris bawahi bahwa tidak semua narasi yang ada selalu akurat. Misalnya, meskipun banyak yang menganggap program Food Estate gagal, ada aspek yang berhasil, seperti panen jagung dan singkong di Gunung Mas, Kalimantan Tengah. Saya sarankan untuk mengecek data secara langsung. Kita sebagai calon pemimpin harus optimis dan tidak menyebarkan narasi yang menakutkan kepada masyarakat. Optimisme ini penting dalam memimpin dan membimbing warga.*

*GR: I want to emphasize that not all existing narratives are always accurate. For example, although many consider the Food Estate program a failure, there are aspects that are successful, such as harvesting corn and cassava in Gunung Mas, Central Kalimantan. I suggest checking the data directly. We as potential leaders must be optimistic and not spread frightening narratives to the public. This optimism is important in leading and guiding citizens*

In his statement, vice presidential candidate GR highlighted that the food estate campaign being implemented in Kalimantan produced successful corn and cassava harvests. This

statement by vice presidential candidate GR has the potential to violate the maxim of quality. Because it does not reflect the situation on the field.

In fact, the food estate campaign in Central Kalimantan only had success with the corn harvest. According to Bayu Herinata, director of the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) for Central Kalimantan, cassava planting was unsuccessful due to unsuitable soil and environmental degradation. *Food estates are failing, particularly the cassava food estate in Gunung Mas. The cassava there failed to grow*, stated Bayu.

In the answer given by the vice-presidential candidate GR, he made claims about the success of the food estate program in Central Kalimantan. It can be said that the vice-presidential candidate GR carries out assertive speech acts. The reason the vice-presidential candidate GR claims the success of the food estate program is to provide information about the success of the program as well as to convince the public of the programs run by the government and emphasize optimism about the estate program that will be or is being implemented.

### **Natural Resources**

*AMI: Selain yang disampaikan Pak Mahfud, salah satu yang memprihatinkan adalah data Kementerian ESDM itu terdapat 2500 tambang ilegal. Sementara tambang yang legal saja tidak membawa kesejahteraan. Kita juga menyaksikan dalam proses penambangan dan bisnis tambang, hilirisasi dilakukan ugal-ugalan dengan merusak lingkungan, ada kecelakaan, tenaga asing mendominasi. Di sisi yang lain, perkembangan hilirisasi tidak signifikan dengan kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar. Di Sulawesi Tengah, pertumbuhan ekonominya sampai sekarang bisa mencapai 13%, angka yang sangat tinggi. Namun rakyatnya tetap miskin dan tidak bisa menikmati hilirisasi. Apa yang harus kita lakukan sementara penambangan ilegal juga terus berlangsung?*

*AMI: Apart from what Mr. Mahfud said, one thing that is worrying is the data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources showing that there are 2,500 illegal mines. Meanwhile, legal mining alone does not bring prosperity. We also see that in the mining process and mining business, downstream is carried out recklessly by destroying the environment, there are accidents, and foreign workers dominate. On the other hand, downstream developments are not significant to the welfare of the surrounding community. In Central Sulawesi, economic growth to date has reached 13%, a very high figure. However, the people remain poor and cannot enjoy downstream services. What should we do while illegal mining continues?*

**GR: Solusinya adalah cabut IUP (Izin Usaha Pertambangan)nya atau cabut izinnnya. Karena sesuai undang-undang Dasar 1945 pasal 33 ayat 3 dan 4 dan juga Pancasila sila 4 dan 5, kita**

*ingin sumber daya alam ini dimanfaatkan sebesar-besarnya untuk kemakmuran rakyat. Kita juga harus menjalankan Permen Investasi Nomor 1 Tahun 2022 yang intinya kita ingin perusahaan-perusahaan besar dapat menggandeng UMKM dan pengusaha local pengusaha sehingga mereka tidak besar sendiri, tapi ikut membesarkan warga, pengusaha lokal dan UMKM setempat.*

**GR: *The solution is to revoke the IUP (Mining Business Permit) or revoke the permit. Because according to Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, paragraphs 3 and 4, and also Pancasila Principles 4 and 5, we want these natural resources to be utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. We also have to implement Investment Minister Regulation Number 1 of 2022, which, in essence, means we want large companies to be able to collaborate with UMKM and local entrepreneurs so that they don't grow up alone but help raise residents, local entrepreneurs, and local UMKM.***

In this question and answer session, the vice-presidential candidate AMI asked about the vice-presidential candidate GR's strategy in preventing illegal mining. The vice-presidential candidate GR responded by forcibly revoking the illegal miners' mining permits by citing Article 33 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Constitution which states that natural resources must be utilized as much as possible for the benefit of the people.

The response given by the vice-presidential candidate GR has the potential to flout the maxim of quality. This flouting of the maxim of quality is caused by a mismatch between the response to the law and the reality on the ground. In response to this, the vice-presidential candidate GR suggested revoking permits for illegal miners. Illegal miners certainly do not have operating permits; how does the government revoke a mining permit if it was never issued?

In this context, the vice-presidential candidate GR was asked what action would be taken if illegal mining continued. In his explanation, the vice-presidential candidate GR provided a solution for revoking mining permits. Indirectly, the GR vice presidential candidate promised action to revoke illegal mining permits in the future while at the same time threatening illegal miners and emphasizing the seriousness of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates in overcoming natural resource problems for the benefit of the Indonesian nation. So, it can be concluded that the vice-presidential candidate GR carries out commissive speech acts.

### **Flouting Maxim of Quantity**

#### **Investment**

**AMI:** *Apa yang Bapak sampaikan tadi menurut saya sangat normatif. Di lapangan, investasi memang sulit, prosedurnya berbelit-belit. Adanya konflik kepentingan, di mana pejabat yang*



mengurusnya harus mendapat sesuatu tetapi disalurkan melalui pihak lain, itu laporan yang masuk kepada saya. Ada urusan yang seharusnya diinvestasikan untuk kepentingan rakyat, namun malah disentralisasikan oleh negara, dibuat menjadi PT sendiri, dan diurus secara mandiri. Akibatnya, rakyat tidak mendapatkan manfaat yang seharusnya. Dalam permohonan izin, misalnya untuk UMKM, diperlukan dua puluh empat meja. Pertanyaannya adalah, sebagai menteri, instrument hukum apa yang Bapak Imin bisa sediakan untuk menjawab tantangan ini?

**AMI:** *I think what you said earlier is very normative. In the field, investment is difficult, and the procedures are complicated. There is a conflict of interest where the official who manages it must get something, but it is channeled through another party. That was the report that came to me. There are matters that should be invested in the interests of the people, but instead they are centralized by the state, made into their own PT, and managed independently. As a result, people do not get the benefits they should. When applying for permits, for example, for UMKM, twenty-four tables are required. The question is, as minister, what legal instruments can Mr. Imin provide to answer this challenge?*

**MMD:** *Memang, apa yang disampaikan Pak Gibran, selain kita membantu permodalan dan kapasitas untuk produksi yang meyakinkan para investor masuk, ada prasyarat-prasyarat mutlak yang harus disiapkan pemerintah. Sekaligus menanggapi Pak Mahfud, kita memiliki undang-undang omnibus law dan sistem baru yang lebih efektif serta ramah terhadap investasi. Namun, sekali lagi, pemerintah terlalu lambat dalam mengimplementasikan semuanya sehingga kita harus bersabar. Agar lebih cepat menyediakan sarana dan prasarana bagi percepatan izin, berbelit-belitnya izin harus diatasi karena saya setuju bahwa hal tersebut menyebabkan kehilangan kepercayaan. Kita harus membenahi wilayah pemerintahan kita dengan memberikan satu sarana infrastruktur yang memadai. Saya setuju bahwa logistik menjadi salah satu kunci penting yang menyambungkan antara kebutuhan murahnya angkut barang sehingga investasi ini menjadi lebih murah*

**MMD:** *Indeed, what Mr. Gibran said, apart from us helping with capital and production capacity to convince investors to come in, there are absolute prerequisites that the government must prepare. At the same time responding to Mr. Mahfud, we have an omnibus law and a new system that is more effective and investment friendly. However, once again, the government is too slow in implementing everything so we have to be patient. In order to more quickly provide facilities and infrastructure to accelerate permits, the complexity of permits must be addressed because I agree that this causes a loss of trust. We must improve our government area by providing adequate infrastructure facilities. I agree that logistics is one of the important*

*keys that connects the need for cheap transportation of goods so that this investment becomes cheaper.*

The vice-presidential candidate AMI asked the vice-presidential candidate MMD about the legal instruments that will be used to overcome investment and licensing difficulties. The response given by the vice-presidential candidate MMD can answer the core questions of the vice-presidential candidate AMI. However, in this situation, the vice-presidential candidate AMI's response has the potential to violate the maxim of quantity. This violation of the maxim of quantity is caused by the answer given being too broad and complex. In his response, the vice-presidential candidate MMD provided additional explanation regarding the government's performance in the delay in implementing the law, which was not necessary to answer the question given. Vice-presidential candidate MMD had used commissive speech act.

The reason the vice-presidential candidate MMD gave additional responses regarding the government's delay in implementing the law was to acknowledge the government's negligence and to emphasize the essence of the answer, namely the question of the legal instruments to be used, especially the omnibus law. Additionally, comprehensive and lengthy responses also attempt to provide overall context and demonstrate expertise and concern for community

### **Urban Development**

*MMD: Cak Imin, saya agak kaget dengan rencana Pak Imin untuk membangun 40 kota sebesar Jakarta. Apakah hal tersebut bisa dilaksanakan dalam waktu 5 tahun jika Bapak menjadi presiden dan wakil presiden? Berapa jumlah kota yang dapat dibangun dalam rentang waktu 5 tahun? IKN saja sudah berlangsung puluhan tahun namun belum sepenuhnya terealisasi. Investasi yang diperuntukkan bagi IKN baru sebatas janji yang belum ada yang melaksanakannya. Rencana ini sungguh luar biasa menurut saya, dengan membangun 40 kota selevel Jakarta yang sudah menjadi Metropolitan. Pertanyaan lain yang timbul adalah mengenai pembiayaannya. Menurut Pak Muhaimin, apakah pembiayaan untuk membangun 40 kota tersebut berasal dari APBN atau APBD? Atau mungkin diperlukan lembaga khusus seperti yang telah ditanyakan oleh panelis melalui moderator? Ini perlu dijawab agar tidak menimbulkan spekulasi.*

*MMD: Cak Imin, I am a bit surprised by Pak Imin's plan to build 40 cities as big as Jakarta. Can this be implemented within 5 years if you become president and vice president? How many cities can be built in 5 years? IKN has been going on for decades but has not been fully realized. The investment intended for IKN is only a promise that no one has implemented yet. In my opinion, this plan is truly extraordinary. By building 40 cities at the level of Jakarta, which*

*have become metropolitan. Another question that arises is regarding financing. According to Pak Muhaimin, will the funding to build these 40 cities come from the APBN or the APBD? Or maybe a special institution is needed, as asked by the panelists through the moderator? This needs to be answered so as not to give rise to speculation.*

**AMI:** *Yang saya sampaikan adalah bahwa setiap kota memiliki standar upaya untuk mencapai tingkat perkembangan sebagaimana yang dimiliki oleh Jakarta. Di mana tentu saja, kota-kota yang memiliki potensi yang cukup harus diberi perhatian khusus dengan alokasi anggaran yang dapat mendorong pertumbuhannya. Misalnya, di Pontianak, dalam satu tahun hanya diberikan alokasi sebesar satu triliun rupiah. Namun, bagaimana jika dalam satu tahun kita dapat menginvestasikan pengembangan kota hingga mencapai tiga triliun atau bahkan lima triliun rupiah? APBN kita seharusnya mencukupi untuk hal tersebut, terutama jika kita dapat menerapkan berbagai metode pembiayaan sebagaimana yang disarankan oleh Pak Gibran, yang melibatkan baik sektor swasta maupun CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). Dengan demikian, yang saya sampaikan adalah bahwa target utama kami adalah mencapai tingkat perkembangan sebagaimana Jakarta. **Namun, yang lebih penting dari itu adalah mempersiapkan infrastruktur yang dibutuhkan berdasarkan potensi yang telah ada, sehingga dalam waktu singkat, keempat puluh kota tersebut dapat benar-benar memanfaatkan potensi yang telah dimiliki.***

**AMI:** *What I am saying is that every city has standards of effort to achieve the level of development that Jakarta has. Of course, cities that have sufficient potential must be given special attention with budget allocations that can encourage their growth. For example, in Pontianak, in one year only an allocation of one trillion rupiah is given. However, what if, in one year, we could invest up to three trillion or even five trillion rupiah in city development? Our APBN should be sufficient for this, especially if we can apply various financing methods as suggested by Mr. Gibran, which involve both the private sector and CSR. Thus, what I am saying is that our main target is to reach a level of development like Jakarta. **However, what is more important than that is preparing the necessary infrastructure based on existing potential so that, in a short time, these forty cities can truly utilize the potential they already have.***

In this session, the vice-presidential candidate MMD asked the vice-presidential candidate AMI about how to fund the development of 40 cities equivalent to Jakarta. In this context, the vice-presidential candidate AMI might be able to answer the subject of the vice-presidential candidate MMD's question regarding funding for the development of 40 new cities through the APBN, private institutions, or CSR. However, in his delivery, the vice-presidential candidate

AMI has the potential to flout the maxim of quantity by providing information at length and not directly on the main issue. The vice-presidential candidate AMI in this context has carried out a directive speech act by providing additional answers suggesting infrastructure preparation according to the potential for accelerating the development of 40 cities.

The reason that allows the vice-presidential candidate AMI to give more than his portion of answers is to provide suggestions for preparing infrastructure according to potential and provide a complete picture of the overall context of the discussion. By providing suggestions regarding the provision of appropriate infrastructure to accelerate city development, the vice-presidential candidate AMI tried to convince all voters that the plan to develop 40 new cities at the level of Jakarta using the APBN could be implemented.

### **Flouting Maxim of Relation**

#### **Carbon Capture and Storage**

*GR: Bagaimana regulasi untuk carbon capture and storage (CCS)?*

*GR: What are the regulations for carbon capture and storage (CCS)?*

*MMD: Baik, Mas Gibran yang terhormat. Regulasi, jika ditangani oleh ahli regulasi, tidak harus secara spesifik mengatur setiap detail, kecuali jika proyek pembuatan regulasi tersebut sudah ada. Dalam pembuatan regulasi, perlu dipertimbangkan bagaimana prosedurnya, pembuatan naskah akademiknya, dan penyesuaian dengan kasus-kasus yang relevan, seperti RKPI dalam ilmu RUU. Contohnya, jika regulasi sudah ada, pertimbangkan bagaimana mengoptimalkan peluangnya, kapasitas lembaganya, komunikasi publiknya, dan ideologinya. Hal ini merujuk pada konsep dan prosedur. Inilah yang akan kita buat, seperti saat mengatur regulasi tentang karbon dan topik lainnya. Namun, yang terpenting bagi saya adalah adanya sistem pengawasan keuangan dalam apa pun yang kita bangun. Mungkin Mas Gibran sudah tahu atau belum, pada tanggal 9 Desember kemarin telah diterapkan sistem SIPD yang terkait dengan APBN dan lainnya, sehingga uang dapat dipantau mulai dari perencanaan hingga evaluasi. Inilah pedoman utamanya, menurut pendapat saya.*

*MMD: Well, respected Mr. Gibran. Regulations, when handled by regulatory experts, don't necessarily have to specify every detail, unless the regulation-making project already exists. In crafting regulations, consideration should be given to the procedures, academic manuscript creation, and alignment with relevant cases, such as RKPI in the science of draft laws. For example, if regulations already exist, consider how to optimize opportunities, the capacity of the institution, public communication, and its ideology. This refers to the concept and procedures. This is what we're going to create, such as when regulating carbon and other*

topics. However, the most important thing for me is the presence of a financial oversight system in whatever we build. Perhaps Mr. Gibran already knows or not yet, but on December 9th, the SIPD system was implemented, which is related to the APBN and others, so money can be monitored from planning to evaluation. That's the main guideline, in my opinion.

**GR:** *Pertanyaan yang belum dijawab adalah regulasi untuk carbon capture storage (CCS) apa?*

**GR:** *The unanswered question is: what is the regulation for carbon capture storage (CCS)?*

Vice-presidential candidate GR asked what regulations would apply to carbon capture and restoration, but vice-presidential candidate MMD answered generally about how to form regulations and ultimately did not provide a specific answer regarding regulations that would apply to carbon capture and storage. In this case, the vice-presidential candidate MMD has given an answer that is unrelated to the question asked by the vice-presidential candidate GR.

Meanwhile, in his answer the vice-presidential candidate MMD has carried out an assertive speech act in the form of information on how to form regulations according to needs. The aim of the vice-presidential candidate's MMD is to provide answers regarding procedures for producing laws based on SIPD (Regional Planning Information System), highlight how regulations are made to meet legal needs, and provide information to the public that they are aware of the formation of regulations according to needs.

### **Flouting Maxim of Manner**

#### **Environment**

**GR:** *Apakah LFP (Lithium Feroposphat) yang digaungkan oleh anda dan tim sukses ini apakah merupakan bentuk keberatan atau penolakan terhadap industri nikel? Mohon penjelasannya*

**GR:** *Is the LFP (Lithium Ferrophosphate) proposed by you and your success team a form of objection or rejection of the nickel industry? Explanation please.*

**AMI:** *Saya ingin menekankan pentingnya etika, khususnya etika lingkungan, dalam setiap kebijakan yang kita buat. Prinsipnya sederhana: semua kebijakan, termasuk produksi dan pengambilan sumber daya alam, harus kembali kepada etika lingkungan. **Komitmen kita adalah menciptakan keseimbangan antara manusia dan alam, yang esensial untuk pembangunan berkelanjutan. Ini berarti bahwa produksi sumber daya termasuk tambang dan litium, harus dilakukan dengan cara yang tidak sembrono dan sewenang-wenang, serta mempertimbangkan lingkungan dan keberlanjutan masa depan. Penting untuk mengingat bahwa forum ini adalah tempat untuk membahas kebijakan dan politik serius, bukan untuk tebak-tebakan definisi. Saya yakin bahwa kita perlu menjaga tingkat diskusi ini agar tetap pada***

*level yang matang dan bertanggung jawab, sesuai dengan tugas kita dalam memimpin negara.*

***AMI:** I want to emphasize the importance of ethics, especially environmental ethics, in every policy we make. The principle is simple: all policies, including the production and extraction of natural resources, must return to environmental ethics. **Our commitment is to create a balance between humans and nature, which is essential for sustainable development. This means that the production of resources, including mines and lithium, must be carried out in a way that is not reckless and arbitrary and takes into account the environment and future sustainability.** It's important to remember that this forum is a place for discussing serious policy and politics, not for guessing definitions. I believe that we need to keep the level of discussion at a mature and responsible level, in line with our duties in leading the country.*

***GR:** Ini aneh, tim sukses sering berbicara mengenai LFP tapi anda sebagai calon wakil presiden tidak paham apa itu LFP. Kita merupakan negara dengan cadangan nikel terbesar di dunia, ini kekuatan kita, jangan malah membahas LFP yang sama saja mempromosikan produk china*

***GR:** This is strange, the success team often talks about LFP but you as a vice presidential candidate don't understand what LFP is. We are the country with the largest nickel reserves in the world, this is our strength, don't even discuss LFP which is the same as promoting Chinese products.*

In this session, vice-presidential candidate GR asked vice-presidential candidate AMI regarding his and his team's position as anti-nickel industry. Vice-presidential candidate AMI gave a long answer regarding environmental ethics and how policies made, production and resources taken must pay attention to environmental ethics. According to him, mining of natural resources should not be carried out carelessly without paying attention to the environment.

The answer given by vice-presidential candidate AMI has the potential to violate the maxim of manner. The answer given seemed ambiguous, whether the answer given provided clarity regarding his and the team's position as pro or anti-nickel industry was not clearly answered. Vice-presidential candidate AMI did not give a direct answer regarding his support for the nickel industry and instead discussed environmental ethics. This is evidenced by the dissatisfaction of vice-presidential candidate GR with the answer given by vice-presidential candidate AMI, assuming that vice-presidential candidate AMI does not understand the topic being discussed.

In this case, the vice-presidential candidate AMI has carried out an assertive speech act by providing information about how he and his party are committed to environmental ethic. The reason why the vice-presidential candidate AMI violated the maxim of manner was to provide

a clear and in-depth picture regarding his and his team's understanding of environmental ethical issues and the use of natural resources by paying attention to the environment in an impartial manner.

#### 4. CLOSING

In conclusion, the analysis of the Indonesia 2024 vice presidential debate program 11 violations of Grice's principle of cooperation, or flouting maxim, were found. Violations of Grice's principle of cooperation are divided into four categories: 3 (27.27%) flouting maxims of quality, 5 (45.45%) flouting maxims of quantity, 2 (18.18%) flouting maxims of relation, and 1 (9.1%) flouting maxims of manner. The flouting maxim most commonly found is the flouting of maxim of quantity, and the least common violation is the flouting maxim of manner.

In addition to the discovery of the types of violations of Grice's cooperation principles, or flouting maxim, this study found several functions for the flouting maxims by the Indonesian vice-presidential candidates at the Indonesian vice-presidential debate. The functions for flouting maxims committed by the vice-presidential candidate contain other meanings that the candidate wants to convey through speech acts. Assertive speech acts were found 7 times (63.63%), no declarative speech acts were found, expressive speech acts were found 1 time (9.09%), directive speech acts were found 1 time (9.09%), and commissive speech acts were 2 times (18, 18%).

Some of the functions that want to be revealed include providing in-depth information to voters about a topic being discussed using assertive speech act theory, expressing sarcasm toward the interlocutor using expressive speech acts, making promises or future plans with commissive speech acts, and providing suggestions with directive speech acts. As a result, vice presidential candidates violated the rule by providing facts for which no solid evidence exists, responding to irrelevant inquiries, or providing extra information. Unrelated responses or needless additional information. The findings of the research emphasize the need of adhering to communication guidelines while remaining clear, relevant, and courteous. This is critical for improving good, effective communication.

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