

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

As a means of communication, language is an essential component of human life. Writing and speaking are two ways to communicate. The difference between the use of written language and spoken language is that when someone uses written language, the language is in a formal format and pays close attention to the grammar used, whereas when someone uses spoken language, the speaker is more likely to pay attention to how the contents of the spoken word can be conveyed effectively instead of paying attention to the grammar of the spoken language that is produced. A good understanding between the parties is necessary for effective communication since the speaker will use language to deliver a certain message. However, it frequently happens that the speaker's intention cannot be fully comprehended by the listener because the message being sent by the speaker is unclear and ambiguous. In linguistics it is explained that good communication can be done by following the "Cooperative Principle" conveyed by Paul Grice. In linguistics it is explained that good communication can be done by following the "Cooperative Principle" conveyed by (Grice:1975). The Cooperation Principle is defined as "make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged".

According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014:32) language is arbitrary sound symbol system used by group members social groups

to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. Function The main language is as a means of communication between humans. Deddy Mulyana (2015: 11) stated that Communication is a process of sharing meaning through verbal and non-verbal behavior carried out by two or more people. In communicating, we are actually allowed to express opinions. But that doesn't mean we don't allow the other person to express his opinion, sometimes listening to the other person is also important. You will be seen as a selfish person, because you only focus on yourself. Allow other parties to speak and be a good listener, this behavior is very much needed when you are in a formal work area. Effective communication also requires a response from the other party, an explanation that has been given by the other party requires a response, you can ask questions, if you find a statement that is not understood or express your response. By asking questions, we can also be considered good listeners, because we listen to what the other person is trying to convey. In communicating, information must also be conveyed clearly, so as not to cause misunderstandings from other parties.

Naturally, the interlocutor will comprehend what you are trying to say if you can explain it clearly and accurately. Don't make mistakes while delivering information to other parties when you are asked to do so in the workplace, for instance, as this could lead to misunderstandings and conflict between the parties. Tools that are physically used to convey the content of the material, which consists of books, tape recorders, cassettes, video cameras, video recorders, films, slides, photos, pictures, graphics, television, and computers (Gagne and Briggs in Arsyad, 2002:4). The purpose of the media is to assist the public in finding

information and news so that the public is even more able to find out information in facts and to assist the community in overcoming limitations in space, time and senses. This is because there are already many media that can help us to share information and get information. The news has recently been booming, namely the case of Brigadier Joshua's death which was carried out by Ferdy Sambo at his residence. Which involved many police officers who were entangled in this case and caused other parties to be harmed by the case of the death of Brigadier Joshua. Ferdy Sambo, lawyer for the perpetrators, both Ferdy Sambo and Putri Candrawathi. All of them covered up the truth and made false confessions in order to save themselves and save their position. They all became greedy just for a position to the extent that they were willing finished off and took the life of Brigadier Joshua who was completely innocent.

Additionally, maxims are referred to as pragmatic forms built on the cooperative principles. In the philosophy of Cooperative Principles, Maxim is a crucial concept. There are various dimensions to Grice's own entity classification. He is crystal clear in stating that the maxims are descriptive rather than prescriptive. Grice claims that instances where maxims are followed (more often than not) are indicative of our rational character. The primary goal of using the tool is to convey one's ideas, thoughts, or feelings in order to make other people smile and laugh. In other words, comedy would be ineffective if the target audience didn't laugh, smile, or even cry.

Here, the researcher will give the data conversation in Lapor Pak Trans7

Data I

Context : There is a TV show on Trans7 where the name of the show is "Lapor Pak" which involves Kiki, Andika, and Mr. Anies. Where the show, Kiki interrogates Mr. Anies as a guest star.

Kiki : Oh we have an extraordinary guest, a governor, a great leader, please give a round of applause for Mr. Ahok.

Andika : He is coughing sir, Ahok Ahok

Kiki : Hey, hello hello

Anies : This is good acting, you know.

From the conversation above, Mr. Anies has violated a maxim, namely the quality maxim. This type of violation occurs when the speaker does not say the actual thing with the topic of conversation. Where Mr. Anies tried to divert the topic of conversation by saying "this is good acting, you know" towards the acting done by Kiki.

Data II

Context : In the Lapor Pak Trans7 show, Andre asked Mr. Anies a question which was about Tanah Abang but Mr. Anies responded to the question with humor.

Andre : Let me ask you a question, first,

Andre : You are the governor of Jakarta, Tanah Abang means it's still your territory, well Tanah Abang, my question is who is Abang sir?

Anies : so first his brother got land around Monas, then his brother got land in the southern place and then gave this name Tanah Adek, this is Monas land, uh Tanah Abang

From the conversation above, Mr. Anies has violated an maxim, namely the maxim of relation. The violation occurs when the speaker responds to a

speech, but not in accordance with what is being discussed in certain contexts and situations. Even though Andre's question only requires an answer that "who owns the brother". After getting an answer from Mr. Anies, Andre was not too satisfied with the answer because that was not what was asked.

Based on the observation that have done by the researcher and then the researcher found there are some flouting maxim that the Lapor Pak in Trans7. Therefore, the researcher only focused on the conversation in Lapor Pak Trans7 which became the first data. This is the reason of the researcher will do the observation that related to the study **“Flouting Maxim in Ferdy Sambo’s Trial in Brigadier Joshua’s Murder”**

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this research is aimed at giving answers on the following problem:

1. What kind of flouting maxim that used by Ferdy Sambo during the trial in the death case of Brigadier Joshua?
2. What are the dominant flouting maxim that found in Ferdy Sambo trial in the case of Brigadier Joshua murder?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of flouting maxim by Ferdy Sambo trial in the Brigadier Joshua case.

2. To find the dominant flouting maxim by Ferdy Sambo trial in the Brigadier Joshua case.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is discourse analysis and pragmatics because it relates to cooperative principles and discourse which emphasizes violations of cooperative principles. This research is focused on violating the maxim of the principle of cooperation put forward by Grice, namely; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. An offender is a person who violates the Gricean principle. Even though Ferdy Sambo committed many violations in the case of Brigadier Joshua's death, this research is determined by his research on conversations between the main perpetrator (Ferdy Sambo) and several suspects who killed the victim (Brigadier Joshua) in that incident. Their style of speaking with other people shows their indiscipline in obeying these conversational maxims. On the other hand, in the case of Brigadier Joshua's death, because of Brigadier Joshua's death, many people became suspects, and the way the Judge interrogated and examined them was different from the others. In this case, the Judge interrogates all the suspects one by one while in other episodes the Judge interrogates the suspects simultaneously.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

This research can be useful both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research can add to the knowledge of linguistic research, especially in the fields of discourse analysis and pragmatics. It can also be a source of information about the conversational implicatures of cooperative

principles derived by Grice in the case of the death of Brigadier Joshua conducted by Ferdy Sambo.

2. Practically, this research can make people understand and know about Ferdy Sambo who gave testimony or the truth of what actually happened when the tragedy took place at Ferdy Sambo's residence at the trial in the death case of Brigadier Joshua. By reviewing through this research they can more easily interpret other people's intentions. Maybe it can also help English Department students to understand and capture more deeply to learn together with cooperative principles.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts or term applied in the research concerned. The reader must have same perception on the concept and theories, so that readers can get point clearly. Theoretical framework of this thesis is present and discuss as the following.

2.2 Language

According to Devitt & Hanley (2006:1); Noermanzah (2017:2), language is an expression that conveys a message as a way of communication in specific circumstances and across a variety of activities. A sentence can serve as a communication instrument with a different message when delivered with different expressions in this scenario because the expression links to segmental and suprasegmental aspects, whether verbal or kinesic. This language ability is implemented by ability in rhetoric, both rhetoric in writing and speaking. Rhetoric in this case is the ability to process language effectively and efficiency in the form of ethos (character or good intentions), pathos (carrying the listener's emotions or the reader), and logos (logical evidence) so as to influence the reader or listeners with messages conveyed through written or oral media (Noermanzah et al., 2017:222-223; Noermanzah et al., 2018; 119). Language has a significant purpose and is extremely helpful to its speakers, even though they may not be aware of it. The use of sound symbols produced by the speech apparatus as a medium for

communication amongst community members is known as language. Language can be used to display one's identity as well as to express oneself. We can express our viewpoints, levels of education, knowledge of a topic, country of origin, and even aspects of our personalities through language. As a country and as individuals, language can serve as a mirror for who we are. It is essential for both the sender and the recipient to be fluent in their native tongues for communication to go successfully with others. So that a relationship or reciprocal conversation is established.

2.3 Linguistics

The science of linguistics looks at the specifics of language. Linguistics is a developing field of science that cannot be separated from other fields that are relevant, including cultural, literary, social, political, legal, and psychological studies. This is because linguistic orientation looks at social interaction tools used by society as a whole, as well as language products as autonomous entities. According to Muliastuti (2014), linguistics is the study of language in general or as it pertains to several languages. Therefore, sometimes this science is also called general linguistics. According to Chaer (in Muliastuti, 2014), linguistics can be classified into general linguistics and special linguistics based on the scope of the study object. Speculative linguistics, as one might imagine, focuses its research on a single language.

In addition to studying one or two languages, linguistics can also study multiple languages that can be utilized as general study material. There are numerous languages in the globe, as we all know. Each language has unique traits

and grammatical structures that set it apart from others. Nevertheless, there are still a lot of overarching parallels despite the various distinctions. Then, linguistic studies can make advantage of the general properties of language. His general investigations have led to a gradual renaming of the discipline from linguistics to general linguistics.

2.4 Pragmatics

According to Yule (2014: 5) pragmatics is a science that study the relationship between language and language users. In line with Yule, Cleopatra & Dalimunthe (2016: 3) stated that Pragmatics is one of the sciences in studying language about how to communicate properly. Speaker plays an important role in this, so that what is said can be understood by listeners. In addition, speakers can also influence people others to be interested in what is being said. Meanwhile according to Rahardi (2019: 28) pragmatics is included in the branch of linguistics interrelated with meaning, the intended meaning is the meaning of speaker. Pragmatics does not only study all aspects of the inside language, but also explore aspects outside the language. In addition, Djadjasudarma (in Tania, 2019: 2) revealed that pragmatics is the science of language regarding speech used under certain conditions.

The study of pragmatics must also consider how listeners draw inferences from what is stated in order to grasp the speaker's meaning. This kind of research examines the extent to which what is not spoken becomes a component of what is. We may say that this study is a covert investigation into the hunt for meaning. Thus, pragmatics is the study of how to say more than you really say. This

viewpoint therefore begs the question of what factors into the decision of what is stated against what is not said. The concept of familiarity distance is central to the fundamental response. The existence of the same experience is implied by familiarity, whether it be physical, social, or mental. The speaker decides how much is necessary to say by making assumptions about the listener's proximity or distance. This provides an explanation for the definition of pragmatics as the study of expressions of distance relationships.

2.5 Implicature

Implicature is an implied meaning contained in an utterance. Something that is implied is the intent of the speech that cannot be expressed directly through clear words by the speaker. In other words, implicature is an indirect expression whose meaning is not found in the vocabulary that is expressed literally.

In general, implicature has a hidden meaning or commonly referred to as an implied meaning. This meaning arises because of the explicit meaning (Setyorini, 2017: 132). This was explained by Soeseno (in Yuniarti, 2014: 229) implicature is a word that has things that are hidden or different from what is said. These things are the meaning of words that are not conveyed frankly. Thus, the implicature is the implicit or hidden meaning of the expression. Next Yule (2014: 61) adds that implicature is the delivery of information that has meaning. The meaning is the meaning that is not in accordance with what is said. This means that the meaning in the implicature is the hidden meaning. Implicature is information that consists of several things, namely: said and what was not said.

Information not said is referred to implicature (Haugh, 2015: 90 and Zamzani & Rahayu, 2017:26).

2.6 Cooperative Principle

Grice (in Birner 2013:41) revealed that “The Cooperative Principle: make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”. Furthermore, Grice explained that in the Cooperative Principle speakers must comply with four maxims. Maxims are principles that must be adhered to by speech participants in interacting in an effort to expedite the course of the communication process. The cooperative principle expressed by Grice consists of four maxims, namely quantity maxims, quality maxims, relation maxims, and manner maxims. The principle of cooperation is one of the principles of conversation in pragmatics. This principle emphasizes the existence of cooperative efforts that exist between speakers and speech partners in a conversation. The cooperation in question relates to the utterances uttered. Therefore, speakers always try to make their speech relevant to the context, clear and easy to understand, concise and concise, and always to the point. This is summarized in the maxims contained in the principle of cooperation.

The Cooperative Principle uttered makes it seem as if Grice is telling the speaker how they should behave. What he actually did was show that in conversational interactions people operate on the assumption that a certain set of rules are operating, unless, that is, they receive indications to the contrary. In all areas of life, assumptions are made all the time. When speaking, speakers operate

according to a series of assumptions, and, on the whole, persist, although misunderstandings and mistakes do occur and occasionally a speaker is deliberately misled. Grice's work has been, and continues to be, highly influential. It has also been heavily criticized and much misunderstood. In various interpretations of his work, and supports the weaker of the two most common interpretations of the notion of 'conversational cooperation'. In setting out his principles of cooperation, together with their associated maxims, Grice is interested in explaining a set of regularities governing the generation and interpretation of 'conversational implicatures'.

2.7 Grice Maxim

Grice outlined four key categories or maxims, of conversation quantity, quality, relation, and manner under which there are more specific maxims and sub-maxims. (Grandy, and Warner. 2005 ; Okanda, et al. 2015 ; Betti, Igaab & Al-Ghizzi, 2018: 261). These principles describe specific rational principles observed by people who follow the cooperative principle in pursuit of effective communication. (Benton, 2016: 700; and Betti, 2021k: 1). Applying the Gricean maxims is therefore a way to explain the link between utterances and what is understood from them (Betti and Igaab, 2016: 51). They are characteristically, to some degree at least, cooperative efforts; and each participant recognizes in them, to some extent, a common purpose or set of purposes, or at least a mutually accepted direction (Betti, and Hashim, (2021: 38). This purpose or direction may be fixed from the start (e.g., by an initial proposal of a question for discussion), or it may evolve during the exchange; it may be fairly definite, or it may be so

indefinite as to leave very considerable latitude to the participants (as in a casual conversation) (Betti, 2021n: 2): (Betti, and Igaab, 2015: 20). But at each stage, some possible conversational moves would be excluded as conversationally unsuitable (Betti, 2013: 3). On the assumption that some such general principle as this is acceptable, one may perhaps distinguish four categories under one or another of which will fall certain more specific maxims and submaxims, the following of which will, in general, yield results in accordance with the Cooperative Principle. Echoing Kant, I call these categories Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner (Betti, and Ghadhab 2020: 60 ; Betti 2015a: 45 ; Betti 2020c:1 ; Betti, 2010:1).

2.7.1 Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity is that speech participants only contribute as much as the interlocutor needs, not too much. Rahardi (2005:53), says that in the maxim of quantity a speaker is expected to provide information information that is sufficient, relatively adequate, and as informative as possible. The information in question information in question is not to exceed information required by the speech partner.

a. Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange) (Betti, and Hasan, 2020: 73).

b. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

E.g: A friend's uncle's consider whether or not to buy your uncle's old clothes, and you realize that your uncle's old clothes have gone bad before.

A: Should I buy your uncle's used clothes?

B-Improper: Yeah, that sounds like a good idea, the clothes are still great

B-Proper: I don't know if it's a good idea, because the clothes are already bad.

2.7.2 Maxim of Quality

The maxim of quality is that conversation participants must say things that are factual and have sufficient evidence to reinforce the information conveyed. Rahardi (2005:55), says a speech participant is expected to be able to convey the message. speech is expected to convey something real and according to the facts actually in speech.

Maxim of Quality: Try to make your contribution one that is true.

1. Do not say what you believe to be false
2. Do not say what for which you lack adequate evidence

E.g: A young woman stops in front of a supermarket to buy ingredients for daily needs in the kitchen.

A: How much does a kilo of red chilies cost?

B-Improper: The price of red chili $\frac{1}{4}$ kg is around IDR 30,000, the price for $\frac{1}{2}$ kg red chili is around IDR 70,000, the price for 1 kg red chili is around IDR 100,000

B-Improper: Not expensive

2.7.3 Maxim of Relation

Be pertinent, meaning that you should make sure that all the information you share is pertinent to the conversation at hand and leave out any information that isn't. According to the parallel Grice gives in his book, "I expect a partner's contribution to be appropriate to the immediate needs at each stage of the transaction" (Betti, 2021: 5). Even while an oven mitt would be a suitable

contribution later on, I do not anticipate receiving either a nice book or an oven mitt when I am preparing components for a cake (Betti and Mahdi, 2021: 52; Al-Seady, 2002a: 8; Grice, 1976).

2.7.4 Maxim of Manner

The golden rule of manners is to be clear, to put it simply. The maxims of manner, in contrast to the previous maxims, are primarily concerned with how what is stated is said. (Betti, 2007: 14; Benton, 2016: 701): Be observant.

Submaxims: a. Prevent obscurity of speech, or using words that are hard to grasp.

b. Prevent ambiguity, or words that might be read several different ways.

a. Be succinct; avoid becoming too verbose.

d. Maintain order, i.e., provide data in a way that makes sense and facilitates the recipient's ability to understand it (Grice, 1976; Betti, 2020d: 10; Betti and Hashim, 2018: 281).

In conversational maxims, there are four different kinds of grice maxims: maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

2.8 Flouting a Maxim

It is easy to disregard a proverb and infer something different from what is really spoken. (Grice, 1975: 41-58; Igaab and Al-Bdeary, 2016: 13 and Betti, 1990: 79). A speaker will frequently violate a maxim in discourse in order to create a pejorative pragmatic impact, such as with sarcasm or irony. By telling a clumsy acquaintance who has just experienced a nasty fall that his grace is

amazing, one can defy the quality maxim and clearly intend the exact opposite (Betti, 2020d: 13). Four categories of flouting maxims exist: flouting quantity, flouting quality, flouting relation, and flouting manner.

2.8.1 Flouting Quantity

Junedi: Wait wait wait. You can hear her?

Nova: She can hear me, I can hear her. Did you

The conversation is a data violation of the maxim of quantity. Nova scoffed hearing that maxim because he provides more needed information. This was seen when Nova answered Junedi's question with too little detail. He offers "she can hear me, you think I can hear her?" which actually could be the answer keep it simple and follow rules like "Yes, I can".

2.8.2 Flouting Quality

Jens: Swimming tomorrow?

Raihan: I'm seeing Victor. (He softens.) Maybe Friday.

The conversation ensued when Jens asked Raihan to go swimming. Raihan answered doubtfully. This data can be categorized as violating the maxim of quality. When speakers ignore this principle, it does not reflect what they believe achieves the highest quality; maxim that allows the speaker to make an a real contribution, one that doesn't say what's wrong and what isn't say that which does not have sufficient evidence for the speaker. So Raihan is not convinced that he is can swim tomorrow.

2.8.3 Flouting Relation

Septina: Do you hate? When did you know me?

Gusnaldi: How can you ask that?

From the utterance above, it happened when Gusnaldi and Septina were talking about their first meeting. When Septina asked Gusnaldi, Gusnaldi did not answer the question straight to the point. This can happen if people don't want to say it directly, they flouted the maxim of relevance by saying "how can you ask that?" Gusnaldi decided against it answer the topic of conversation. Therefore, he flouted the maxim of relevance.

2.8.4 Flouting Manner

Dedi: You're so beautiful. Isn't she the most beautiful girl?

Ria: Okay, time for bed. Come on, crazy.

This conversation took place when Dedi asked Ria about his new girlfriend whether she is beautiful or not. But Ria did not immediately answer in that direction question. This conversation is a violation of the maxim of manners, which is not giving the relevance of answers based on the questions that have been discussed. He preferring to answer "Okay, time for bed. Come on, crazy." The reason is that he didn't want to talk about this matter again.

2.9 Previous Research

There is previous research that conducted research on violates of the principle of cooperation that exists within film, Ramdani Hidayat in 2013 with a

research entitled “Violation of the Principles of Cooperation in the Film Script “17 Again” by Jason Filardi” analyzes the flouting of maxims that occur in the film entitled “17 Again” and discusses the context that supports its occurrence violating maxims and indicating the existence of certain contexts that influential. The difference between previous research and my research is that previous research discusses the context that supports the violation of maxims and indicates the existence of certain contexts that influence. whereas in my research this only discusses what violations of maxims are often violated by Ferdy Sambo at trials and what types of maxims have been violated by Ferdy Sambo.

Some waves researcher conducted the same topic, non-cooperative interaction, with different point of view. Amianna, J.N & Putranti, A (2017) did research by investigating flouting and violating in situation comedy entitled “How I Met Your Mother”. Their research showed that both flouting and violating were the form of not observe the cooperative principle, they also applied the integration theory of humor that include incongruity theory of humor, hostility theory of humor, and release theory of humor. They were used to index violating and flouting. The distributions of them were on first theory violation of maxim in quantity while flout was in maxim of manner. The second theory only flout of maxim emerged on quality and manner. The last theory, releasing theory of humor, appeared the maxim of relation. All the features were indicated by joke, laugh, and mock. The difference between previous research and mine is that previous research discussed violating the maxim of quantity, flouting the maxim of manner, insulting the maxim of quality and manner, and lastly the maxim of

relation where everything is shown by joking, laughing and ridiculing. Meanwhile, in my research, this discusses what kinds of maxims Ferdy Sambo flouted and what maxims Ferdy Sambo flouts often.

A Pragmatic Analysis Of Maxim Flouting Performed By Solomon Northup In 12 Years a Slave Movie by Fatmawati (2015). The result of the research that (1) four types of maxim flouting are performed by Northup: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner maxim flouting, (2) five strategies of maxim flouting are applied by Northup: tautology, overstatement, understatement, metaphor, and irony, and (3) four reasons that lead Solomon Northup to flout the maxims are competitive, collaborative, convivial, and conflictive reason. In terms of types, quantity maxim flouting is in the highest rank and relevance maxim flouting is in the lowest rank. The difference between previous research and mine is that previous research discussed the four types of flouting of the maxims committed by Northup, the five strategies of transgression by Northup and the four reasons that made Salomon Northup violate the maxims. Northup violates the maxim of quantity. Meanwhile, in my research, I only discuss what kinds of maxims Ferdy Sambo flouted and what maxims Ferdy Sambo flouts often. However, there are similarities between previous research and mine, namely both discuss more and tend to violate the maxim of quantity.

Gustary, DT & Dikrhamadanie, M (2018) investigated flouting of maxims in dialogue of Mata Najwa show. It tended to present political party and discussed actual problem in Indonesia. This research tried to investigated flouted utterances used by the guest. The finding showed that there were six manners used by the

speakers in flouting maxims. Those were giving more and lack information, saying something which lack of evidence, saying irrelevance respond, saying something unclear or ambiguous, and giving unnecessary respond. Those six reasons were integrated with the result of 1 occurrence of flout maxim of quality. 9 occurrences flouted maxim quantity. There were 13 occurrences flouted maxim of manner and 6 occurrences flouted maxim of relation. Mostly of the flouting occurrences were generalized by obscure and unclear responses.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

The writer adopts pragmatics framework by applying the theory of Grice Maxim suggested by Grice. Pragmatically, non-observance maxim when there is any failure to observe a maxim that is named Non-observance maxim. There are two kinds of Grice Maxim, namely observance of maxim and Non-Observance of maxim. In this study the writer just focuses on Observance of Grice Maxim, namely: Maxim of quantity, Maxim of quality, Maxim of relation, and Maxim of manner.

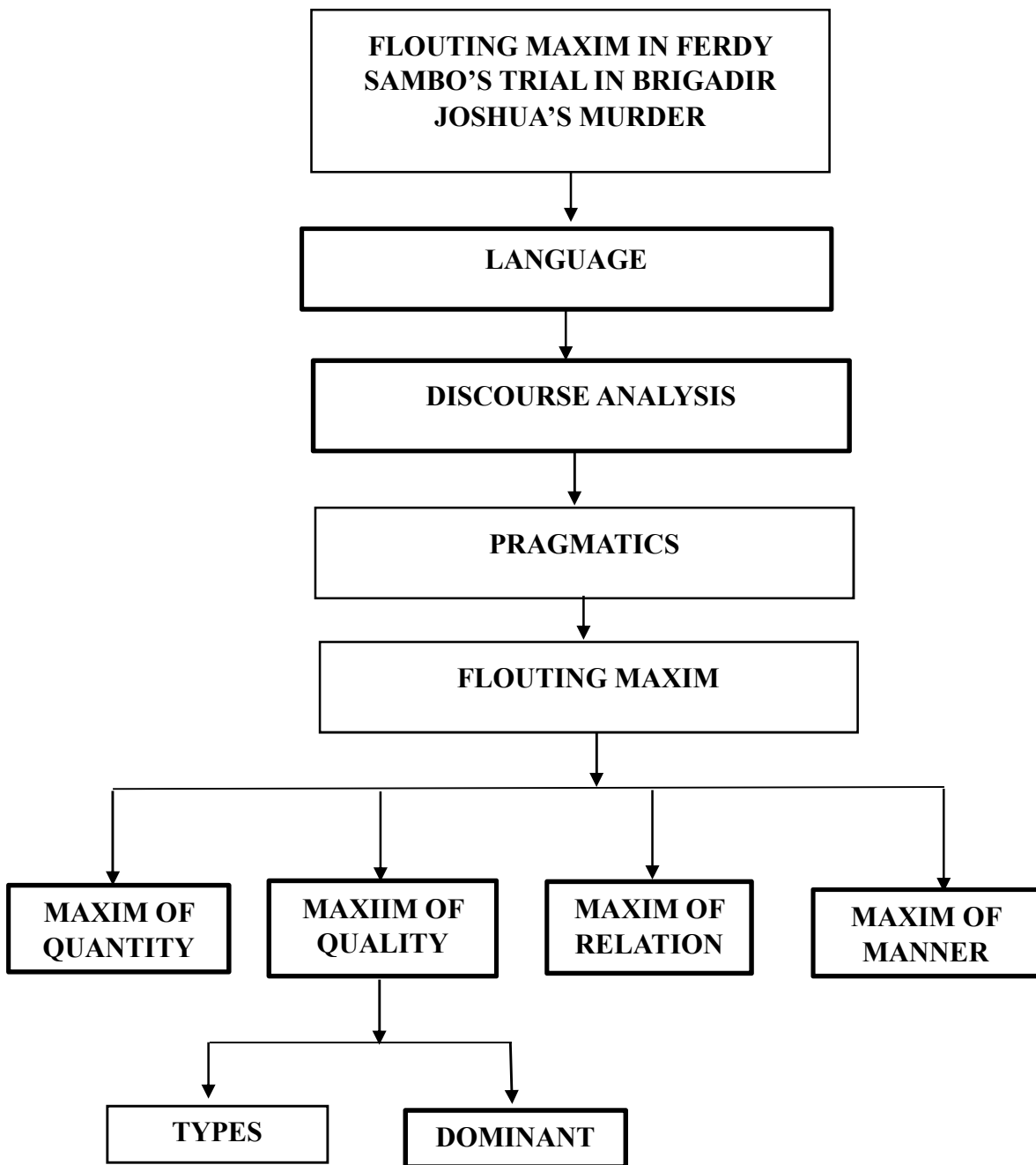


Figure 3.1 Flouting Maxim in Ferdy Sambo's Trial in Brigadier Joshua's Murder

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this study the researcher was used a descriptive qualitative method. Thus, the writer was known the various main characters in the case of Brigadier Joshua's death which was carried out by Ferdy Sambo. According to Mukhtar (2013: 10) qualitative descriptive research method is a method used by researchers to find knowledge or theory of research at a particular time. The method applied in this research is a descriptive qualitative method.

3.2. Data and Source of Data

According to Bungin (2001:123), data are the information material about the object of research. So, data referred to rough materials researcher collected from the object of they are studying or research. The data is the dialogue of the maxims in conversation by the problem Ferdy Sambo's Trial in Brigadier Joshua's Murder. Data is a categorized of facts or information was created using symbols, words, sentences, numbers, and other means. The information was discovered via a search procedure as well as detailed observations based on specific sources. The data source is the thing from which the data could be got, and it contains detailed instructions on how to get and process the data.

According to Edi Riadi (2016: 48), data sources are everything that can provided information about data. The data source is the thing from which the data could got, and it contains detailed instructions on how to got and process the data. The source of data is very signify in this research. The researcher was not abled to get information without the source of data. The data in this research was obtained from collection of YouTube interview in Ferdy

Sambo's Trial in Brigadier Joshua's Murder. The object of this research is news of interviewed in YouTube. So, this study will use YouTube to analyze types and dominant of Flouting Maxim in interview of YouTube in Ferdy Sambo's Trial in Brigadier Joshua's Murder.

3.3. The Instrument of Collecting Data

According to Sugiono (2013), a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Meanwhile, according to Purwanto (2018), research instruments are basically tools used to collect data in research. Research instruments are made according to the purpose of measurement and the theory used as a basis.

The research was used instrument in order gather some data. It's observation. The researchers chose to used observation because researchers want to analyze and collect data where this research used qualitative descriptive methods. Qualitative research involves an in-depth understanding of human phenomena and their contexts. Observation is one of the methods often used in qualitative research because it was several advantaged and benefited that support the research objectives. However, it is important to remember that observation also was some limitations, such as the subjectivity of the researcher in interpreting the data, limitations in terms of time and place, and it may be difficult to maintain complete objectivity. Therefore, in qualitative research, observation is often used in conjunction with other methods, such as in-depth interviewed and document analyzed, to generate a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

There are steps to collecting the data of this study:

1. Watching the trial of Brigadier Joshua's death by understanding the videos on YouTube

2. Transcript the utterance in the trial of Brigadier Joshua's death
3. Signly the maxims words of the transcript

3.5 The Technique of Analysis of the Data

Data analysis technique was a process of organized and sorted a collected of data consisted of various sources, namely field notes, pictures, photos, documents, biographies, articles, and so on, then interpret them (Moleong, 2018: h. 280-281). The technique for analyzed data included: recordings, observation, transcribed, analyzed. To Analyzed the data, the writer will follow the steps:

The steps to analyzed data are as followed:

1. Identifying Ferdy Sambo's utterances in the trial of Brigadier Joshua's death
2. classifying the utterances of Grice's maxims
3. Tabulating flout maxims of Ferdy Sambo utterances in the trial of Brigadier Joshua's death
4. Interpretation flout maxims based on the classified/characteristic
5. Making Conclusion

3.6 Triangulation

The truthful of the data needed to be checked to examine the validity of the data. In this research, the researcher used the triangulation technique to observe the validity of the data. According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono (2007:3) Stainback in Sugiono 2007:330) triangulation the aim was not determined the truth about same social phenomenon, rather that

the purpose of triangulation is to increase one's understanding of what ever was investigated.

Norman Denzim in Hales identify triangulation in to four types, they are:

1. Data Triangulation

Data Triangulation relates to the used of variety data or information including time, space and person in a research. Data Triangulation is the processed rechecked and compared information by researcher which obtained in the different source, to get the data the researcher was compared observation data with and questioner data.

2. Time Triangulation

Time Triangulation relates to the used of time in getting more valid data. Researcher needed to do the observation more than once to make sure that the validity of data.

3. Theory Triangulation

Theory Triangulation relates to the used of two or more theory which is combining when examining situation and phenomenon, some theories support both of a way collecting and analyzing data need to be created more complete to give more comprehensive data.

4. Methodology Triangulation

Methodology Triangulation relates to the effort of checked the data or data result. The aim is to conduct situation and phenomenon by using some methods. Methodology Triangulation was similar with the mix of method approaches use in social science research, where the result from one method are used to enhance, argument, and clarify the results of others.

In this research, the researcher used data triangulation. The questioner is made based on the title, the researcher also compared the finding of data observation and data questioner, which is related to the used of a variety of data or information including time, space, and person in research.