

FLOUTING MAXIM ON SUSI COURT-PROCEEDINGS ANSWER OF FERDY SAMBO CASE

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Keywords	Abstract
Pragmatics Implicature Cooperative Principle Flouting Maxim Ferdy Sambo	This paper investigates the flouting maxim that appears in the court proceeding of Ferdi Sambo's maid, Susi. The objectives of this paper are (1) to identify the category of flouting maxim that appears in Susi's answer on her court proceedings; (2) to find out the reasons for the appearance of those flouting maxims that Susi breaks. This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. In analyzing the data, this study applied the theory of Grice (1975) and Levinson (2013) to investigate the types and reasons of the maxim flouting. The results showed that there are 25 utterances flouting the four categories of maxims. They are the maxim of quantity (28%), the maxim of quality (40%), the maxim of relevance (16%), and the maxim of manner (16%). Further, the reasons why these flouting maxims appear include overstatement, understatement, irrelevant statements, and ambiguous statements.
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INTRODUCTION

Through communication, a speaker and hearer can have conversations using their understanding of language, which is why language plays an important role in communication. Language and pragmatics are closely related. Pragmatics refers to the study of how people use language in context, and how context influences the interpretation of language. In addition, pragmatics as the study of the interactions that occur between language forms and their users (Gunawan et al., 2019). In other words, pragmatics focuses on how individuals utilize language to convey meaning that goes beyond the literal definition of words (Reynolds, 2023). Language enables people to effectively communicate with each other, and pragmatics allows individuals to use language in a meaningful way across different social contexts.

There are rules for communication known as cooperative principles. The need for communication has changed, not just for telling information to others, but also to the extent of protecting one's self-image, concealing some information, and so on. Speakers have been exploring new ways to convey messages. As a result, in certain situations, speakers tend to convey messages implicitly. This type of communication generates extra or implicit meaning. Something intended, suggested, or indicated that differs from

what is said is called an *implicature* (Radfar et al., 2020). Implicature study about the meaning behind utterances. When the speaker and hearer are cooperative and have an intention to communicate something, that ‘something’ could be more than just a word itself (Firda et al., 2021). This means, that when communicating people probably tend to have something different from what has been said and what the real intention is. The utterance can be opposite, different, or more than what has been said.

Grice (1975) utilizes the theory of cooperative principle to minimize misunderstandings and misinterpretations between the speaker and the listener. Thus, cooperative principles must follow the formula: "Make your conversational 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" (Hamani & Puluhalawa, 2019). If the cooperative principle is used, conversations or communication can go without incident (Wulantari & Maharani, 2023). Also, the cooperative principle plays a crucial role in facilitating effective cooperation during conversations (Yule, 1996) and (Aziz et al., 2019). Accordingly, people require the Cooperative Principle to assist them in reporting the connection between feeling and power (Leech, 1983:83, Hmouri, 2021). One of the reasons why the cooperative principle is very important is when using it in court proceedings because both the judges and the suspects should contribute for the trials to be done efficiently. The cooperative principle has relations with conversational maxims because being uncooperative can cause someone to flout the maxim (Melania & Afriana, 2023), on the other hand; conversation will not always follow all the rules of maxims. In a trial, suspects will not always cooperate with the judges, as a result, the emergence of breaking maxims appears. As Grice (1975) said, there are four types of maxims i.e. the maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner. Maxim itself can be defined as a piece of general advice (Aisya, 2012). It means, that when speakers are not guided by the maxim, the case of non-observance of the maxim concept of flouting maxim is worth discussing as it can assist in the examination of the underlying meaning within the conversation (Manurung, 2019)

Furthermore, in some cases, people choose to violate, flout, opt-out, or suspend the maxims. One of the non-observance maxims discovered is flouting because flouting is a way to generate meaning implicitly to the hearers. Understanding flouts can be challenging because the process does not aim to justify an explanation for the flouting (Manurung, 2019). The flouting maxim means that the speaker undoubtedly and deliberately fails to fulfill the specific maxim (Holifatunnisa & Wuryandari, 2023). However, in this case, the maxim that has been flouted is pretty obvious. Also, some reasons appear when the maxim has been broken there are overstatements, understatements, irrelevant statements, and ambiguous statements.

Some previous studies about flouting maxims was conducted by some researchers, some of them are on flouting maxims on TV talkshow by Manurung (2019), flouting maxim on The Squid Game Film Series by Firdaus & Simatupang (2022), flouting maxim in The Mitchells Vs. The Machines Film (Kadek et al., 2022), flouting maxim of quality in situational comedy by Sastra et al., (2022), Andika & Kurniyawati (2021) in flouting of maxim in Aiman's talkshow "Tudingan Konspirasi Di Balik Korona [flouting of maxim in Aiman's talkshow "conspiracy sudpection on Corona case], Wulantari, & Maharani, (2023) in exploring maxim flouting in "A Man Called Otto" Movie. Others are Melania & Afriana (2023) who investigated types of flouting maxim's analysis in Jurassic World Dominion Movie, Holifatunnisa & Wuryandari (2023) who studied an analysis of flouting maxim in the Adam Project Movie, Op.Sunggu & Afriana (2020) who did research on flouting maxims in "Wonder Woman" Movie, Radfar, et al., (2020) who explored Gricean maxim violation(s) in the murder case of Jamal Khashoggi, Reynolds (2023) who analyzed flouting maxim on BBC Radio 1

Youtube Channel " Kids Ask Ryan Reynolds ", and Saefudin, et al. (2023) who did the Analysis of flouting maxim in the @Pepekomic comic strip.

This study focuses on the flouting maxim in the trial of Susi, the maid of Ferdy Sambo. Susi as one of the witnesses in this case often made ambiguous statements when answering the questions from the judges. As a result, there are several expressions from the judges as a response to Susi's statement, such as confusion, annoyance, and resignation. The primary objectives of this study are to analyze and describe the categories of flouting maxim found from Susi's court proceedings and the reason the flouting maxims appear.

METHOD

The study utilized the descriptive qualitative research method for conducting descriptive data analysis. Descriptive research describes the attitudes and behaviors observed during the observation (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009). The data was derived from KOMPASTV and TVOne News YouTube Channel and the title was "Deretan Pengakuan ART Susi dan Kodir di Depan Ferdy Sambo dan Putri and Hakim Ingatkan ART Ferdy Sambo Susi Untuk Berkata Jujur" [ART Susi and Kodir's confessions in front of Ferdy Sambo and Putri and Hakim reminded ART Susi to tell the truth] taken from Kabar Khusus tvOne. The researcher only takes the ART Susi Part for the data by taking from auto-generated English transcripts using a zslive captioning extension. The data was definitively collected from the interactions between the judges and ART Susi, which unmistakably included instances of flouting maxims. Finally, the data was then analyzed in three steps. The first was determining which maxims were being flouted. The second was explaining why Susi started to flout the maxim. The third step was to present the discussions and conclude with the conclusions as answers to the problem formulation. Also, the reason theory uses Levinson (2013).

RESULT

The data was derived from the KOMPASTV YouTube Channel the title was "Deretan Pengakuan ART Susi dan Kodir di Depan Ferdy Sambo dan Putri and one another was taken from tvOneNews the title was Hakim Ingatkan ART Ferdy Sambo Susi Untuk Berkata Jujur" taken from Kabar Khusus tvOne. This research discovered four types of flouting maxims in the second trial of Susi the maid of Ferdy Sambo and found 25 of the flouting maxims in the utterances. They are breaking the quality maxim, the quantity maxim, the relevance maxim, and the manner maxim. This chapter will explain the data using Grice's theory of flouting maxims.

From the data found, it can be seen that the number of maxims flouted all identified, namely 10 maxims of quality, 7 maxims of quantity, 4 maxims of relevance, and 4 maxims of manner. Nevertheless, the maxims that are flouted the most are the maxims of quality and relevance with only one data difference.

Several methods are used to elaborate on the findings and identify flouting maxims (as adapted in Logic and Conversation by Grice, (1975). The following is a summary of how the suspects flouted maxims. The following results will be shown in the table and a figure to summarise the data found.

The types of Flouting Maxim

The author uses the theory Grice, (1975) to explore the types of flouting maxim in which there are four types of flouting maxims. These are flouting the maxim of quantity, flouting the maxim of quality, flouting the maxim of relevance, and flouting the maxim of manner.

Table 1. Categories of Flouting Maxims

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Flouting Maxim of Quantity	7	28%
2.	Flouting Maxim of Quality	10	40%
3.	Flouting Maxim of Relevance	4	16%
4.	Flouting Maxim of Manner	4	16%
Total		25	100,00%

Types of Flouting Maxim Reasons. Additionally, below there is a figure including the calculation results of reasons for flouting maxims. The figure can be seen as follows:

Types of Flouting Maxim Reasons

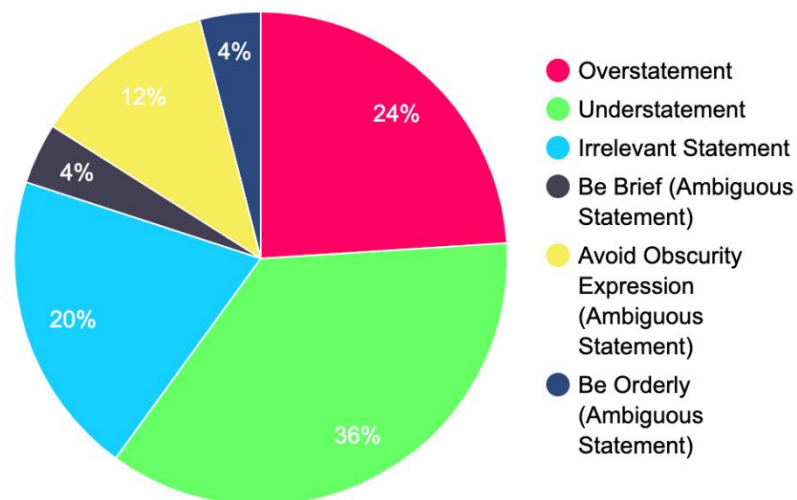


Figure 2. Types of Flouting Maxim Reasons

DISCUSSION

Susi as the maid of Ferdy Sambo was one of the witnesses in Sambo case. Correspondingly, in her first and second court proceedings, she stated many different utterances to the judges and made the judges and other attendees make several expressions. Such as confusion, annoyance, and resignation. From the results, Susi has flouted all types of flouting maxims, which are flouting the maxim of quantity, flouting

the maxim of quality, flouting the maxim of relevance, and flouting the maxim of manner. Also, there are several reasons why she flouted the maxims.

a. Flouting The Maxims of Quantity

Data 1 (01:06:45)

Legal Advisor: *So... Susi were you there at the time?*

Susi (Witness): *My excuse, sir. When I first came in, I wasn't in Duren Tiga. When I was in Duren Tiga, it was when I was self-isolating.*

Based on the dialogue above, the legal advisor was asking whether Susi came to the birthday party of Ferdy Sambo or not, it referred to "When I first came in." When the legal advisor said, "So.. Susi were you there at that time?". From her answer, she flouted the maxim of quantity. Because the questions asked by the legal advisor are preferable to be answered with a yes/no response only. However, it was clear that Susi was providing excessive information to the legal advisor by telling other information that was unnecessary prolixity because she was afraid the legal advisor would not believe what she said if she answered it with only yes/or answer.

Hence, the reason Susi flouted the maxim by making overstatement to stress something to make sure that the legal advisor believed in her by giving excessive information that said "My excuse, sir. When I first came in, I wasn't in Duren Tiga. When I was in Duren Tiga, it was when I was self-isolating" (covid-19). It can be concluded that Susi flouted the maxim by giving overstatement to stress that she did not attend Ferdy Sambo's birthday party that time.

b. Flouting The Maxims of Quality

Data 2 (56:24)

Legal Advisor: Were Bi Susi, were witness Susi know if on 3rd July the late Johua helped Ms.Putri iron the kids...clothes?

Susi (Witness): Yes, I know.

Legal Advisor: Were you there?

Susi (Witness): Yes I was there cause I helped to put the clothes in the bag...

Legal Advisor: Wait a minute, one by one, please.

Based on the dialogue above, the legal advisor was directly interrupting Susi by saying "Wait a minute, one by one, please." Because at that time Susi was solely rushing to give the information. The form of flouting maxim that appears from that utterance can be identified when Susi said "Yes I was there, I helped to put it in the bag..." when the legal advisor hasn't asked a further question about that. In other words, Susi has flouted the maxim of quality because she was giving excessive information in a rush when the question given by legal advisor asked her whether she was there or not, but Susi afterward gave additional information to cover the fact she wasn't there since there was no evidence showed for the statement.

Thus, the reason why Susi flouted the maxim by giving overstatement to cover something such as she was there at that time to help the deceased Joshua put Ibu Putri's children's clothes in the bag. But, in the meantime probably she wasn't there either.

Data 3 (15:52)

Judge: So when did you sleep upstairs? Accompany Ms. Putri Candrawathi.

Susi (Witness): <silence> ... I don't know but I slept upstairs, Om Kuat woke me up and told me to go upstairs to keep Ms.Putri company.

From the utterances above. Susi was first questioned by the public prosecutor for the first chronology of the activities before the case started, then continued by the judge who wanted to confirm Susi's statement with her previous statement in the first trial. Because in the first trial when Susi was being asked by the judge she kept saying "I don't know," for the answer. So the judge does not have any beliefs on her in this second trial. It can be seen in her utterance, " I don't know but I slept upstairs, Om Kuat woke me up and told me to go upstairs to keep Ms.Putri company." The silence when she was trying to answer the judge's question brings up the judge's suspicion towards her. Also, people assume she was wearing an earpiece to get the command from people behind the earpiece.

Thus, the reason why Susi flouts the maxim of quality by giving ambiguous statements to avoid the questions and make the judge confused that she tries to cover something by saying "I don't know," for almost all the given questions and does not have any evidence for it. (Levinson, 1983) said to fulfill the maxim of quality the speaker is expected to provide true answers or the speaker lacks sufficient evidence in responding to the interviewer.

c. Flouting The Maxims of Relevance

Data 4 (17:16)

Judge: Then the defendant-where was the victim at that time? Victim Joshua.

Susi (Witness): I-I did not see him.

Judge: Then where was suspect Eliezer?

Susi (Witness): I don't see victim Om Joshua...

Based on the dialogue above, the judge was asking about the last activities before the case started. From Susi's utterance "I don't see him." it seems she was trying to hide something or she knew what happened on that day because she paused for a while to think about what answer she should give to the question given by the judge. Then, after the judge asks "Then where was suspect Eliezer at?" She answered "I don't see victim Om Joshua..." The answer she gave it's irrelevant to the question given because she lost focus when the judge said about "Victim Joshua" in the first question.

Hence, by giving an irrelevance response Susi flouted the maxim of relevance. The reason behind that is suspect lost focus so she got confused to answer the judge's question. As it can be seen from the utterance "I don't see victim Om Joshua." she was giving obscurity of expression. Also, Susi solely paused when answering the question from the judge because it seemed she was thinking about what answer should be given next to cover something.

d. Flouting The Maxims of Manner

Data 5 (07:08)

Public Prosecutor: On the way from Jakarta to Magelang, right? Was Bi Susi also involved? You were accompanied, right?

Susi (Witness): Yes, I was accompanied.

Public Prosecutor: Returning from Magelang, who returned to Jakarta on what date do you remember?

Susi (Witness): There were two cars. I was with Ms.Putri. There was me, Ms.Putri, then Om Richard, and Om Kuat.

Based on the dialogue above, Susi considered flouting the maxims of manner since her statement is ambiguous and states unnecessary information. It can be seen in *“There was me, Mrs. Putri, then Om Richard and Om Kuat”* as the public prosecutor/s were asking her about who returned to Jakarta at that time not where Susi was at that time. Hence, when the public prosecutor asked *“Returning from Magelang, who returned to Jakarta on what date do you remember?”* Susi answered *“There were two cars. I was with Ms.Putri. There was me, Ms.Putri, then Om Richard, and Om Kuat.”* When the public prosecutor asked about the date she was answering with another statement that didn't get asked at first. This contains obscurity of expression because what she said makes people confused at the beginning of her sentence. Also, she stated that statement because she was trying to convince the public prosecutor, that she was there with suspect Putri Candrawathi and did not see or with victim Joshua at that time.

The reason why Susi flouted the maxims of manner is to be clear, but instead of giving the necessary information she gave unnecessary information that wasn't being asked by the public prosecutor to stress that she was there with Suspect Putri Candrawathi at that time. It can be shown by the utterance *“I was with Ms.Putri. There was me, Ms.Putri, then Om Richard, and Om Kuat.”* The statement was inappropriate to say because it wasn't being asked by the public prosecutor. So, there are two reasons for the appearance of flouting maxims here.

This study produced satisfactory results, which were consistent with past relevant studies the study about flouting maxims was conducted by (Manurung, 2019) the title was *“Flouting Maxims in Hitam Putih Talk Show”* which discussed flouting maxims on a talk show called Hitam Putih. The research question from Manurung's research was to identify the most appearing flouting maxims on the show. So in this research, the researcher adds another research question after identifying most types of flouting maxims that occur and analyzing why the flouting maxims appear. Also in (T. Ceballos & V. Sosas, 2018) titled *On Court Proceedings: A Forensic Linguistic Analysis On Maxim Violation*, the author discusses the violation maxim which is related to the cooperative principle rules.

CONCLUSION

There are 25 utterances found from the Susi Answer on Court Proceeding of the Ferdy Sambo case, based on the court proceeding the writer only took the data from one of the Suspect named Susi. Using Grice's theory (1975) and Levinson theory (2013), the result of this research showed that Susi was one of the witnesses alongside 12 other witnesses from Ferdy Sambo's case has flouted the four categories of the flouting

maxim. According to the data finding and calculation, flouting maxims of quality and quantity are the highest maxims that occur. Flouting the maxims of quality has 10 data total with a 40% percentage result followed by Flouting the maxims of quantity has 7 data total with a 28% result, flouting the maxims of relevance has 4 data total with a 16% percentage result. Followed by the flouting maxims of relevance got 16% and the flouting maxims of manner had the same amount of percentage among flouting maxims of relevance with 16%. Those dominant maxims occur because there are several reasons for their appearances. First, is an overstatement to stress something, second is an understatement to cover something, and third is an irrelevant statement and ambiguous statement supported reason is to be brief, to avoid obscurity expression, to be orderly, and to avoid ambiguity. Also, being confused about the question to lose focus. Each reason such as overstatement has 6 data total with a 24% result, understatement has 9 data total with a 36% result, irrelevant statements have 5 data total with a 20% result, and lastly, ambiguous statements have 5 data also with 20% result. Because the speaker's responses do not contribute to the true condition of the sentences or questions, the conversational implicature becomes the pivotal contribution to the conversation.

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