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Violation Maxim of Principle Cooperation in Indonesian Lawyers Club Presidential Debate Event

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Abstract-This research is motivated by 4 violations maxim principle of cooperation consisting maxim quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of implementation/manner that occurred in Indonesian Lawyers Clubs President debate event. The issue in this study is how principle of cooperation was violated in Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential Debate Event. The purpose of this study is to describe violations maxim of cooperation and it is hoped that in the future, in speaking, values contained in 4 maxims can be applied and it employs a qualitative approach using the content analysis method. The data used in this study are all speeches made by host and resources persons during event, and researcher collected data using note-taking, listening, and documentation techniques. The researcher used content analysis as method of data analysis. The qualitative approach is related to content analysis method because both have aim of understanding content of research and emphasize the theoretical approach to research object, so that approach is relevant to this research because research combines opinions of several experts. the results showed that there were 54 data points on violation principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential Debate event. The researcher grouped violations into four Grice's maxims of principle of cooperation that had been violated, consisting of 26 data on maxim of quantity, 1 data on maxim of quality, 13 data on maxim of relevance, 14 data on maxim of implementation / manner and there are 2 data that violate in one data where two data have been entered into total number of data analysis. The violations that often occur are violations maxim of quantity, this occurs because participants in speech in the event convey information beyond what interlocutor wants. The violations that often occur are violations maxim of quantity. This occurs because the participants in event convey information that interlocutor does not want, such as when expressing their opinions they often exaggerate. The conclusion of this study, from the 4 maxims have an important role in event of speech, especially in object that the researcher took, but here researcher emphasizes that the application of these 4 maxims, cannot always be applied in cultural values of Indonesian society because they only apply in certain situations and conditions. This is because Indonesian society still upholds the values of friendliness and politeness.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Violation Maxim of Principle Cooperation, Indonesia Lawyers Club.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is the study of language regarding the understanding of certain situations regarding the use of language and the shared background knowledge between speakers and interlocutors in interpreting the meaning of speech. According to Yule (2006:3) also argues that Pragmatics is a study of the intentions of speakers. Another opinion adds Salsabil & Ningsih (2023:45) Pragmatics is the science of speech events by linking them between the speaker's speech and the Context of the speech

situation. Leech (2021:20) also argues that Context is a common background knowledge that is shared by the speaker and the interlocutor and provides assistance to the interlocutor in interpreting the meaning of a statement. In line with Wijana's opinion (1996:2) that Pragmatics is the meaning related to Context. Chaer in (Elfianora & Fatmawati 2023:700-701) stated that there are 8 types of components that support speech in a context, namely SPEAKING, which is short for Setting and scene, Participants, Ends, Act of sequence, Keys, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genres.

Therefore, from the explanation of pragmatics experts, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language and context in conversations between speakers and interlocutors who want to understand the purpose and meaning of each other's communication. Thus, context is an interpretation of meaning that significantly shapes the words spoken.

In this Pragmatic study, it can be understood that the elements of the discussion are very close to the daily socio-cultural habits of Indonesian society, one of which is known as the cooperative principle. The cooperative principle is a basis or foundation that functions to facilitate communication between speakers and interlocutors in good communication. Both the speaker and the person they are talking to must comply with the cooperative principle. Grice states in (Leech, 2021:11) that there are (4) types of cooperative principles that must be followed: (1) the maxim of quantity, which states that the right amount of information must be given; (2) the maxim of quality, which contributes to the truth of the information; (3) the maxim of relevance, which states that the statement is relevant; and (4) the maxim of implementation/manner, which states that the participants in the speech must try to make the speech easy to understand.

This Grice cooperation principle is very necessary so that a speech between the speaker and the interlocutor can understand and interpret the meaning of a situation in communication, but it turns out that many still ignore this Grice cooperation principle in everyday life, especially the people of Indonesia. The cause of this matter can occur because of the socio-cultural background of Indonesian society which highly upholds the values of tolerance, politeness, maintaining friendship but this can cause other differences in meaning to the speech being discussed, so it is better for the speaker and interlocutor to first understand the context of the speech that will be spoken, in the event of speech the speaker must be able to convey his ideas to the interlocutor who can cooperate in the process.

However, ignoring Grice's cooperative principle does not always cause failure in the event of speech due to failure or what is commonly called a violation of the cooperative principle, this is actually done deliberately for reasons related to politeness or the existence of goals such as creating a relaxed situation, humor, and diverting the conversation to the speaker's and interlocutor's answers but this is already included in the violation of the cooperative principle promoted by Grice. According to Hermawati et al., (2021: 163) argue that Violation of the Cooperative Principle is a non-compliance by speech participants with various existing cooperative maxims and is motivated by situations or circumstances or from a specific factor. Fatmawati in (Citra & Fatmawati 2021: 439) explains that violations of Grice's cooperative maxim are caused by various reasons, including: violation of the quantity maxim due to wanting to share information, friendliness, politeness violation of the quality maxim due to a desire to create a lie, humor, and also satire. Violation of the maxim of relevance is due to the desire to avoid direct speech, joking, refusal, and also an affirmation. Then the last violation of the maxim related to implementation or method occurs due to confusion in giving an answer, nervousness, forgetfulness, small talk, empathy, and also secrets. In line with Grice's opinion in (Nadar, 2009:24) where Grice explains that "Give your contribution to the conversation according to need, at the level at which the conversation takes place, according to the purpose and intent in which you are involved". Based on the views of several experts, it can be concluded that there are a number of circumstances, conditions, and reasons that support why the concept of cooperation can be violated. This research is also inseparable from previous research which is a supporter of the author to carry out research actions, namely Setiawan et al., (2017)

entitled "Violation of the principle of conversation cooperation in the Mata Najwa program on Metro TV", then Sofiana (2021) entitled "Violation of the principle of cooperation in the 2019 presidential candidate general election debate", then Amalia et al., (2019) "Violation of the principle of cooperation in the Rosi Talk Show event on Kompas TV".

The factors why these violations can occur are due to the failure to achieve the principle of speech in communication. Therefore, these four maxims of the working principle are needed, especially in political debates which are the object of the researcher's research. Norwanto in (Fatmawati & Ningsih 2022: 130-132) stated that politicians often ignore the idea of cooperati on. Politicians violate the principle of quantity to express strong commitments or hide information. In addition to spreading misleading information, politicians also violate the principle of quality. In addition, politicians ignore the principle of relevance by making statements that have nothing to do with the subject matter. As a result, there are many examples of the principle of cooperation being violated not only in informal settings but also in formal settings such as this political debate. To overcome violations of the principle of cooperation, 4 maxims of the principle of cooperation are needed.

Therefore, the researcher feels interested in conducting research and analyzing this study, but the selection of this research is not only because the researcher is interested in the research, but also because the researcher sees that in the daily lives of Indonesian people, many are still found in communicating to convey information or the meaning of speech often using small talk in their speech or not directly in conveying opinions, information and also the meaning of their speech.

So it was found by the researcher that the material or object of the research contained a violation of the Gricean cooperation principle, namely one of the political debate events, namely the Indonesia Lawyers Club or abbreviated as (ILC). So one of the interesting posts for the author in the ILC event was about the political debate with the theme of the Presidential debate event, how to thwart non-party presidential candidates, in which in this event after the author saw the broadcast there was a debate of arguments that triggered violations of speech in expressing opinions between speakers and interlocutors, however, non-compliance of the speech participants with this cooperation principle can cause phenomena in language which become problems when communicating. Therefore, the role of the cooperation principle is very important to regulate speech participants when communicating so that it runs very well. If the speaker and the interlocutor do not participate in the smooth communication, then this can trigger a violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation, both speakers and interlocutors sometimes convey an explanation or information, often in conveying the intended meaning of the speech they want to convey not directly or often called small talk and can also be called not directly to the core of the discussion and in this pragmatic study there is a discussion of the maxim of the principle of cooperation which is useful for analyzing violations that occur in one of the ILC Channel Youtube video posts, namely regarding the debate "Presidential Threshold 20% how to thwart non-party presidential candidates". This research has a target or research objective, namely to describe violations of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event with the theme of the Presidential debate.

II. METHODS

The author's methodology is qualitative in nature. A qualitative approach is one that is conducted holistically on the study topic with regard to current occurrences, and the outcomes of this approach are expressed in the form of written descriptions of the collected data. Because of the phenomenon that occurred, the researcher felt interested in conducting research and analyzing this study, but the selection of this research was not only because the researcher was interested in the research, but also because the researcher saw that in the daily lives of Indonesian people, many are still found in communicating to convey information or the intent of the utterance often using small talk in their speech or not directly in conveying opinions, information and also the intent of the meaning of their utterances.

Qualitative approach is related to the content analysis method because both have the aim of understanding the content of the research and emphasize the theoretical approach to the object of research, so the approach is relevant to this research because the research combines the opinions of several experts. The research is described in a descriptive manner. Moleong (2017: 6) defines a qualitative approach as a research or study that aims to comprehend the phenomenon of what the research subject experiences, such as perception, behavior, motivation, actions holistically, and language that exists in a unique, natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. In line with the opinion of Denzin and Lincoln (in Styaningrum & Ningsih, 2023: 189) who stated that a qualitative approach is an approach that uses a natural setting by interpreting the phenomena

that occur and is carried out in a way that involves various existing methods. Another opinion also adds Fatmawati & Ningsih (2024: 197) a qualitative approach uses inductive logic through data categories obtained during the data collection process. The data collection technique used was triangulation (combination) and the research results placed more emphasis on general meaning.

The method used by the author is the content analysis method. According to Bungin (2019:231) content analysis is a research technique for making various inferences that can be imitated, as well as valid data by considering the context in it. Another opinion also adds Bungin in (Anjarini & Ningsih, 2024:40) the content analysis method is a research method that is an in-depth discussion of the contents of information that is printed or written in the mass media and. Since the researcher plays a key role in this study by moving immediately and taking on the roles of executor of data collection, planner, interpreter, executor of data analysis, and pioneer of the findings, the time and place are the research itself.

According to Sudaryanto in (Setiawan et al., 2017:4) documentation technique is a data collection technique by searching for existing data. According to Mahsun (2017:356) the listening technique is a technique used in providing data by conducting research by listening to the use and behavior in language learning. Then the note-taking technique, according to Mahsun in (Putri, 2016:26) the note-taking technique is "What is seen must be recorded". Data validity technique, according to Sugiyono (2017:270) there are four important points, namely the data credibility test, transferability test, dependability test, confirmability test.

The data collection techniques in this study are divided into three, namely documentation techniques, in this study the data is a violation of the principle of cooperation of the host and resource person's speech in the Indonesia Lawyers Club debate event. The document is in the form of a video of the Indonesia Lawyers Club debate, then transcribed in written form. The second technique is listening to the researcher listening to what violations of the maxims of the principle of cooperation were violated in the event, so that the data obtained is in the form of written data made by the researcher and listening is carried out by the researcher repeatedly by listening, watching the debate video. The note-taking technique is used to record the transcript of the host and resource person's speech in the debate event, the transcript is recorded on the sheet of paper that has been provided, after being collected, the data is categorized into the table provided according to the type of violation of the principle of cooperation, then poured into the form of a data analysis graph. Then the next stage is to form a data analysis table, namely in table 2 data on violations of the principle of cooperation.

Credibility testing conducted by researchers is to extend the checking and re-understanding of the researchers on the research data that has been done whether there are errors or not and then the researchers observe repeatedly to check the data more carefully again against the research sources that have been conducted by researchers, namely in the Analysis of Violations of the maxims of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event with the theme of the Presidential debate and the last is triangulation which is divided into two, namely sources and time. In this transferability test, it is emphasized that researchers are more careful in making research reports in order to make readers understand and understand better. In this dependability test, there is an audit stage of the entire research process. This confirmability test is the same as the dependability test in testing the validity of its data, so that testing can be carried out together.

The data analysis techniques in content analysis research are as follows:

1. Coding

At this coding stage, the researcher provides a code for the data in the form of numbers as a marker to determine violations in the principle of cooperation which are found in the example of the 4 maxims that contain points in the conversation of data analysis of the 4 maxims.

2. Data classification

In the data classification, the researcher forms a table of the results of the analysis of violations of the maxim of cooperation, namely as in the study in table 1.

3. Analyzing data

In this section, the researcher analyzes all speech that contains violations of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia lawyers club presidential debate event.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher obtained 54 data on violations maxim principle of cooperation in Indonesian lawyers club event with the theme of the Presidential debate, the researcher grouped the violations into four Gricean maxims principle of cooperation that had been violated and consisted of 26 data on maxim of quantity, 1 data on maxim of quality, 13 data on maxim of relevance, 14 data on maxim implementation / method. As an illustration to clarify the results and discussion, the researcher will describe the results of the analysis of each violation of the maxim principle of cooperation that had been violated in the Indonesian lawyers club event with the theme of the Presidential debate as follows.

Table 1. The results of the analysis of violations maxim principle of cooperation in the Indonesian Lawyers Club event on the theme of the Presidential debate

Grice's maxim of cooperation			
Nu.	Violation of Maxims	Number of Violations	Amount of Data
1.	Violation of maxim quantity	26 data analysis	
2.	Violation of Maxim Quality	1 data analysis	
3.	Violation of Maxim Relevance	13 data analysis	131
4.	Violation of Maxim Method	14 data analysis	
	Total Analysis	54	

Figure 1. Analysis graph of violations maxim principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event on the theme of the Presidential debate

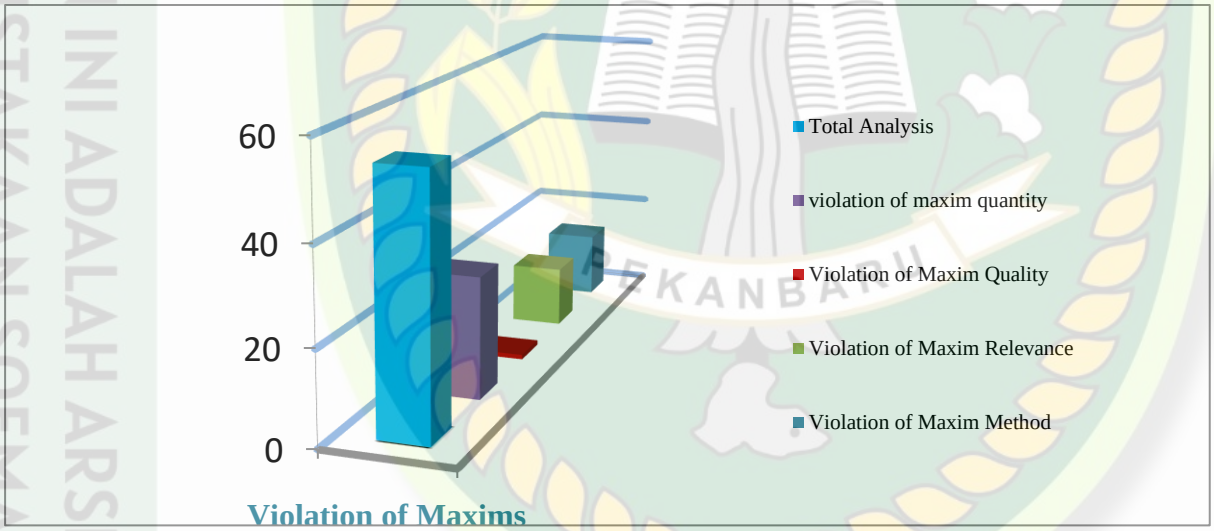

Table 2. Data on Violation of the Principles of Cooperation

Nu.	Data	Context	Violation of Principle Cooperation			
			QUAN	QUAL	REL	MAN

14.	SM: Yes, thank you Bang Karni and the other speakers. I would like to convey that the so-called Presidential Threshold is not something new, since we held direct presidential elections in 2004, there was already a presidential threshold, even for parliament there used to be an electoral threshold, so the requirements to enter parliament used to be an electoral threshold. Before there was a parliamentary threshold, there was also a presidential threshold in 2004. (14)	This utterance occurs in the second segment (S). The participant in this utterance is the fourth resource person (P). The purpose of conversation is that interlocutor wishes to know Saan Mustopa's opinion on the threshold as a member of the Nasdem party (E). Meanwhile, the content of Saan's utterance exceeds what his interlocutor (A) wants. This utterance is delivered with a loud and polite intonation (K). The utterance is also done verbally because the conversation is done directly (I). The norms that are obeyed are norms of politeness (N). The form of this utterance is a conversation (G).	✓

Nu.	Data	Context	Violation of Principle Cooperation			
			QUAN	QUAL	REL	MAN
3.	GN: Strange, next. The KPK also said that 60% of corruption cases were carried out by executives and politicians 60%, jasperus The survey also said that household income decreased by 74.3% who had children 75% more than this accumulation of the country must also be in debt state debt BUMN and BY reached 1,300 trillion. 80% of GDB so democracy that is said to prosper the people. (3) KI: 1,000rp or 10,000rb? GN: 13,000rp. (3)	This speech still occurs in the first segment (S). The participant in the first source's speech is Gatot (P). The purpose of the conversation is to find out why Gatot Nurmantyo made the presidential threshold lawsuit application (E). Meanwhile, the content of Gatot's speech is still convoluted and does not get to the main point of the discussion being asked (A). This speech is delivered with a loud intonation but with a tone of voice like someone who is annoyed but convoluted in conveying his opinion (K). The speech is also done verbally because the conversation is done directly (I). The non-compliance with norms is indicated by Gatot's way of speaking (N). The form of this speech is a conversation (G).				✓

Note:
14&3 = Number of Data

QUAN = Maxim Quantity
QUAL = Maxim Quality

REL = Maxim Relevance
CRA = Maxim Manner
S = Setting & Scene
P = Participant
E = End
A = Act Scquence
K = Keys
I = Instrumentalities
N = Norm of Interaction & Interpretation
G = Genre

The Indonesia Lawyers Club event's result to the maxim principle of cooperation violations, the results of the analysis were obtained with a total analysis of 54 (Maxim Quantity 26, Maxim Quality 1, Maxim Relevance 13, Maxim Implementation/ method 14), as an illustration to clarify the results and discussion, the researcher will describe the results of the analysis of each violation maxim principle of cooperation that has been violated in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event with the theme of the Presidential debate as follows:

1. Maxim Quantity

According to the maxim of Quantity, speech participants need only contribute which is expected for the speech (Grice in (Wijana, 1996:46). In the violation, many violations were found, this was caused by wanting to share information, friendliness, politeness which we can see in Indonesian values and culture. This can also be associated with the Indonesian Lawyers Club presidential debate event which was found when the debate participants often conveyed excessive information. This is in accordance with the analysis data that has been marked by the researcher.

Context: This speech occurs at the beginning of the opening of the event in segment one. The participants in this speech number nine people including the host, namely Karni Ilyas as the host and eight other people as participants who are conducting the debate. At the beginning of this segment one, Karni invited one of the speakers, namely Gatot Nurmantyo (former TNI comman- der and as the applicant for the Presidential Thres- hold lawsuit). The purpose of the conversation was to find out why Gatot Nurmantyo made the Presidential Threshold lawsuit application. This speech began when the host Karni Ilyas began to open the event and greeted all the speakers, one of whom was Gatot Nurmantyo, in which the conversation was as follows:

Karni Ilyas: "I will start first with General Gatot Nurmantyo, why did the general sue this presiden tial threshold?"

Gatot Nurmantyo: "Bismillahirohmanirrohim, Assalamualaikum wa rahmatullahi wabarakatuh, there are many of my seniors here. Eee Bung Karni why am I the first one asked? (1).

The above utterance is included in the violation of Grice's cooperative principle. The violation is classified as a violation of the maxim of quantity. Where in the violation it can be seen that from Gatot's excessive answer. This has violated the principle of Grice's cooperation because the maxim of quantity wants participants to provide sufficient information and not go beyond the limits in conveying the explanation needed by the conversation partner.

In the speech, Gatot is seen to be excessive in answering Karni Ilyas' question, which should have been answered directly to the point of the question but during the conversation it was too excessive where Gatot answered: "Bismillahirohmanirrohim, assalamua- laikumwarahmatullahi wabarakatuh, there are many of my seniors here" and Gatot instead threw a question back to the host which read "Eee Bung Karni why am I the first to be asked?" This caused a violation maxim quantity. It is better Karni Ilyas asked a question, Gatot only answered to the point of the discussion and did not exceed giving unnecessary speech to his conversation partner.

2. Maxim Quality

According to the maxim Quality, which is supported by unambiguous evidence, every speaker must tell the truth in their discourse (Grice in Wijana, 1996:46). In this violation, there is a slight violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation because of the desire to create a lie, humor, and also satire which also occurs in Indonesian culture in communicating. This can also be associated with the Indonesia Lawyers Club presidential debate event which was found when the participants in the debate did not provide clear evidence.

Context: The context of this speech occurs in the second segment of the fifth resource person. In the second segment of the fifth resource person, Karni invites one of the resource

persons, namely M. Qodri as a political observer, the purpose of the conversastion is to find out M. Qodri's opinion on the discussion of the debate that was late in being spoken by the resource person before him. This speech began when the host Karni Ilyas threw a question to the fifth resource person, one of whim was M. Qodri in which the conversation was as follows:

Karni Ilyas: "Next, M. Qodri is invited to give his opinion"
M. Qodri: "There have been 19 parties or 19 people who have submitted it, you are number 20, he is number 21 and the one who did not come here, Bustami Zainuddin is number 22. So there have been many who have submitted it and those who have submitted it are not just anyone, no less than the main culprit, Professor Effendi Gazali. That's how it is, right?" (2).

The violation is classified as a violation of the, axim of Quality. It can be seen from the violation the from M. Qodri's answer, in conveying his speech or opinion, he did not use facts or supporting evidence from his speech. Because the Quality maxim requires that participants who supply information must have evidence or supporting facts from their communication in order for the interlocutor to beliec the speech, this has breached Grice's principle of collaboration.

In the speech, it is clear that M. Qodri is too fetched in giving his opinion and does not provide clear evidence or facts related to his speech from the discussion in answeri. Ilyas' question, to which M. Qodri answered: "19 parties or 19 people have submitted it, my brother is number 20, he is number 21 and the one who did not come here is Bustami Zainuddin number 22. So there are many who have submitted it and those who have submitted it are not just anyone, no less than the main culprit, Professor Effendi Gazali, right?" M. Qodri should provide clear evidence or facts in the debate M. Qodri did not appear to be very clear in giving his opinion with the evidence and facts available and also seemed to be joking in conveying his opinion and just linking his opinion.

3. Maxim Relevance

Maxim Relevance is a maxim that requires each participant in the speech to convey their speech must be relevant to the problem being discussed by Grice (in Wijana, 1996:46). In this violation of relevance maskim, 13 data were found that violated. This is because in delivering speech not directly, often joking, there is rejection and there is also an affirmation that this can be seen from the way Indonesian people communicate. This can also be associated with the presidential debate Indonesia Lawyers Club event which was found when the participants' speech in the debate went off topic.

Context: This speech occurs in the second segment, namely by the fourth speaker. In the second segment, the fourth speaker Karni invites one of the speakers, namely Effendi Gazali, a political communication expert. The purpose of the conversation is that Karni Ilyas wants to know Effendi's opinion on the discussion of this residential debate. This narrative began when host Karni Ilyas threw a question to the fourth resource person, one of whom was Effendi Gazali, in which the conversation was as follows:

Karni Ilyas: "Okay, now I'll move on to the root cause of this threshold, namely Effen di Gazali, please".
Effendi Gazali:"I want to see it from another perspective, na mely from the context of hegemony versus theology, this is quite important for me to say. Hegemony is something that is not visible but it becomes like this with all the reasons given. For example, ILC broad casts like this, it's not clear why it is like that, but the incident is like that, that is hegemony" (3).

The violation is categorized as Violation of Relevance Maxim. It can be seen from the violation that Effendi's answer in conveying his speech or opinion is not in accordance with the topic being discussed and deviates from the topic of discussion. Because maxim relevance requires participants to supply information that must be pertinent or in accordance with the topic being discussed in order to avoid deviating from the present debate discussion, this has breached Grice's principle of cooperation.

In the speech, it is clear that Effendi runs away from the discussion in answering Karni Ilyas' question, to which Effendi replied: "I want to see it from another perspective, namely from the context of hegemony versus teleology, this is quite important for me to say. Hegemony is something that is not visible but it becomes like this with all the reasons given. For example, ILC broadcasts like this, it is not clear why it is like that but the incident is like that, it is hegemony". Effendi should only answer things related to the topic of discussion and not deviate or also not

need to use a lot of terminology or figurative language so that the discussion of his answer deviates from the topic of speech in the debate.

4. Maxim Methods

Maxim Methods is a maxim that requires the participants of the speech to speak directly and not excessively Grice in (Wijana, 1996:46). In the implementation maxim/method there are 14 data violations of the principle of cooperation, this is due to confusion in giving an answer, nervousness, forgetfulness, small talk, empathy and also secrets. This can also be seen from the way Indonesian society communicates in general. This can also be associated with the ILC presidential debate event where it was found that when the participants' speech in the debate was often convoluted, unclear, vague and unclear.

Context: This speech occurs in segment one of the third resource person. In segment one of the third resource person, Karni refutes the opinion of one of the resource persons, namely Ferry Julian tono from the Gerindra party politician. The purpose of the conversation is to find out whether Ferry Juliantono chooses a threshold of 20% or 0% percent. This speech began when the presenter Karni Ilyas refuted the opinion of the third resource person, namely Ferry Juliantono, in which the conversation was as follows:

Karni Ilyas: "So it has to be 0%?"
Ferry Juliantono: "0%. Because it is not mentioned in the constitution, well, my hope is that the pollution will be open legally, not then in numbers. Well, friends in the DPR must know that what is mandated is the procedure, not the amount, Mr. Karni. And why are you now insisting on 20% percent like Pancasila which is final, right?" (4).

The violation is classified as a violation of the maxim of implementation/manner. It can be seen from the violation that Ferry's answer is convoluted, not concise and difficult to understand. This has violated the Gricean principle of cooperation because maxim of implementation/method requires participants provide clear information and should not be convoluted in delivering speech and should be easy to understand by the interlocutor. In the speech, it is clear that Ferry was not brief in answering Karni IIyas' question, to which Ferry answered: "0%. Because it is not stated in the constitution, well, my hope is that the pollution is open legal, not then the number. Well, my friends in the DPR must know that what is mandated is the procedure, not the amount, Mr. Karni. And why are you now insisting on 20% percent like Pancasila which is final, right? It would be better for Ferry to simply answer "yes, I choose 0% because there are things in the policy in the 0% threshold regulation that can still be maintained for candidates who run in the future" so that the answer is immediately clear to the answer desired by the other party**.** Differences with previous research:

1. The difference lies in the theory used, namely researchers Afif, Rokhmat, Ngundining only use one Grice theory in Wijana (2009) while the author uses two theories, namely Grice's theory in Leech (2021) and Grice's theory in Wijana (1996). Furthermore, in the method used by researchers Afif, Rokhmat, Ngundining uses a qualitative descriptive method while the author uses the content analysis method and the research technique, the researcher only uses one technique, namely the documentation technique while the author uses three techniques, namely the documentation technique, the listening technique, and the note-taking technique. Furthermore, the data source of researchers Afif, Rokhmat, Ngundining is in the form of Najwa Shihab's speech and her resource person in the Mata Najwa program on Metro TV, while the author uses all speech that violates the maxim of the principle of cooperation between the host and fellow resource persons or speakers and interlocutors who are debating in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event with the theme of the Presidential Debate.
2. The differences made by researchers Sofiana and Hermaliza with the author are in the research techniques used, namely the researchers used documentation techniques and Hermeneutic techniques while the author used documentation techniques, listening techniques and note-taking techniques. Furthermore, in the data sources, researchers Sofiana and Hermaliza examined the entire utterances of the speech between the debate moderator and the presidential and vice presidential candidate pairs in the debate while the author's data source was all the utterances that violated the maxim of the principle of cooperation between the host and fellow resource persons or speakers and interlocutors who were debating in the

Indonesia Lawyers Club Event with the Presidential Debate Theme.

3. The difference between the previous research and the author's research is that the method used is different because the author uses a content analysis method with a qualitative approach while the previous researcher used a descriptive method with a pragmatic approach. The data source is also different, namely the researcher Maulida, Retnowaty, Amalia's data source is the Communication Process That Occurs Between Interviewers and Sources on the Rosi Talk Show on Kompas TV while the author uses all utterances that violate the maxim of the principle of cooperation between the host and fellow sources or speakers and interlocutors who are debating in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Event with the Presidential Debate Theme.

Problem limitation is done with the aim of limiting the problem to be clear. This study only focuses on describing the violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential debate event using a qualitative approach with the content analysis method

IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of the study of violations of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential Debate event, 54 data were found to violate the maxim of the principle of Grice's cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club event with the theme of the presidential debate. Of that number, 26 data violated the maxim of quantity, 1 data violated the maxim of quality, 13 data violated the maxim of relevance, and the last 14 data violated the maxim of implementation/manner. The study began with 131 data and there were 2 data that violated two maxims at once in one data, where both data have been included in the total number of data analysis. So it can be clearly seen that the violations that often occur are violations of the maxim of quantity, this can happen because participants in the Indonesian Lawyers Club Presidential Debate often convey more information than what their interlocutors want. From the results of the study, researchers can describe the violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential debate event. This can be seen from the analysis process in the results and discussion, but the application of the Gricean maxim of the principle of cooperation cannot always be applied in the cultural values of Indonesian society because it only applies in certain situations and conditions. This is because Indonesian society still upholds the values of friendliness and politeness.

The event at the Indonesian Lawyers Club presidential debate was relevant to hold, but in the event there was a violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation which made the speakers, hosts and audience confused in understanding the meaning of the speech.

Problem limitation is done with the aim of limiting the problem to be clear. This study only focuses on describing the violation of the maxim of the principle of cooperation in the Indonesia Lawyers Club Presidential debate event using a qualitative approach with the content analysis method.

The author suggests that further research examine different objects, for example the scope of schools or society.

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