

COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE IN PARMOEDYA ANANTA TOERS' NOVEL *BUMI MANUSIA*

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Abstract

People always do communication with others. Communication has several functions, such as conveying idea and giving information to others. In conveying idea and giving information, people use a language. One main requirements needed by person to do communication is to make sure that the listener or people involved in the conversation will cooperate each other; so by this, the communication can run well. Paul Grice states that the cooperative principle is the assumption that participants in a conversation normally attempt to be informative, truthful, relevant, and clear and the cooperative principle of conversation is elaborated in four sub-principles called maxims. They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. The aims of this study are to reveal the use of framework principle and to entangle the implied meanings in the conversations in terms of their maxim arrangement. This research uses descriptive qualitative method and the results show that there are maxim of relevant, quality, quantity and manner used in the novel.

Keywords: communication; cooperative principle; dialogue; maxim

1. Introduction

Language is used to share information to be communicated with each other in everyday life. For the purpose of communication, language users (speakers and audiences) need to understand one another. However, language users sometimes tend to provide clear information to others through different ways of expressions (Nadar, 2009). In this case, the language users may intend to provide more implicit information than explicitly transmitted. "What speaker means is not appearing or being part of what he says" (Kushartanti, et.al, 2005).

Grice suggests an understanding of how a speaker and audience engage in collaborative efforts during the conversation cooperative policy. The concept is described in details in the following words: "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" (Grice, 1991: 26).

Tied to cooperative principle, in literature, there is a system that is lifted from a product of expressions by certain people (Mujiyanto & Fuandy, 2013). One of the

products of literature, a novel, is related to existence detachment from the length of the story that gives freedom to the author, generally with more than one plot, consisting of a main plot and sub-plots in which cooperative principle might be found. The researchers are interested in writing Implicature Used by the Major Characters in Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Novel *Bumi Manusia* because the novel contains lots of discussions on implicature. The novel is then a great work in the realm of Indonesian literature. Pramoedya Ananta Toer, or familiarly called Pram is the only Indonesian writer who has been nominated six times as a nobel peace laureate in his time. Pramoedya Ananta Toer is also a literary critic who at that time was also detained as a political prisoner during the new order government and exiled to Pulau Buru because of his scathing criticism towards the government.

The main points of discussions in this research are concerned with Cooperative Principles, considered a group of maxims that acquire the concept of the influence of conversation and are considered key to understanding and interpreting the effect of the conversation (Rahardi, 2005). They are identified as a contribution to the conversation, such as necessity (the largest amount), the stage at which it occurs (highest quality), the stage at which we participate (relationships and methods) indicating the recognized purpose or direction of it. According to Grice, the effect of the conversation occurs when Maxims are observed or violated by language users. In addition, the influencer has narrowed the link to the context of when and where The pronunciation is also used. In line with this notion, conversational implicature is divided into generalized conversational implicature (GCI) and particularized conversational implicature (PCI). Context affiliation differs from these two types in which GCI is not associated with context, while PCI depends on the context in which the implant appears.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Cooperative Principles

The concept of cooperative principles by Grice, "Makes 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" (Grice, 1991: 26). In addition to the Cooperative Principle, Grice also proposes the four maxims.

Cooperative principle and the maxims are regarded as a set of keys to interpret the conversational implicature. The four maxims are as follows:

a. Quantity:

- 1) Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purpose of the exchange).
- 2) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

b. Quality:

- 1) Try to make your contribution one that is true.
- 2) Do not say what you believe to be false.
- 3) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

c. Relation: Be relevant.

d. Manner:

- 1) Be perspicuous.
- 2) Avoid obscurity of expression.

- 3) Avoid ambiguity.
- 4) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).
- 5) Be orderly.

In accordance with this notion, Borg defines conversational implicature as proposition which a hearer is required to assume in communication (Borg, 2008). It shows that cooperative principle always copes with the conversational implicature.

2.2 Flouting and Hedging Maxims

Flouting and hedging are two concepts that indicate that a speaker does not obey at least one maxim in his statement. When a speaker tolerates the maxims, this means that the implication occurs because the maxims have been fulfilled. It is like the listener or the reader believes that the speaker completes and obeys the cooperative principle. But sometimes, in real communication, especially in such a kind of literary work, the cooperative principle is not always observed. Obstacles to conversation can be trampled flouted or hedged. Flouting the maxim can be understood as an attempt by the speaker to indicate what he means by disobeying at least one maxim in his statement. It is like “whenever maxim is flouted, there must be an implicature to save the utterance from simply appearing to be a faulty contribution to a conversation “(Grundy, 2000: 76). On the other hand, edging maxims is the term to define the speaker’s attempt to show his assertions to inform his audience of the extent to which they are abiding by the maxims. Hedging maxims can be regarded as a speaker’s comment on what he conveys rather than what he implies. Meanwhile, the hedges can be in the form of phrases, clause or sentence.

3. Research Method

This study utilizes a qualitative research design in which pragmatic approach is applied. This study aims at investigating the strategies applied by the characters in the novel in relation to cooperative principles used in their conversations both generalized as well as in particularized implicatures.

The data in the form of utterances in monologues, narrations and dialogues are taken from Pramoedya Ananta Toer’s novel *Bumi Manusia*. The research instrument of this study is the researcher’s having collected the data in the following steps: reading the novel comprehensively, observing the presence of implicature in the novel using the Grice Maxims in the forms of sentences, paragraphs and dialogues, selecting the data indicated as the implicature by making use of snowballing sampling which is a useful way to pursue the goals of purposive sampling in many situations where there are no lists or other obvious sources for locating members of the population of interest, but it does require that the participants are likely to know others who share the characteristics that make them eligible for inclusion in the study, selecting and organizing the collected data to analyze (Given, 2008; 815).

The data are then analyzed through the following steps : presenting the data in details, describing the context of the collected data briefly based on the interpretation of each datum, interpreting the data by referring to the Grice Conversational Implicature theory. From the interpretation analysis, the researchers scrutinize the implicature arrangement in the context of the Grice’s Maxims observed in each implied sentence by

categorizing the findings into maxim pattern's based on Grice's theory and after all, the researchers conclude the analysis.

4. Discussion

4.1 Cooperative Principle

a. Maxim of Quality

Data 16 (p. 110)

Context: Nyai Ontosoroh after finishing the work and will go to bed with her daughter Annelis.

Annelis: "Kapan Mama merasa sangat, sangat berbahagia?"

Nyai Ontosoroh: "Ada banyak tahun setelah aku ikut Tuan Mellema, ayahmu."

The dialogue between Annelis and Nyai Ontosoroh ignores the Cooperative Principle which violates the Maxim of Quality to which Annelis' expression is responded to by Nyai Ontosoroh which is not a necessity at the time. The dialogue implies a Conversational Implicature which is classified as a Generalized Conversational Implicature because it is based on the context where the conversation is still in the flow

b. Maxim of Quantity

Data 17 (p. 111)

Context: One night when Annelis and Nyai Ontosoroh are together, Nyai Ontosoroh tells about her past with her father Mr. Malemma.

Annelis : "Mengapa papa bisa berubah begitu Ma?."

Nyai Ontosoroh : "Ada, Ann, ada sebabnya. Sesuatu telah terjadi, hanya sekali, kemudian dia kehilangan seluruh kebaikan, kepandaian, keterampilan, kecerdasannya. Rusak, Ann, binasa karena kejadian yang satu itu. Ia berubah menjadi orang lain, jadi binatang yang tak kenal anak dan isteri lagi."

The dialogue between Annelis and Nyai Ontosoroh gives rise to disobedience to the Cooperative Principle, which violates the Maxim of Quantity which gives an excess of what is needed at the time. The dialogue implies a Conversational Implicature which is classified as a Generalized Conversational Implicature because it is based on its context where the conversation is still in the flow

c. Maxim of Relation

Data 29 (p. 308)

Context: Annelis is sick of missing Minke. Minke also comes to visit after knowing Annelis' condition.

Minke : "Lebih baik kau tidur lagi."

Annelis : "Aku ingin di dekatmu begini. Lama sekali, dan kau tak juga datang."

Minke : "Aku sudah datang, Ann."

Annelis : "Jangan kendorkan peganganmu. Mas."

The above conversation between Minke and Annelis ignores the Cooperative Principle where Maxim of Relevance is violated because Annelis conveys other

intentions than what should be feedback to Minke. The dialogue implies Conversational implicature which is classified as Generalized Conversational Implicature because it is based on the context where the conversation is still in the flow

d. Maxim of Manner

Data 1 (p. 10)

Context: Robert Malemma who visits minke at his house invites him to meet a very beautiful woman who is like a goddess/angel according to Robert.

"Ayoh," "Kita pergi sekarang."

Minke : Ngomong-ngomong, Rob, ke mana kita ?

Robert : "Ke tempat di mana semua pemuda mengimpikan undangan.

Karena bidadarinya, Minke. Dengar, aku beruntung mendapat undangan dari abangnya. Tak ada yang pernah dapat undangan ke sana kecuali ini."

The above dialogue shows a violation of the maxim of manner which causes ambiguous and convoluted meanings that cause "Minke" to be confused about where "Robert" is actually going. Robert's flouting maxim of manner gives irrelevant information than required of the interlocutor. Robert can tell "Minke" where they are actually going but "Robert" does not tell him. The answer "Robert" gives rise to a Conversational Implicature which is classified as a Generalized Conversational Implicature because it is based on its context where they will meet someone. Robert wants to show off his connections for being able to meet someone.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Table of Generalized Conversational Implicature

No Data	Non - Observance	Maxim	Types of Conversational Implicature
1	Flouting	Manner	Generalized
2	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
3	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
4	Flouting	Manner	Generalized
5	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
6	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
7	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
8	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
9	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
10	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
11	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
12	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
13	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
14	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
15	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
16	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized

17	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
18	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
19	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
20	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
21	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
22	Flouting	Quantity	Generalized
23	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
24	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
25	Flouting	Manner	Generalized
26	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
27	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
28	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
29	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
30	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
31	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
32	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized
33	Flouting	Quality	Generalized
34	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
35	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
36	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
37	Flouting	Relation	Generalized
38	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Generalized

5.2 Table of Particularized Conversational Implicature

No Data	Non-Observance	Maxim	Types of Conversational Implicature
1	Flouting	Quantity	Particularized
2	Flouting	Relation	Particularized
3	Flouting	Relation	Particularized
4	Flouting	Quality & Manner	Particularized
5	Flouting	Quantity	Particularized

Based on the analysis, the existence of two types of conversational implicatures by Grice theory are found in this novel, generalized and particularized conversational implicatures. In the analysis, the researchers find a number of implicatures in the characters' dialogues that are very imbalanced; the researchers often find more Generalized conversational implicature those are 38 and 5 in Particularized Conversational Implicature. Most of conversational implicatures rise because the characters' flouting maxim of manner. Furthermore, many of the characters in the novel, in many times give obscure information in their communication. This happens because the characters want to show a confirmation of what they exactly mean to the interlocutors.

In addition, particularized conversational implicatures rise because some particular contexts need special knowledge to understand. So as long as the participants know the limit of knowledge and the culture of the interlocutor, the process of communication does not meet any interruption; instead making the dialogue looks interesting. It may be also the reason why novel writers produce the novel having many implicatures there. It is because they want to show the uniqueness of the characters not only from how their dialogues but also from their utterances. So that to understand the implicature in a novel we have to focus on the novel first. When we are focused on the novel we will get more information about the participants or the context of the novel. When we get information, we will understand the novel comprehensively.

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