

Violation of the Principle of Cooperation and Implicature in the Drama One Liter of Tears

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to provide a description of the various instances where the cooperation principle is violated and implicatures are present in the drama One Litre of Tears. The data on violation of the cooperation principle and implicatures are analyzed using Grice's theory of cooperation principle (1975) and Yule's theory of implicatures (2006). This research is a descriptive study conducted using a qualitative approach. The primary data source utilized in this study is the television drama series titled "One litre of tears." The research data consist of utterances that include breaches of the collaboration principle and encompass implicatures. Data gathering approaches employ the method of listening and recording. Data analysis techniques employ intralingual and extra-lingual correspondence methods, utilizing advanced comparison linking techniques to achieve both equalization and differentiation. The study findings indicate that there are 8 instances of violating the quantity maxim, 6 instances of violating the quality maxim, 6 instances of violating the relevance maxim, and 6 instances of violating the way maxim. These violations result in a total of 10 general conversational implicatures, 6 specialized conversational implicatures, 6 scaled implicatures, and 4 conventional implicatures.

Keywords: cooperation principle; maxim; implicatures

INTRODUCTION

In 1975, Grice introduced the principle of cooperation, which consists of four maxims: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of way. Violations of the principle of cooperation may arise when the topic being discussed is irrelevant, there is a lack of common information between the participants, or when the speaker and their conversation partner have hidden intents behind their statements, known as implicature.

Rahardi (2002) defined implicature as the inferred meaning that is suggested in a speech, taking into account the context, even if it is not explicitly articulated. In Nadar's (2009) study, Leech asserts that the process of interpreting speech can be understood as an endeavor to speculate or develop a hypothesis. Implicature is a significant factor in both oral and written communication. Implicature is a linguistic concept that helps explain the implicit meaning transmitted indirectly through intention. Implicature is employed to elucidate the underlying significance of a speaker's remark. The meaning of the speech is determined by the speaker's desired outcomes, one of which is to uphold effective communication harmony. Typically, this is intentionally done to create a more comfortable and informal mood during the talk, avoiding any stiffness.

Japanese people frequently communicate indirectly, relying on implicit meanings rather than direct communication. The dialogue in this drama frequently disregards the rules of collaboration between the speaker and the listener, resulting in ambiguity and a failure to effectively transmit the intended meaning. Based on this rationale, the study focused on examining the fundamental principles of discourse, including the principles of cooperation and implicature. It is widely recognized that when an

individual breaches the principle of cooperation, whether done deliberately or inadvertently, it will result in the creation of conversational implicatures. Implicature is a scientific discipline that examines the inferred meaning conveyed in speech. Therefore, it is crucial to thoroughly investigate the rules of cooperation, particularly instances where these values are violated during a discussion. This will enable us to understand the implied meaning in a conversation, which is referred to as conversational implicature.

A pertinent prior study on the idea of the principle of cooperation and implicature as a formal subject in this research is a scholarly publication done by Osman and Yusoff (2019) titled "Scientific Writing Rhetoric: Evaluation Based on Grice's Principle of Cooperation". This research employs the document analysis methodology to examine literature highlights and identify instances of violations and compliance violations of Grice's principles of cooperation. The study also includes a classification of criteria for analyzing speech in the Malay language. Zaminah and Nuraini's research findings led them to conclude that the scientific publications they analyzed did not adhere completely to Grice's Principle of Cooperation. The study's findings demonstrated that the infringement occurred because of not adhering to the publication style and paper writing criteria established by the journal.

In addition to Osman and Yusoff, there is further research on violations of the principle of cooperation conducted by Savitri, Nurlaksana, and Rusminto (2015) in their study titled "Violation of the Principle of Cooperation in the Novel Rantau 1 Muara by Ahmad Fuadi". This study examines instances of non-compliance with the principle of cooperation in Indonesian literary works through the utilization of qualitative descriptive analytical methodologies. Based on the findings of this study, it was determined that there were four instances of maxim violations, specifically

the maxim of number, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of implementation. The maxim of relevance had the highest number of violations, with 26 instances of the principle of cooperation being breached. The maxim of quantity had 23 violations, the maxim of quality had 11 violations, and the maxim of implementation had the fewest violations, with 8 instances of the principle of cooperation being breached. The primary manifestation of the violation of the principle of cooperation in the novel is because the communicators have certain objectives in mind while expressing their communication. These aims aim to enable the interlocutor to comprehend the underlying message delivered by the speaker, ensuring that the speaker's discourse does not reinforce the assertion made by the interlocutor.

In addition, there is more research on the infringement of the concept of cooperation conducted by Lusiana and Irmayanti (2019) titled "Violation of the Principle of Cooperation in the Comic Aho Girl Volume 5 by Hiroyuki". This study investigates instances of noncompliance with cooperation principles and impoliteness methods in the Japanese comic Aho Girl Volume 5 by Hiroyuki, employing a descriptive qualitative methodology. According to the findings of this study, a total of 30 instances of data breaches were identified. The principle of cooperation was most violated in the following ways: 17 instances of the maxim of relevance being violated, 3 instances of the maxim of quantity being violated, 5 instances of the maxim of quality being violated, and 5 instances of the maxim of manner being violated. The investigation also indicated that there were 22 instances of impoliteness observed in the data.

Furthermore, there exists a scholarly magazine that focuses on the investigation of implicature theory. Specifically, Sari, Radhiah, and Safriandi (2020) conducted a study titled "Analysis of the Meaning of Implicature in

Public Service Advertising Discourse on Social Media". This study employs a qualitative methodology, utilizing textual data from public service adverts on Instagram. The data consists of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that convey implicit meanings. The findings of this study indicate that there exist three distinct types of implicature: appeal-based implicature, innuendo or prohibition-based implicature, and warning-based implicature. The research found that appeals in public service commercials on social media were mostly focused on bringing about positive societal change through indirect means.

The next research magazine is Ariana's (2020) publication, which focuses on implicatures. Specifically, it explores the speech implicatures of invitation in the drama "Sunao Ni Naretakute". This study examines the implicatures of imperative or invitation speech in the theater Sunao Ni Naretakute by descriptive methods. The findings of this study consist of imperative sentences in the Japanese language that possess invitational implicatures.

The similarity between this research and the research conducted by Osman and Yusoff (2019), Savitri, Nurlaksana, and Rusminto (2015), and Lusiana and Irmayanti (2019) lies in the violations of the principle of cooperation. Additionally, the research conducted by Sari, Radhiah, and Safriandi (2020) and Ariana (2020) focuses on the similarity in the meaning of implicatures. Furthermore, this research diverges from the study by incorporating the idea of breach of the principle of cooperation with the interpretation of implicatures that are contingent upon the interactions between the characters in the drama One Liter of Tears.

The previous section provided descriptions that lead to the identification of probable issues and problems to be addressed in this

research. Specifically, this research aims to investigate the many kinds of violation of the principle of cooperation in the drama "One Liter of Tears". Furthermore, what implicatures can be identified in the discourse that goes against the ideal of cooperation in the drama One Liter of Tears? This research is particularly important for Japanese language learners due to the prevalence of indirect expressions, delayed delivery, and interruptions in Japanese communication. Understanding the concept of implicature is crucial for effective communication to ensure smooth interaction between speakers.

METHOD

This study is classified as descriptive research, specifically focusing on the description of numerous language occurrences that occur in everyday situations. This aligns with Sudaryanto's (1993) viewpoint that descriptive research involves studying linguistic facts or occurrences that are experienced by speakers in an empirical manner. The research methodology employed in this study is a qualitative approach, since it utilizes descriptive data in the form of statements regarding violations of the principle of collaboration that encompass implicatures.

The research employed the observation method for data collecting. The listening method is a technique for gathering data by actively listening to the way language is used. Mahsun (2005) outlines that the listening method comprises fundamental tapping techniques, as well as more sophisticated strategies such as skilled engaged listening techniques, proficient non-involved listening techniques, recording techniques, and note-taking procedures. The research employed the skill-free listening technique (SLBC) while listening to the drama series One Liter of Tears, with the researcher refraining from participating in the speaking process.

Upon the completion of data collection, the author processed and analyzed all obtained data using the matching approach, which encompasses both the intralingual matching method and the extralingual matching method. Mahsun (2005: 259) states that the intralingual equivalent approach is employed for comparing items within a language, whereas the extralingual equivalent method is utilized for comparing parts outside the language. This research utilized two matching approaches: the intralingual matching method and the extralingual matching method. These methods were implemented utilizing advanced techniques, specifically the equalizing comparison technique (HBS) and the contrasting comparison technique (HBB). The comparative analysis technique (HBS) is employed to assess aspects inside and outside a specific context in order to gather data that exhibits similarities. The contrast comparison approach (HBB) is employed to compare aspects within a language and across different languages in order to gather data that highlights differences (Mahsun, 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research data reveals a total of 26 instances where the principle of cooperation was violated. These violations encompass breaches of the maxim of number, breaches of the maxim of quality, breaches of the maxim of relevance, and breaches of the maxim of manner. The data on violations of the principle of cooperation yielded general conversational implicatures, particular conversational implicatures, scaled implicatures, and conventional implicatures. The data is displayed in table 1.

Table 1. Data on maxim violation

Type of Maxim	Amount of Data
Maxim of Quantity	8
Maxim of Quality	6
Maxim of Relevance	6
Maxim of Manner	6
Total	26

Table 2. Data on implicature

Type of Implicature	Amount of Data
Implicature of General Conversation	10
Implicature of Specific Conversation	6
Periodic Implicature	6
Conventional Implicature	4
Total	26

Violation of Maxim of Quantity

Table 3. Data on the Violation of Maxim of Quantity

Kohei	: えっ マジ? あっ 同じクラスだよな? <i>Ets maji? A~tsuonaji kurasuda yo na?</i> '(Kohei) Hah Serious? Oh, kita satu kelas, kan?
Keita	: はい 中原慶太です。 <i>Hai, Nakahara Keitadesu.</i> Ya, saya Keita Nakahara.

OLOT/1/31:03-31:06

The principle of cooperation, specifically the maxim of quantity, necessitates that participants in a conversation supply an adequate amount

of information, without exceeding or falling short of what is necessary (Yule, 2006). In the aforementioned narrative, Kohei, in his role as the speaker, inquires of Keita whether they share the same class or not. Keita, as the interlocutor, responded with the statement 'Affirmative, I am Keita Nakahara.' This statement breaches the principle of quantity as the speaker's inquiry only requires a simple yes or no response, yet the respondent includes more information in the form of their name. This refers to a specific instance where the maxim of quantity is violated, namely when the person speaking provides more information than necessary.

The discourse above contains general conversational implicatures. According to Yule (2006), broad conversational implicatures arise when specific contextual knowledge is not considered in order to generate certain intentions. Keita confirmed his identity by stating, "Yes, I am Keita Nakahara." Implies that Nakahara Keita is specifically a classmate of Kohei.

Violation of Maxim of Quality

Table 4. Data on the Violation of Maxim of Quality

Aya	: わたしの病気ってなあに？ <i>Watashi no byōki tte nāni?</i> 'Saya sakit apa?'
Shioka	: 言ったでしょ？ 思春期特有のもんだって。自律神経の バランスが少し崩れてるって。 <i>Ittadesho? Shishunki tokuyū no mon datte. Jiritsu shinkei no baransu ga sukoshi kuzure teru tte.</i> 'Bukankah aku sudah memberitahumu? Ini penyakit yang hanya diderita oleh remaja. Sistem saraf otonom yang sedikit tidak seimbang'

OLOT/3/00:17-00:33

In the preceding dialogue, Aya inquired her mother Shioka about the specific ailment she was currently enduring. However, Shioka deliberately withheld the precise details of Aya's condition to prevent her from delving too deeply into it. According to Yule (2015), the principle of quality refers to discourse that is truthful and aligns with the facts. Shioka's failure to offer accurate information on her daughter Aya's sickness violated the principle of quality cooperation, which requires truthful and relevant answers.

The implicatures expressed in Shioka's speech above are specific conversational implicatures. Yule (2006) defines unique implicatures as instances where the speaker must comprehend specific conditions that are deliberately designed to serve a particular objective. In the given setting, it can be inferred that Aya harbors the belief that her disease is of a grave nature. However, Shioka's remarks arouse suspicion in Aya, prompting her to persistently inquire about the nature of her ailment.

Violation of Maxim of Relevance

Table 5. Data on the Violation of Maxim of Relevance

Aya	: あの…。わたし どっか悪いんですか？ <i>Ano.... Watashi dokka warui ndesu ka?</i> 'Hmm... apakah ada yang salah dari saya?'
Isha	: 毎日自分の体の調子で気になることがあったら 書き留めてほしいんですが。 <i>Mainichi jibun no karada no chōshi de kininarukoto ga attara kakitomete hoshī ndesuga.</i> 'Saya ingin Anda menulis setiap hari jika Anda memiliki kekhawatiran tentang kondisi fisik anda'. <div style="text-align: right;">OLO/1/40:43-40:53</div>

In table 5, Aya inquired with the doctor regarding her medical status. However, the doctor advised her to maintain a daily record of her bodily state whenever she experienced any concerns. The doctor's speech was incongruous with the idea of cooperative relevance as it did not align with the expectations of his speech partner. Aya, who inquired about her medical health, was instructed instead to document her physical well-being daily. The principle of relevance necessitates the speaker to articulate something that is pertinent. Yule (2006) provides an explanation of the Gricean principle of relevance, which states "be relevant".

The doctor's statements in the preceding conversation are classified as scale implicatures. According to Yule (2006) in his book "Pragmatics," a speech that contains information expressing a value might lead to a conversational inference. The doctor's statement "if you have concerns about your physical condition" serves as a criterion for evaluating Aya's physical well-being. This statement generates ambiguous implications, which may or may not form the foundation for assessing scaled implications.

Violation on the Maxim of Manner

Table 6. Data on the Violation of Maxim of Manner

Ako	: お小遣い上げてよお小遣い。 <i>O kodzukai agete yō kodzukai.</i> 'Naikkan uang sakuku, uang saku'.
Mizuo	: 理加ちゃんホントいい子だね。お金って言わないもんね。 <i>Rika-chan honto ikoda ne. Okane tte iwanai mon ne.</i> 'Rika chan anak yang baik ya. Dia tidak pernah mengeluhkan soal uang'.
Ako	: 毎日1時間も働いてんのに お小遣いたった3,000だよ。 時給100円だよ100円ありえない。 ぜいたく言わないの。 <i>Mainichi 1-jikan mo hatarai ten'noni o kodzukai tatta 3,000 en da yo. Jikyū 100-enda yo 100-en. Arienai. Zeitaku iwanai no.</i> 'Setiap hari aku bekerja satu jam, tapi aku hanya dapat 3000 yen pemasukan setiap bulan? Upah per jamya hanya 100 yen, 100 yen lho! Aku nggak paham lagi!'

OLOT/1/05:21-05:32

Yule (2006) defines the maxim of manner as the principle that discourse should be clear and free from ambiguity. In the previous session, Ako expresses her dissatisfaction by repeatedly requesting her parents to increase her allowance. However, Mizuo redirects the subject onto Rika, seemingly with the aim of provoking Ako, by praising Rika as a well-behaved youngster. He never expressed dissatisfaction over financial matters. Mizuo's speech to Rika violates the principle of method, which mandates straightforward and direct communication. Mizuo's purpose is to insinuate Ako, who frequently requests for money.

The implicatures present in Mizuo's speech are broad conversational implicatures that do not require any specific conditions to comprehend the potential additional meaning they may convey. The speech above seems that Rika is being praised for her virtuous behavior of never complaining about money. However, the purpose of this speech is to subtly suggest that Ako is unlike Rika, as she frequently complains about money.

CONCLUSION

The drama *One Liter of Tears* contains 26 instances of non-compliance with the concept of cooperation. The text has 8 instances where the maxim of quantity is violated, 6 instances where the maxim of quality is violated, 6 instances where the maxim of relevance is violated, and 6 instances where the maxim of manner is violated. Among the 26 data points, each one exhibited an implicature. These implicatures consisted of 10 instances of general conversational implicature, 6 instances of conversational implicature, 6 instances of scaled implicature, and 4 instances of conventional implicature.

The drama "One Liter of Tears" portrays the narrative of a female student afflicted with an incurable sickness that progressively deteriorates

her condition. Enhanced with a poignant narrative that evokes a deep emotional response from the audience. Most commonly, violations of the principle of collaboration, namely the maxim of quantity, occur in this scenario. The principle of quantity necessitates that the speaker furnishes an adequate amount of information, without going overboard or the opposite. The narratives depicted in the play "One Liter of Tears" present a heightened portrayal of the main character's illness and romantic experiences, aiming to evoke a profound emotional response from the spectator.

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