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**THE REALIZATIONS OF VIOLATION MAXIMS  
BY MAIN CHARACTERS IN  
KELUARGA BETI COMEDY SERIES**

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**ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the realizations of violation maxims of main characters in *Keluarga Beti* comedy series. The objectives of the study were to describe realization of violation maxims used by main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series*. This research was conducted by qualitative design. The data were sentences of main characters which were violated. The data source of this research was taken from *Keluarga Beti comedy series* that was obtained from the video on YouTube. The finding of the data showed eleven realizations of violation maxim of main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* as understating, overstating, using tautologies, contradiction, using irony, give hints, give association clues, be ambiguous, overgeneralize, and overstating and be ambiguous. The most dominant realization of violation maxim was being ambiguous. The less dominant realized of main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* were understating and give association clues. The absence of the realizations of main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* were metaphor, presuppose, and be vague. The researcher also found other realizations were unrelated statement and combination of overstating and be ambiguous.

***Keywords:*** *Violation Maxims, Main Characters, Comedy, Keluarga Beti Comedy Series.*

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## INTRODUCTION

People use language as communication. Communication is simply the act of transferring information from one place to another. People use many variations in communicating in order to share their feelings and ideas such as verbal and nonverbal communication. Communication makes information can easily be delivered from the speaker to listener. Communication requires that the communicating parties share an area of communicative commonality. Effective communication only occurs if interlocutors give the appropriate contribution in talk exchange. Sometimes the listener misunderstands what the speaker says. This can occur if the speaker does not say something directly what he/she means, when the speaker does not say what he/she means, it means he/she implies the meaning. It can be understand if the listener can misunderstand the speaker's utterance because sometimes what the speaker means is different with what speaker says. 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.

Successful communication can occur by means of obeying the maxim; there is still a problem when a speaker does not follow the rules of maxims. Generally, a speaker has particular purposes in braking maxim that he or she wants interpreting to achieve. There are five breaking maxims developed by Grice, they are flouting, violating, infringing, opting out, and suspending (Thomas, 2013). From the five breaking maxims, violating is one of used failure that occurs in conversation every day. If speakers do not purposefully fulfill certain maxim, there will be maxim violation. Grice (1989) states that when the speaker does not fulfill or obey the maxims, the speaker said to violate the maxims. Cutting (2002) states that violating happens in order to deceive a hearer with letting the hearer only knows the surface meaning of an utterance. Saying something which is not true is an example of violating. Violation is the condition where the speakers do not purposefully fulfill certain maxim (Tupan & Natalia, 2008).

Ross (2005) states that the definition of humor is something that aims to make a person laugh or smile. It is as a condition that can cause people laugh in everyday life. However, humor appears not just as an entertainment but also has characteristics or form and function of its own.

Comedy is supposed to make us respond in a certain way, e.g. smile, giggle, laugh. Arguably, this is the chief defining characteristic of comedy films. However, we do not have definite answers to why we smile and why we laugh. Of course, one could argue, as does Dirk

Eitzen (1999), that we laugh and smile because evolution perpetuates behaviors that results in social bonding in humans. Indeed, many researchers have argued that laughter and amusement have more to do with social interaction than with the structure of jokes or private physiological responses (Provine, 2000).

The phenomenon of the humor serves in several media such as book, television, radio and even online media (social media). Social media such as Facebook, Twitter, blogs, as well as the photo and video-sharing sites YouTube, and Instagram. One of them is *Keluarga Beti* in which many utterances happen among the characters. This comedy series told the story of life, especially Beti's family in their daily lives, with her friends and neighbor. The contents of sentences in that comedy series show many conversations involve some main characters in *Keluarga Beti*. The main characters in the series were violence in realization to make interaction among the speaker from each other in communication. The preliminary data which takes from the conversation happens in *Keluarga Beti comedy series*. This sentence follows realization of violating maxim in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* in it:

Data S48/MB/WK/Oct 17 '20

MB : *Ilang?*

(Is it lost?)

WK : *Kutarok depan rumahku semalam, pagi kutengok udah gak ada sepedaku hah.*

(I put it in front of my house, yesterday. In the morning, I saw it has lost my bicycle ah)

The data was taken from *Nasib Buntung jadi Untung* series on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti asked to Wak Keling about her bicycle. In the data above, Wak Keling contained too much give more explanation. Wak Keling said "*Kutarok depan rumahku semalam, pagi kutengok udah gak ada sepedaku hah*" (I put it in front of my house, yesterday. In the morning, I saw it has lost my bicycle ah). It showed that Wak Keling gave more information than required. Mak Beti asked about something not visible in there, but Wak Keling adding more information and told Mak Beti about his bicycle in front of house.

The reason for choosing the realization of violation maxims by main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* because comedy usually contains humor or unusual language, sentences, phrase, word that contain the violation maxim. This comedy series relate to

occurrences of the different situation of violation maxim in conversation in another research.

## METHODOLOGY

This research will be conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. Lichtman (2013) states that the purpose of qualitative research is to describe, understand human phenomena, human interaction or human discourse. This study will be concerned to realization of violation maxim in Comedy Series. The data were sentences of Main Characters in *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series*. According to Ary (2010) purposive sampling referred sample elements judged to be typical, or representative, are chosen from the population. There are seven characters in *Keluarga Beti*; namely Mak Beti (MB), Beti (B), Martha (Mrt), Merlin (Mr1), Joshua (J), Wak Keling (WK), and Hardi (H). There were five episodes of *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series* chosen by the researcher. Those episodes were selected based on the like of viewers in YouTube. In this episode, there were also occurring so many violation maxims by main characters.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The realization of violation maxims proposed by Brown and Levinson (1978), they are understating, overstating, using tautologies, contradiction, using irony, metaphor, give hints, give association clues, presuppose, be ambiguous, be vague, and overgeneralize. After analyzing the five series of *Keluarga Beti comedy series*, the researcher found out that the realization of violation maxims occurred in the series. There were some realizations of violation maxim found in *Keluarga Beti comedy series*. They can be seen in the table 1:

Table 1. The Realization of violation maxims in *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series*

No	The realizations	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
1	Understating	1	1.20
2	Overstating	22	27.16
3	Using Tautologies	6	7.40
4	Contradiction	6	7.40
5	Using Irony	2	2.46
6	Give Hints	2	2.46
7	Give Association Clues	1	1.20
8	Unrelated Statement	7	8.64

9	Be Ambiguous	26	30.09
10	Overgeneralize	2	2.46
11	Overstating and be ambiguous	6	7.40
	Total	81	100

The realization of violation maxims by main characters in *Keluarga Beti comedy series* above were described as follows;

### 1. Understating

In comedy series, a way to produce implicature by saying less than is acquired called understating.

Data S46/MB/WK/Oct 17 '20

MB : *Lo wak, mana sepeda wawak?*

(Oh wak, where is your bike, wak?)

WK : *Hah, itu lah mak Bet.*

(Hah, that's mak Bet)

The data was taken from *Nasib Untung Jadi Untung* series on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti met Wak Keling. In the data above, "*Hah, itu lah mak Bet*" (Hah, that's mak Bet). Wak Keling didn't give sufficient information in answering to Mak Beti's question. Mak Beti asked where the bicycle that usually used, but Wak Keling gave too short and didn't answer Mak Beti's question. So, it can be concluded that understating.

### 2. Overstating

The speaker says something that more than is required or exaggerated language distorts facts by making them much bigger than they are.

Data S48/MB/WK/Oct 17 '20

MB : *Ilang?*

(Is it lost?)

WK : *Kutarok depan rumahku semalam, pagi kutengok udah gak ada sepedaku hah.*

(I put it in front of my house, yesterday. In the morning, I saw it has lost my bicycle ah)

The data was taken from *Nasib Buntung Jadi Untung* series on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti asked to Wak Keling about her bicycle. In the data above, Wak Keling

contained too much give more explanation. Wak Keling said “*Kutarok depan rumahku semalam, pagi kutengok udah gak ada sepedaku hah*” (I put it in front of my house, yesterday. In the morning, I saw it has lost my bicycle ah). It showed that Wak Keling gave more information than required. Mak Beti asked about something not visible in there, but Wak Keling adding more information and told Mak Beti about his bicycle in front of house.

### 3. Using Tautologies

The speaker encourages hearer to look for an informative interpretation of no informative utterance. Tautology is unnecessary repetition of the same idea in different words without the addition of meaning or clarity.

Data S72/H/MB/Oct 27 ‘20

MB : *Ya Allah, cantik kali.*

(Ya Allah, it’s very beautiful)

H : *Cantik ya, waduh.*

(Are you beautiful, waduuh)

MB : *Cantik kali wuih kerenlah termevah terkece ini weuh ya Allah.*

(Yes, it’s very beautiful wuiih, so cool, most luxurious, oh ya Allah)

The data was taken from *Mak Beti Gak Susah Lagi* series on October 27<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti wanted to bought a car. Mak Beti said “*Cantik kali wuih kerenlah termevah terkece ini weuh ya Allah*” (Yes, it’s very beautiful wuiih, so cool, most luxurious, oh ya Allah). In the data above, Mak Beti gave respond to Hardi’s question by using tautologies. Hardi’s statement for agreement about something and Mak Beti’s response was same with him and adding repetition in different words for commend something. So, it can be conclude as violation maxim of quantity as tautologies.

### 4. Contradiction

The speaker encourages the hearer to find an interpretation that reconciles the two contradictory propositions. In contradiction, statement or fact that is opposite too different from another.

Data S19/Mrl/B/Nov 13 ‘20

Mrl : *Bohong dia itu Lin.*

(She is lie)

B : *Haha keretanya mau dipakek bapakku loh, dadah.*

(Haha, this motorcycle will be used by my father, Okay. Bye bye)

The data was taken from *Naek Kereta Tarek Tiga* series on November 13<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Beti must be goes home but she said that will be come back again. Beti said “*Haha keretanya mau dipakek bapakku loh, dadah*” (Haha, this motorcycle will be used by my father, Okay. Bye bye). From the data above, Beti violated the maxim of quality by using contradiction. She stated the contradict information. Beti encourage Merlin to find and interpretation with saying untrue information in answering the question by Merlin.

### 5. Using Irony

The speaker shows joking or opposite of what he/she say. It is figure of speech in which the intended meaning of a word or statement is the opposite of its literal meaning. Irony also literally device that uses contradictory statements or situation to reveal a reality different from what appears to be true.

Data S68/H/MB/Oct 27 ‘20

H : *Ini selebar TV nya Mak Beti.*

(This is as big as your television mak Beti)

MB : *Ooo lebaran ini. TV ku Cuma segini lebarnya.*

(Ooo this is bigger than my TV. My TV just little bit size)

The data was taken from *Mak Beti Gak Susah Lagi* series on October 27<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti saw TV screen of a car in Hardi Classic’s showroom. Mak Beti said “*Ooo lebaran ini. TV ku Cuma segini lebarnya*” (Ooo this is bigger than my TV. My TV just little bit size). In the data above, Mak Beti violated the maxim of quality by saying the opposite of what she exactly means. Hardi’s statement told that size of TV in Mak Beti’s house, but Mak Beti said the opposite of it. In fact, Mak Beti’s has bigger TV than in the car.

### 6. Give Hints

The speaker says something that one suggests in an indirect way by stating motives or reason to do it. Here, the speaker invites the hearer to search for interpretation of the possible relevance.

Data S53/J/Mrl/Oct 17 '20

J : *Wee Wak Keleng tu wee!*

(Guys, wak Keling is coming guys)

Mrl : *Ih iya ya, kemananya rupanya sepedanya kok jalan kaki dia jualannya?*

(Ih Yeah, where is the bike, how come she sell it by foot)

The data is taken from *Nasib Buntung Jadi Untung* series on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context was when Merlin and her friends saw Wak Keling. Merlin said “*Ih iya ya, kemananya rupanya sepedanya kok jalan kaki dia jualannya?*” (Ih Yeah, where is the bike, how come she sell it by foot). In the data above, Martha violated the maxim by answering the Merlin’s question with unclear information. In here, Martha invites his friends to search for interpretation of the possible action statement. So, in this case that he wanted his friends to believe that he saw someone that they are telling.

## 7. Give Association Clues

Speaker gives a related kind of implicature triggered by mentioning something associated with the act required by experience of by mutual or specific knowledge. Specific knowledge extrinsic to desire act is required to decode them. The realization can be seen below:

Data S60/H/MB/Oct 27 '20

MB : *Enak kali ngerjain orang susah ini. Ya udah lah ya, aku pergi ya.*

(It’s such a pleasure to bully the poor. I’ll go, see you)

H : *Ya*

(Yes)

MB : *Ko gak ada rencana ngajak ngopi-ngopi di rumahmu gitu*

(Don’t you plans to take me out for coffee in your house?)

H : *Abang gak ada duit kayaknya, orang susah.*

(I don’t have any money, the poor)

The data was taken from *Mak Beti Gak Susah Lagi* series on October 27<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Mak Beti asked to invite him to his house. Mak Beti said “*Ko gak ada rencana ngajak ngopi-ngopi di rumahmu gitu*” (Don’t you plans to take me out for coffee in your house?). The statement of Mak Beti can be categorized into associative clues as Mak Beti gave



the clue why he did not invite to Hardi's house as a famous owner of Hardi classic and has a big house. Therefore, it was realized by associative clues.

### 8. Unrelated Statement

The speaker is giving information which unrelated to the topic being discussed, does not follow logically from or is not clearly related to anything.

Data S57/J/Mrl/Oct 17 '20

J : *Udah ok wee gerak, jangan lama-lama!*

(Come on guys, don't be a long!)

Mrl : *Ayok wee!*

(Come on guys!)

Mrt : *Eh wee mau kemana kelen wee? Wee tunggu wee! Apa disini kurang aman ya main judi wee? Tunggu wee!*

(Eih guys, where are you going, guys? Wait guys wait! Is it not safe here to play gambling, guys? Wait guys!)

The data was taken from *Nasib Buntung Jadi Untung* on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is Joshua and Merlin have an intention to help Wak Keling. Martha said "*Eh wee mau kemana kelen wee? Wee tunggu wee! Apa disini kurang aman ya main judi wee? Tunggu wee!*" (Eih guys, where are you going, guys? Wait guys wait! Is it not safe here to play gambling, guys? Wait guys!). The data above, Joshua said to move in other place, but Martha respond about ease to play gambling. Exactly they don't want to play gambling but Martha responds them by thought that if they want to play it.

### 9. Be Ambiguous

The speaker utters with not always clear exactly which of the connotations of a metaphor are intended to be invoked.

Data S4/Mrt/Mrl/Nov 13 '20

Mrt : *Lin, ko tengok itu lin!*

(Lin, you look it, Lin?)

Mrl : *Kok bisa kek cabe-cabean anak itu? Abis terantuk dimana kepala belakangnya?*

(How is it? It's like itchy girl? Where did they stumble, the back of the head?)

The data was taken from *Naek Kereta Tarik Tiga* on November 13<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is when Matha and Merlin talking about Beti's style. The data above were violation maxim of manner. Merlin said "*Kok bisa kek cabe-cabean anak itu? Abis terantuk dimana kepala belakangnya?* (How is it? It's like itchy girl? Where did they stumble, the back of the head?). Merlin's response was ambiguous because chili is one of vegetable name, but she said that her friend is chili.

### 10. Overgeneralize

The speaker utters a rule of instantiation that may leave hearer a choice of deciding whether general rule applies to him.

Data S67/H/MB/Oct 27 '20

H : *Butuh berapa duit lagi mak minta poto?*  
(How much money do you need?)

MB : *Gak usah-gak usah. Aku yang kasih duitlah kalau gitu minta poto sama mu.*  
(No, oh I don't need it. I'll give you money then take the photo with you)

The data was taken from *Mak Beti Gak Susah Lagi* series on October 27<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context was when Mak Beti and Hardi will pay for take photo. Mak beti said "*Gak usah-gak usah. Aku yang kasih duitlah kalau gitu minta poto sama mu*" (No, oh I don't need it. I'll give you money then take the photo with you). The data above was violation maxim of manner. It was stated by Mak Beti that every people wants to take photo should be pay for someone beside him. The statement from Hardi makes to choose or decide what he wants.

### 11. Overstating and be Ambiguous

The speaker use language to exaggerate in intended meaning. The speaker also utters with not always clear exactly which of the connotations of metaphor are intended to be invoked.

Data S78/B/Mrl/J/Oct 17 '20

B : *Kau ajalah Jo main sendiri, kami lagi ngomongin soal Fahri. Kau kenal juga Lin?*

(You can play alone Jo, we are talking about Fahri. Do you know Fahri Lin?)

Mrl : *Ih kenallah, begitu Fahri sampek kampong sini, orang yang pertama dijumpai dia itu umi, yang kedua aku, special kali aku kan?*

(Exactly know, so far Fahri arrived at this village, the first person that he meets is

umi, the second is me, what a special I am?)

J : *Ayoklah weii... mau woi? Udah kubikin loh*

(Come on guys, do you want guys? I've ready guys)

B : *Tapi galonku yang diangkatnya Lin, dia mau berkorban demi aku, baik kali loh si Fahri samaku, is mamakku suka kali pasti sama Fahri, mamakku kan suka kali sama anak soleh persis kayak*

(But my gallon lifted him, Lin, he also sacrifice to me. He's very well to me, iss my mom maybe likes him, because my mom likes with pious children just like...)

The data was taken from *Nasib Buntung Jadi Untung* series on October 17<sup>th</sup> 2020. The context is Merlin and Beti talking about someone named Fahri. Beti said "*Tapi galonku yang diangkatnya Lin, dia mau berkorban demi aku, baik kali loh si Fahri samaku, is mamakku suka kali pasti sama Fahri, mamakku kan suka kali sama anak soleh persis kayak*" (But my gallon lifted him, Lin, he also sacrifice to me. He's very well to me, iss my mom maybe likes him, because my mom likes with pious children just like). The data above were violation maxim of quantity and manner. Beti answered the Joshua's question by using ambiguous statement.

## CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the realization of violation maxims in *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series*, the conclusions can be drawn as The violation maxims in *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series* were realized inform of understating, overstating, using tautologies, contradiction, using irony, give hints, give association clues, unrelated statement, be ambiguous, overgeneralize, and overstating and be ambiguous. Not all the realization can be found in *Keluarga Beti Comedy Series* such as metaphor and presuppose. Then, some data unmatched with the criteria of realization were found in this research such as unrelated statement. Therefore, it can be added to the realization in violation maxim of relation. Unrelated statement was change the topic abruptly and no relation between what the speaker talking about the topic.

It is suggested to other researchers who are taking to find out more realization of violation maxim in other context. Speaker and listener in understanding the violation maxims and following the rules of maxims in order to create effective and successful communication and suggested comedian to pay attention at the rules of violation maxim as they share information not only for academics but also for common society.

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