

Violations of the Principles of Cooperation and Implications of Conversations of Broken Home Victims in the Film *The Breakfast Club*

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze violations of the principles of cooperation and implications of conversation in the film *The Breakfast Club* and analyze the causes of these violations caused by a broken home. The type of research used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The data used is dialogue that contains elements of maxim violations. Based on the results of the analysis of 20 data, there were violations of the principle of cooperation, 10 violations of the maxim of quality, 5 violations of the maxim of relevance, 4 violations of the maxim of manner, and 1 violation of the maxim of quantity. Some frequently used implications of conversation include; lie, mock, defend oneself and look mature. All violations of maxims and implications of conversation are caused by the situation of the characters who experience broken homes.

Keywords: Violation of Cooperative Principles, Conversation Implications, Broken Home

INTRODUCTION

Films are one of the things that are popular with many people. According to Baskin (2003: 4) film is a means of conveying information on various elements of art. In contrast to literary art, painting or sculpture, film is very dependent on technology in the process of making it until its delivery. According to Rabiger (2009:8) there are many ways that can be used to convey ideas about real life, because films are unique and entertaining also can make the audience think.

There are several important elements needed to convey a message to the audience in films, one of which is the conversational dialogue by the characters, but it is not uncommon for the message not to be conveyed well because the speaker does not convey it well to the interlocutor. Cooperation is needed between the speaker and the interlocutor so that the meaning to be conveyed can be received and responded to well. One important aspect to maintain the success of this process is to adhere to the principle of operation. According to Herbert Paul Grice, every speaker must comply with four maxims to implement the principle of cooperation, these are the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of implementation.

Failure of speakers and interlocutors to comply with working principles is called a violation of the principle of cooperation, this can cause communication failure. There are several factors that cause communication failure, one of which is the situation and conditions when communication takes place. Apart from that, speakers who commit violations also have certain intentions that they want to convey to their speech partners. Example of the principle of cooperation (Triandana & Afria, 2023):

A: What's in your pocket?

B: Let's play online games!

The dialogue above can be said to violate the rules, because B gave an answer that is not relevant to A's question. A's question about what object was in B's pocket was answered with an invitation to play an online game so that A's question was not answered properly. Therefore, B violates the maxim of relevance cooperation principle.

With good delivery, films can be used as a medium for expressing feelings that cannot be done in real life. Many films contain social problems experienced by some or many people, one of which is film called *The Breakfast Club*. This film was released on February 15, 1985. Written and directed by John Huges. This film was successful in receiving many positive responses from its fans. One of the social problems that stands out in this film is the broken home experienced by the five central characters in this story.

Broken home is a social problem that is experienced by many people, especially children. According to Willis (2008:66), broken home can be identified from two things, 1. The family is divided in terms of roles because they have divorced or died. 2. The family is no longer harmonious because one of the parents is often not at home, or they no longer show a relationship like love each other. For example, parents often fight so that family relationships become psychologically unhealthy. Based on the description of the family described above, children will be born who experience personality crises and emotional disturbances, so that their behavior is often uncontrolled..

Sarbini and Kusuma (2014) said that a child in a family whose parents have divorced will experience psychological disorders, some of the impacts that can occur include: feeling unsafe wherever they are, angry, sad, lonely, and feelings of self-blame. This causes changes in behavior in children, becoming unstable, restless and aggressive. Many researchers have analyzed the behavior of children from disharmonious families and the majority stated that the victims had negative attitudes.

This tendency can be seen based on two aspects, namely actions and words. Actions can be physical behavior that can harm other people, while words can be words that can offend the person you are talking to. Based on the explanation above broken home can be concluded as a situation where the family is no longer intact and harmonious, causing a negative impact on the psychology and personality of the people involved in it.

Film *The Breakfast Club* is one of the films that contains this problem in it. This problem then had an impact on the behavior of the five central figures who showed personality differences that could be seen based on their speech acts in the form of violations of the principles of cooperation carried out. Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct research that focuses on analyzing the types of cooperative principles that are violated as well as analyzing general conversational implicatures and specific conversational implicatures that show the impact of a broken home in this film using Paul Grice's theory based on dialogue in the film *The Breakfast Club*.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In communicating, both speakers and interlocutors must comply with the principles of cooperation so that the meaning they want to convey can be well received. In meeting these needs, Grice stated a theory about conversational rules or maxims which are considered as principles or foundations of cooperation. Say the words in the conversation as needed in the communication process. This principle expects speakers to convey their utterances according to the context of the event, the purpose and the turn at hand. The principle of cooperation is based on the maxims of conversation, namely: 1) The Maxim of Quantity. In the maxim of quantity, a speaker is expected to be able to provide sufficient information and be as informative as required. This information should not be more than what the speaker needs. 2) The Maxim of Quality. With the maxim of quality, speakers are expected not to tell lies and not say something for which the evidence for truth is less than convincing. 3) The Maxim of Relevance. In the maxim of relationship or relevance, in order to establish good cooperation between speakers and speech partners, each other should make relevant contributions regarding something that is being discussed together. 4) The Maxim of Manner. The maxim of manner is used by avoiding vague speech, avoiding speech that has double meanings, not being complicated, and conveying speech in an orderly manner. Usually, speech that obeys the maxim of quantity also obeys the maxim of manner.

In using the principle of cooperation, implicatures are also needed to carry out dialogue analysis. Implicatures in a conversation are needed, among other things, to: 1) Provide a functional explanation that can be explained by structural linguistic theories. 2) Bridging the communication process between speakers. 3) Provide an explanation of the speaker's intentions even if what is said directly is different from what is intended. 4) Simplify the meaning of the different relationships between sentences. 5) Can explain various kinds of linguistic facts and behavior that are structurally unrelated (Levinson in PWJ Nababan, 1987:28 via Mulyana).

According to Grice, conversational implicature is divided into five characteristics. First, under certain circumstances conversational implicatures can be canceled either explicitly (meaning expressed directly) or contextually (not directly). Second, the relationship between conversational implicatures and the way of saying something. Third, conversational implicatures require the use of general sentences, but the content of conversational implicatures does not fall within the conventional meaning of the sentence or has another meaning. Fourth, the truth of the content of conversational implicatures does not depend on what is said, but can be calculated from how the speaker behaves. Fifth, conversational implicatures cannot be given a specific explanation of their exact nature.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach method. According to Lexy J. Moleong (2005:6) qualitative research methods are used to determine the feelings of the person being observed, such as behavior, actions, thoughts and feelings. This research uses a descriptive method.

According to Narbuko (2015:44), descriptive research is research carried out to solve problems based on data by analyzing and displaying it as it is. Therefore, in this research, researchers will search, collect and sort data to be analyzed in the film *The Breakfast Club* and then describe it. The technique used in this research is the listening method using the Free Involvement Listening technique.

According to Sudaryanto (2016: 204), in this technique the researcher is not involved in dialogue or conversation. In other words, researchers do not participate in the communication process. So, data collection in this research was carried out by listening to dialogue or conversations carried out by the five central characters in the film *The Breakfast Club*. As a continuation of the that technique, researchers use note-taking techniques, analyzing data by recording the results of data observations (Kesuma, 2007: 45). This is done by observing the conversational dialogue carried out by the characters in the film. The author watched the film used and then recorded the necessary data in the form of speech from the five central characters who violated the principle of cooperation, then examined the implicatures contained in the speech, then the speech was linked to the broken home problem experienced by the characters. Then the data will be presented in paragraph form and then summarized in table form to make it easier to read.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis in this research concerns violations of the maxim of the principle of cooperation carried out by the characters in the film *The Breakfast Club* which are classified based on four maxims, those are the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance and the maxim of manner. Apart from that, conversational implicatures are presented which are divided into general conversational implicatures and specific conversational implicatures. Then a discussion is explained regarding the relationship between maxim violations committed and the social background of being a victim of a broken home.

Data 1

Andrew: You'll never miss it. You don't have any goals.

Bender: Oh but I do. I want to be just like you. I figure all I need is a lobotomy and some tights.

In Bender's statement, he violated the maxim of quality because he gave an answer in the form of a lie that said he wanted to be a wrestling athlete like Andrew. In fact, he didn't want to be an athlete and just wanted to make fun of Andrew. The conversational implicatures in the speech are general conversational implicatures with the aim of mocking, because they all know that Bender just doesn't want to be an athlete but just wants to mock Andrew. The broken home problem experienced by Bender can be seen in the speech that explains Bender's behavior in trying to humiliate his interlocutor by making fun of the clothes usually worn by wrestling athletes. This is based on the treatment of his parents who often treated Bender harshly, both in actions and words, so that he grew up to be a child who often spoke harshly

and looked down on other people.

Data 2

Brian: Well, then why do you do it?

Claire: I don't know, you don't understand, you're not friends with the same kind of people that Andy and I are friends with. You know, you just don't understand the pressure that they can put on you.

Claire's statement violates the maxim of quantity because she gives more answers than she should give. Claire should just answer with I don't know. Conversational implicatures in speech are general conversational implicatures with the aim of defending herself, because Claire doesn't want to appear weak in front of other people so she makes other people look worse than her. The broken home problem experienced by Claire can be seen in the words that answer Brian's question with the intention of creating the image of the people who are friends with her as having bad qualities so as to make Claire the perfect person that her friends want her to be. He doesn't want to be seen as a child who has shortcomings, so to cover up these shortcomings he blames the people around him. This is based on her parents' treatment of Claire, which always involves linking all the problems between them and Claire, which makes her depressed and stressed, because she doesn't want anyone to know about this, she grows up to be a girl who always maintains an image of being perfect and has no shortcomings and mistakes so that other people do not know about their family problems.

Data 3

Bender: Hey Sporto, what'd you do to get in here? forgot to wash your jock?

Andrew: Just because you live here doesn't give you the right to be a pain in the ass. So knock it off.

In Andrew's speech he violated the maxim of relevance which should provide an appropriate answer to the question. Andrew violated the maxim of relevance because he did not provide an appropriate answer to the question regarding the reason he was punished. Conversational implicatures in speech are general conversational implicatures with the aim of mocking. It is common knowledge that Andrew is someone who has difficulty holding back emotions. The broken home problem experienced by Andrew can be seen in the speech which explains Andrew's temperamental, rude behavior and gives the image of someone in authority at school. This is based on the treatment of Andrew's parents who demand that he always be number one and not be inferior to others. If he does not fulfill this, Andrew will not be considered part of the family because it would be embarrassing.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion regarding the problems studied, it can be concluded that the characters in film *The Breakfast Club* violated the principle of cooperation. Apart from that, the violations committed are related to victims of broken homes.

Of the 20 data on violations committed, the maxim of quality was the most frequently

violated, namely 10 utterances, then the maxim of relevance was 5 utterances, the maxim of manner was 4 utterances, and the least was the maxim of quantity, 1 utterance. Every utterance that violates a maxim has its own meaning that the speaker wants to convey. This purpose can be identified with implicatures. In this research, most of the implicatures that occurred were mocking the interlocutor and also lying.

By conducting an analysis using the four maxims that have been carried out, it is known that the five central characters in this film show negative impacts due to experiencing a broken home. These impacts are known based on the words spoken directly and indirectly (implicature). Two characters, namely Andrew and Bender, show rude behavior, unstable emotions and demean their interlocutors. Claire's character is someone who only thinks about herself and doesn't care about other people. Allison is a loner but often lies to look better than other people, and Brian is someone who has difficulty socializing with other people but always wants to be superior to others.

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