

ABSTRACT

Sinaga, Dewi Suhartini. Conversational Maxim Violations in *Satu Indonesia* Talk Show. A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program. Post Graduate School. State University of Medan. 2016.

This study was aimed at examining the violations of conversational maxim in *Satu Indonesia* talk show. The objectives of this study were to examine the types of conversational maxim violations occurred in the talk show, to examine the realization of conversational maxim violations, and to elaborate the reasons of those types of conversational maxim violations occurred the ways they were. This study was conducted by descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was *Satu Indonesia* talk show. There were 44 episodes of *Satu Indonesia* talk show in 2014 which were consisted of 14 politics, 15 economics, and 15 socials. Then, the utterances of host and guests in 3 episodes of politics (Net- Anismatta, Net- Marzuki Ali, Net-Ganjar), 3 episodes of economics (Net- Ciputra, Net- Hatta Rajasa, and Net- Gita Wirianaw), and 3 episodes of social (Net- Tririsma, Net- Ridwan Kamil, and Net- Ignatius Jonan) were the data of this study. The technique of data collection was documentary technique and the instrument of data collection was recorder. The technique of data analysis was interactive model by Miles and Huberman (2014). The findings showed that all conversational maxim violations (quality maxim violation, quantity maxim violation, manner maxim violation, and relevance maxim violation) occurred in *Satu Indonesia* talk show with different proportion. The violations were mostly found in the topic of politics than in the topics of economics and the topics of social. Quality maxim was dominantly violated in topic of politics and quantity maxim violation was dominantly violated in the topic of economics and social. Realizations of conversational maxim violations were realized through understatement, overstatement, contradiction, sarcasm, metaphor, associative clues, presupposition, personification, synecdoche, and analogy. Reasons for conversational maxim violations were to hide the truth, to save face, to feel jealous, to build one's belief, to convince the hearer, to launch an attack, to highlight attention, and to avoid conflict.



ABSTRAK

Sinaga, Dewi Suhartini. Pelanggaran Bidal Percakapan dalam Acara *Satu Indonesia* di Net TV. Tesis. Program Studi Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris. Sekolah Pasca Sarjana. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2016.

Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui pelanggaran bidal percakapan dalam topik yang berbeda pada acara *Satu Indonesia* di Net TV. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis pelanggaran bidal percakapan yang terjadi dalam talk show, menemukan bentuk realisasi pelanggaran bidal percakapan, dan menemukan alasan pelanggaran bidal percakapan itu terjadi dengan cara seperti itu. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan metode kualitatif. Sumber data adalah acara *Satu Indonesia*. Ada 44 episod dari Satu Indonesia sepanjang tahun 2014 yang terdiri dari 14 topik politik, 15 topik ekonomi, dan 15 topik sosial. Kemudian, ujaran-ujaran dalam percakapan antara pemandu acara dan tamu dalam 3 episod topic politik (Net- Anismatta, Net- Marzuki Ali, Net-Ganjar), 3 episod topic ekonomi (Net- Ciputra, Net- Hatta Rajasa, and Net- Gita Wirianaw), and 3 episod topic sosial (Net- Tririsma, Net- Ridwan Kamil, and Net- Ignatius Jonan) menjadi data dalam penelitian ini. Teknik pengambilan data adalah teknik dokumenter dan instrument pengambilan data adalah perekam. Teknik analisis data adalah model interaktif oleh Miles dan Huberman (2014). Penemuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa keempat tipe pelanggaran bidal percakapan terjadi dalam talk show tersebut dengan proporsi yang berbeda. Pelanggaran bidal percakapan dalam topik politik lebih banyak ditemukan daripada topik ekonomi dan sosial. Pelanggaran bidal percakapan kualitas paling banyak ditemukan dalam topik politik dan pelanggaran bidal percakapan kuantitas dalam topik ekonomi dan sosial. Bentuk realisasi lain yang ditemukan adalah pemberian minim informasi, pemberian terlalu banyak informasi, kontradiksi, sarkasme, metafora, prasangka, personifikasi, sinekdoke, dan analogi. Alasan-alasan pelanggaran bidal percakapan adalah untuk menyembunyikan kebenaran, menyelamatkan muka, merasa iri terhadap sesuatu, membangun rasa percaya seseorang, meyakinkan pendengar , mengancam orang lain, menarik perhatian pendengar dan menghindari konflik.