VIOLATION OF GRICE'S MAXIMS IN THE GARFIELD "HANGS OUT" COMIC: COMPARISON BETWEEN SOURCE TEXT (ST) AND TARGET TEXT (TT)

A THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in English language



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THE ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I here by certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, August 15th, 2013

Nila Arthanti

MOTTO:

Don't stop becoming a good person though others treat you badly (Ronald Reagent)

The empire of the nation is the empire of the mind (Jay-Z)

Outer beauty is important, but it won't shine off if you don't have inner beauty (Hitam Putih)

If you would go up high, then use your own legs! Do not let yourselves carried aloft; do not seat yourselves on other people's backs and heads. (Jay- Z)

Maybe God wants us to meet a few wrong people before meeting the right one, so that when we finally meet the person, we will know how to be grateful. (@inspire us)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

- My beloved Mom (Mrs.Nurhana);
- My beloved Dad (Mr.Sunarto);
- My beloved Younger Brothers (HaryYuliandi and Risno Rifai);
- My grandmothers;
- My grandfathers;
- All my dearest family;
- Myself.

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In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful.

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Hopefully, this thesis is expected to give contribution and motivation to the translation and linguistic section of English Department in Dian Nuswantoro University. Then, suggestion from the reader will be fully appreciated and always awaited for the suggestion or criticism.

Semarang, August 15th, 2013

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ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Violation of Grice's Maxim in the Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic: Comparison between Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT)" is aimed at finding out the Grice's maxim violation in the source text (ST) and its translation (TT). The writer studied Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic's utterances as the unit of analysis and the method used in this research is qualitative method by collecting and studying the data which are taken from many source and using the relevant theory related to the research.

The result of this research showed that from the data analysis, in studying the utterances of Garfield "Hang Out" comic by focusing on the Grice's maxim violation, it can be seen that the number of violation maxim in the source text is 52 turns (100%). There are violation of maxim quality is 11 turns (21,15%), violation of maxim quantity is 10 turns (19,23%), violation of maxim relation is 17 turns (32,69%), and violation of maxim manner is 14 turns (26,93%). However the number of Grice's maxim violation which is not found in the target text are violation of maxim quality is 8 turns (18,20%) and violation of maxim quantity is 5 turns (11,36%).

There are differences between violation of Grice's maxims in source text and target text because in the translation process, the translator has to use the suitable words for children and omit the verbal abuse which is not appropriate to Indonesian culture without ignoring the actual meaning of the source language.

Keywords: Comic, Culture, Grice's Maxim Violation, Pragmatic, Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human communicates using language. As a means of communication, language plays an important role in our lives because language is the expression of human communication through knowledge, belief, and behavior which can be experienced, explained, and shared. The communication occurs between two people or more in doing the activities as listening, speaking, writing and reading.

Nowadays, in this modern era one of the important languages used by mostly modern countries is English. Budiharso (2004: 4) states that English is the major language which is used by people in some sectors. It is used to obtain successful jobs, entertainments, promotions, academic function, and business interactions. Therefore, English is taught as the first foreign language as one of the important subjects from elementary to university level.

Basically any people can learn English because people can use two languages both oral and written. It is why people are called bilingual. People can learn two languages at home, at school, or in the community. Moreover to do it well, people need lots of practice with others because without practice, it may be difficult for them to understand or talk to people in both languages.

There are many ways to learn English well, such as using comics. People can read the comic both in English and Indonesian. Comic books are cheap entertainments that trash the minds. Nowadays, we can find many comics made into

bilingual. The bilingual comics can help to lay the foundation an effective bilingual person who is literate in both English and Indonesian.

In other side, one of the great things about read the bilingual comics is that it can teach you a lot of things, whether it is about deep things or facts that you did not know. Moreover, sometimes within bilingual comics founded difficult words which is people do not know yet, so to make the readers understand easily, of course there is need a translation process to change the source language into target language.

On the other hand, it is never substituted word for word but invariably the translation of whole contexts. Comic represent not only the typical constraints of language (idiolect, double meanings, idioms, etc) but also space limitations. As we all know, comics provide information not only through words but they are also linked to an image and the translator should confine translation to the space they have. Mostly the original author does not do their work thinking about how it will be translated but about ensuring that the bubbles have the exact right size to fit the text.

The translator also does not have some of the same workaround that can be used in other texts, such as explanatory notes, footnotes, etc. Therefore, in order to provide a more or less acceptable translation that is as close as possible to the original and also retaled to the culture, especially when the translator in translation process needs to choose the words for children. The translator have to remove any merely words and accessory content which is the same that happens with subtitling, for example, which also has strict space limits.

Unfortunately, this translation processwill be occasions when important text

will be eliminated. However there is no possible way in the target language to translate the original idea in the limited space available. This problem makes the translator who knows that the reader will not receive the full information quite frustrating because this is something that has to be understood as a part of the work.

Many conversations are found within comics, by uttering word by word or even uttering sentence by sentence. The conversation involves people as a speaker and hearer. Speaker might say what the purpose of his/her utterance to hearer and the hearer gives some responses to what the speaker said. It means that sometimes in communication, the conversation runs well or does not at all. This may be due to the speaker himself that cannot explain his utterance clearly enough or a listener does not seriously respond the speaker by giving him any kind of speech act. There are many reasons why a conversation is not going well.

Because of this problem, the conversation within comics have to regard to the principles or rules so the conversation become cooperative, affective and clear for having the goals of communication. The principles needed are related to Cooperative principle of Grice or called Grice's maxim.

In this research, the researcher chooses Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic because within conversation of Garfield "Hangs out" Comic, it was found many utterances which are uncooperative, ineffective, ambiguous meaning. Generally, comics are made for children, moreover sometime in the translation process need to reduce or change the words of western culture which is not appropriate to Indonesia culture.

In this research, the researcher compares the source text into target text and

see how equivalent into it is to the original intent. It is important, because in this research the term equivalence is used simply for comparing source text (ST) and its translation/ target text (TT). Equivalence is relative, as it influenced by linguistic and cultural factors. In turn, translation analysis and theorists in translation studies will also need to consider the theory of Grice's maxims to see how the source text (ST) applied (or not) and occurs the violation of Grice's maxims for purposing of producing effect in the translation.

In this research, the researcher observes the violation of Grice's maxims in the source text (ST) and compares the violation of Grice's maxim in the target text (TT). The researcher wants to know, whether the violation of Grice's maxim in the source language (ST), also happens in the target text (TT).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

- 1. What are the violations of Grice's maxims found in the source text (ST) of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic?
- 2. Are the violation of Grice's maxims found in source text (ST) applied in targettext (TT) of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective these studies are:

 To find out the violation Grice's maxims in the source text (ST) of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic. 2. To know whether those violation Grice's maxims also happen in target text (TT) of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study in this research is limited to the analysis of the violation of Grice's maxims in the source text (ST) and in the target text (TT) using the Grice's four kinds of maxim by focusing on the utterances of Jim Davis's Garfield Hangs out Comic.

1.5 Significant of the Study

The researcher expect that the study of this research will give a meaningful contribution for the students of translation program, enlarge the view of the students of English Department in Dian Nuswantoro University in particular and for the observes who study focused on cooperative principle in general.

The result of the study is expected to bring some significance and contribution in learning English as follows:

1. For the teacher

This research is expected to be useful for the teacher as a reference about the study of cooperative principle in translation program.

2. For Dian Nuswantoro University

This research is expected to be able to help students in general to develop their English capabilities especially the students who study in English translation program.

3. For the student

This research is expected can give input about cooperative principle, maxims and violence maxims. This research also will guide the student how to make an analysis about cooperative principle especially which has relation with translation and help the students how to make an utterance well (cooperative, effective, no ambiguous).

4. For the other researcher

This research is expected to be able to give the view to the other researcher who has the same opinion about cooperative principle and the study will have some usages either theoretically or practically.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is arranged in five chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of the study, significant of the study, and thesis organization.

Review of Related Literature, exposed in the second chapter. This chapter is arranged to support and direct the researcher in analyzing the data of the problem. The theories used in this chapter are: language, translation, pragmatic, cooperative principle and comic.

The third chapter is Research Method that begins with the method used in this research. This chapter contains five sub-chapters: research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

The next chapter is the fourth chapter. This chapter covers the data analysis. It presents research finding and discussion.

The last chapter is the conclusion. It also presents suggestions from the researcher related to the subject being analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, some theories are provided to support the research. The theories are divided into some parts, as follow:

2.1 Language

Nowadays, many people learn the international languages. And one of the international languages is English. There are many things such as products, movies/films, books/comics, songs etc. which is use English as a major language. English is an international language which has an important role in communication by people to interact with other people in the world. As international language, English is used to conduct communication, in almost the entire world in many countries. Budiharso (2004: 4) states that "English is the major language which is used by people in some sectors".

It means that English used for obtaining successful jobs, promotions, entertainments, academic function, and business interactions. Consequently, many people tend to master English to compete in globalization. Therefore, English is taught as the first foreign language as one of the important subjects in Indonesia from elementary to university level. The purpose of learning English in the university level especially in English Department is to graduate qualified English bachelors. The English Department is divided into English education and English literary. Both of them study language, culture, and get English skill. The colleges get English skill

such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Larsen (2003: 2) states that: "language is a means of interaction between and among people".

Based on that statement above it means that language is primarily an instrument of communication among human being in a community. Language has function as a tool which connects them in their surroundings; language also can become a bridge to connect one another that live in different places and cultures, so language and culture are two things, which are inseparable. Every country has different accents, different linguistic style, different dialect and even different language which contrast with each other for social reason.

Wardhaugh(1977:219)in his books, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic Language* varies according the age of the person using it. In this ways, it varies because language must be learned and there appear to be stages through which individual process of language acquisition and also of translation process. Old people speak differently from young people and children. Likewise accepted patterns exits for communicating between and within the generations: old people to young, young to old people, children to old people, old people to children and so on.

Language also is the verbal expression of culture. Culture is the idea, custom and beliefs of a community with a distinct language containing semantics, everything a speaker can think about and every way they have of thinking about things as medium of communication. Language and culture are not fundamentally inseparable. At the most basic level, language is a method of expressing ideas. That is, language is

communication; while usually verbal, language can also be visual (via signs and symbols), or semiotics (via hand or body gestures).

Culture, on the other hand, is a specific set of ideas, practices, customs and beliefs which make up a functioning society a culture must have at least one language, which it uses as a distinct medium of communication to convey its defining ideas, customs, beliefs, etc, make up a functioning society as distinct from one member of the culture to another member. Cultures can develop multiple languages, or "borrow" languages from other cultures to use; not all such languages are co-equal in the culture. One of the major defining characteristics of a culture is which languages are the primary means of communication in that culture; sociologists and anthropologists draw lines between similar cultures heavily based on the prevalent language usage.

Language and culture have implication for translation. Special attention will be given to recent debates on the nature of language, culture and social life, to the interplay between diversity and universals, and to the issues of translatability across language and culture. Language universals and human nature, translating political and emotion concept across languages and cultures, different ways of thinking about space and the environment and principles of human categorization.

The conceptualization of different ways to see the world, linked with different languages and cultures. Culture is reflected in grammar. In particular, the course will deal with the issue of the hidden cultural legacy of English and its implications for translation from and into English in the Era of Global English.

2.2 Translation

Translation is useful in many aspects, they are: education, literacy, trade, entertainment, information and etc. M.L. Larson (Meaning-Based Translation.1984) state that "Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language". It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant (only the form changes).

Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface of a language. In structural part of language which is actually seen in written text or heard in speech. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the receptor (target) language.

In Indonesian, translation plays a prominent role in transferring technology and literature. However, to conduct a translation is not an easy thing to do. It is difficult to establish an equivalent translation from English to Indonesian since they have different system, structure and culture. Culture is the wealth created by man and different cultures bear respective creators' national, geographic and time's characteristics, which call for the communication between various cultures. This communication is indispensable to translation, because language oral or written is the most important carrier. Therefore, differences between various cultures and the necessary communication between them are the causes for the appearance of translation. So, translation is the outcome of cultural communication.

In translation, a property of specific language can be expressed and must be expressed in another language. To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to understand ideas and thoughts, including the messages expressed in the source text (ST) and representing them into the target text (TT). The translation cannot always match the same content in TT. Translation also plays an important role in increasing understanding among diverse cultures and nations.

2.3 Translation and Culture

Translation is a cultural phenomenon and thus everything associated with translation is connected to culture. As such, translation studies cannot be treated apart from culture and the various sciences of culture. Translating as an activity and translation as the result of this activity are inseparable from the concept of culture. The translational capacity of culture is an important criterion of culture's specificity. Culture operates largely through translational activity, since only by the inclusion of new texts into culture can the culture undergo innovation as well as perceive its specificity.

After the expansion of the paradigm of postcolonial and the related field of gender studies into translation studies, the borderline between culture studies and translation studies has become fuzzier, yet at the same time, there has emerged a visible complimentarily. On the one hand, by the turn of the century, the understanding of the cultural value of a translation text has grown deeper, especially in respect to the importance of translations for the identity of the receiving culture. L. Venuti has called the identity- forming power of translations this ability of

translations to participate, according to the necessity, both in ensuring culture's coherence or homogeneity as well as in activating cultural resistance or culture's innovation processes (Venuti 1998: 68).

Literary translations in particular help different cultures reach a compromise. The relationship process have a relationship in the pragmatic dimension. Translation fails to assess the effectiveness of the source text and to preserve its implied meaning. All these problematic renderings have contributed to the distortion or loss of meaning. The major concern of the study is to examine the pragmatic meanings involved in a literary translation. The attention given to pragmatic facts and principles in the course of translation can enhance the understanding of the text and improve the quality of translation.

2.4 Pragmatics and Translation

Pragmatics is a linguistic branch other than phonetics, phonology, syntax and semantics. Pragmatic explores the speakers meaning and the listener interpret the meaning of utterances. By studying the meaning, the listener can understand what is meant by the speaker in order to produce a good communication forms. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listened.

In translation equivalence at a series of levels: word, above-word, grammar, thematic structure, cohesion and pragmatic levels. At the pragmatic level, it is necessary to look at the way utterances are used in communicative situations (Baker, 1992:217). At such level translation studies necessarily involve pragmatics. At such,

text (the original and the translated) are necessarily seen and treated as texts act not as just product. By viewing a text in this way, we see a text as not merely stating or describing things, but also doing things. It fulfills a function (of Halliday's concept of this in his Functional Grammar, 1994, 2nd edition).

Pragmatic analysis and studies are often viewed in terms of notions such as speech act, felicity condition, Gricean principles and maxims, among others. A number of theorists and analysts have studied relations between Pragmatics and translation, among whom are Hatim and Mason (1990; 1997), Tirkkonen-condit (1986), Gutt (1991:100), Baker (1992:271).

Hatim and Mason, particularly in their 1990 book, have discussed the pragmatic dimention of a text. They studied case of communication breakdown in translation that are resulted from misunderstanding of pragmatic meaning by the translator. The examples cited and compared are those involving mainly Arabic-English

In similar way, Tirkonen-Condit (1986) discusses the same nation from the point of view of global characterization of a text that supported by functional criteria and hierarchy within a text. These two criteria are seen as directing the analysis of an utterance and direct readers in reading a text. Therefore, these criteria should also be translator's main considerations when translating a text, in viewing the text in its global meaning.

Using similar line of reasoning, Gutt (1991:100) views translation in the line of communication theory in general. He particularly focuses on the concept of relevance for understanding meaning in the text being translated. To him, a translator should

consider the principle of relevance, which he generally defines as make it adequately relevant to be audience (Gutt, 1991:100).

This principle is in fact, one of the maxims proposed by Grice (see below for futher discussion on Gricean maxims). The maxims are used as tools for analyzing translation and at the same time, it will be pointed how these maxims may not be adequate for explaining certain translation phenomena. And also discuss cases of how the maxims can be flouted for special effects in translation. Some possible explanation will be offered as to why such flouting occurs and for what purpose.

2.5 Cooperative Principles

In social science generally and linguistics specifically, the cooperative principle describes how people interact with one another. The interaction is by doing conversation which is one party as a speaker and the other party as a listener. When conversation happens between speaker and the listener, there is a simple communication form where the speaker talks and the hearer make his respond.

Listeners and speakers must speak cooperatively and mutually accept one another to be understood in a particular way. In this part, problem occurs if the speaker gives less information to the listener and the listener could not give the answer or give responds. Besides, the listener can make the speaker confuse about the listener said to him or her. If kinds of the circumstances happen, the communication process would be failed because there is no cooperative principle inside.

As phrased by Grice, who introduced it, it states, "Make your contribution such as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction

of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." Though phrased as a prescriptive command, the principle is intended as a description of how people normally behave in conversation and as a description how effective communication in conversation is achieved in common social situations. In other words, we as speakers try to contribute meaningful, productive utterances to further the conversation. It then follows that, as listeners, we assume that our conversational partners are doing the same.

Grice argues that the principle is based on sub principles. Grice came up with the following maxims of conversation. (A "maxim" is kind of like a rule of thumb. But these rules aren't nearly as hard and fast as the Cooperative Principle, as we'll see.). These are:

2.4.1 Maxim of Quality

Maxim of Quality is speakers expected to be sincere, to be saying something that they believe corresponds to reality. They are assumed not to say anything that they believe to be false or anything for which they lacks evidence. Some speakers like to draw their hearers' attention to the fact that they are only saying what they believe to be true and that they lack adequate evidence. Do not say that for which you can't back up. Do not say what you believe to be false.

Give as much as possible information that is needed (not more). Do not lie, just say the truth. Try to make your contribution one that is true. If we are unsure of what we want to say, or want to avoid someone inferring we have evidence for what we say, we often use hedges such as: 'As far as I know ...', 'I guess ...', to show we are

aware of the cooperative principle. Just to be truthful and don't add any speculations disguised as objective information.

A: I'll ring you tomorrow afternoon then.

B: Erm, I shall be there as far as I know, and the meantime have a word with Mum and Dad if they're free. Right, bye-bye then sweetheart.

A: Bye-bye, bye.(BNC: kc8 Gillian, 1991)

B says 'as far as I know'. Meaning 'I can't be totally sure if this is true, so that if A rings up and finds that B is not there, B is protected from accusations of lying by the fact that she did make it clear that she was uncertain. Most hearers assume that speakers are not lying, and most speakers know that.

2.4.2 Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of Quantity is to make the contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of the exchange), and not to make it more informative than is required, do not say too much or too little. Some speakers like to point to the fact that they know how much the hearer requires or can be bothered with and say something like 'Well, to cut a long story short, she didn't get home till two'.

People who give too little information risk their hearer not being able to identify what they are talking about because they are not explicit enough; those who give more information than the hearer needs risk boring them. Say only as much as you need to say. Make the strongest statement you can. We will often use hedges to show we are aware of this maxim, for example, by saying: 'to cut the long story short ...', 'As you probably already know ...' Say what is true, never tell something that it might not be true, never say something you do not have any reasons for.

2.4.3 Maxim of Relation

This maxim is the most difficult to describe. Maxim of relation is which says that speakers are assumed to be saying something that is relevant to what has been said. Stay on topic (don't get carried away). To indicate that our contribution may be irrelevant to the interaction, for example to a change of the topic, by using a device such as 'by the way ...', 'anyway ...', 'well ...', to show we are aware of this maxim. Some speakers like to indicate how their comment has relevance to the conversation, as in following from a market research meaning:

A: I mean, just going back to your point, I mean to me an order form is acontract. If we are going to put something in then let's keep it as general aspossible.

B: Yes. (BNC: j97 British Market Research Monthly Meeting, 1994)

2.4.4 Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner is telling the speakers to be perspicuous, avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief precise utterances, avoid unnecessary prolixity, be clear, and be orderly in our interaction. We should be clear in what we say. Never use a long word where a short one will do. We might produce hedges such as: '*I am not sure if this makes sense, but ...*' to show we are aware of this maxim. The maxim of manner thus relates "not ... to what is said but, rather, to how what is said to be said ..." (Grice 1975: 46).

An elaboration of the Gricean maxim of manner was proposed by Leech (1983: 100), who distinguishes two kinds of clarity: "One kind consists in making unambiguous use of syntax and phonology of the language in order to construct a clear text. Another type consists in framing a clear message, a message which is

perspicuous or intelligible in the sense of conveying the intended illocutionary goal to the addressee. In this exchange from a committee meeting, the speaker points to the fact that he is observing the maxim:

A: Thank you Chairman. Just- just to clarify one point. There is a meeting of the Police Committee on Monday and there is an item on their budget for the provision on their camera.(BNC, j44 West Sussex Council Highways Committee Meeting, 1994)

Grice said that hearers assume that speakers observe the Cooperative Principle, and that is the knowledge of the four maxims that allow hearers to draw inferences about the speakers intentions and implied meaning. The meaning conveyed by speakers and recovered as a result of the hearers inferences is known as conversational implicature. If implicature happens in the conversation it meansthen so does flouting.

2.4.5 Flouting the maxims

When speakers appear not to follow the maxims but expect hearers to appreciate the meaning implied, we say that they are flouting the maxims. Just as with an indirect speech act, the speaker implies a function different the literal meaning of form, when flouting a maxim, the speaker assumes that the hearer knows that their words should not be taken at face value and that they can infer the implicit meaning.

This is an example of maxims not being observed:

When Sir Maurice Bowra was Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, he was interviewing a young man for a place at the college. He eventually came to the conclusion that the young man would not do. Helpfully, however, he let him down gently by advising the young man. 'I think you would be happier in a larger – or a smaller – college'. (Rees 1999: 5)

Here, Sir Bowra was not adhering to the maxim of quality, since he was not really saying what he thought. Nor was he following the maxim of manner, since he was being ambiguous and contradictory. The question is, was Sir Bowra lying to the young man in order to deceive him, or was telling a white lie, or was he just finding a nice way of letting the young man down gently? The answer hinges on whether he thought that the young man knew the painful truth and could infer what he was trying to communicate.

It is more likely that the young man did know that Sir Bowra was trying to tell him that he had failed the interview. Obviously, if Sir Bowra had said, 'You won't do', or even 'Unfortunately you're not quite good enough for this college'. He might have hurt him. If the young man knew that his 'I think you would behappier in a larger - or a smaller – collage' meant 'you won't do', then it is no longer a question of lying. It is a question of face saving. The young man can answer, 'OK, thanks for the advice. I'll look somewhere else', and save Sir Bowra's face in his turn.

1. Flouting maxim of quality

The speaker flouting the maxim of quality may do it in several ways. Firstly, they may quite simply say something that obviously does not represent what they think. We saw an incidence of this in Sir Bowra's 'I think you would behappier in a larger – or a smaller – collage', which flouts the maxim if he knew that the student would understand what he was getting at and hear the message behind his words.

Speakers may flout the maxim by exaggerating as in the hyperbole 'Icould eat a horse', or 'I'm starving', which are well established exaggerating expressions. No

speaker would expect their hearer to say, 'what, you could eat awhole horse?' or 'I don't think you are dying of hunger – you don't even lookthin'. Hearers would be expected to know that the speaker simply meant that they were very hungry. Hyperbole is often at the basis of humor. The example taken from Social Studies as follow:

Remember that as a teenage you are at the last stage in your life when you will be happy hear that the phone is for you. (Leobowitz, 1985, quotted in Sherrin1995)

It is an exaggeration to say that adults are never happy to hear that the phone is for them, even though this may often be the case. Anybody reading this humorous line would know not to take it at its face value.

Similarly, a speaker can flout the maxim of quality by using a metaphor, as in 'My house is a refrigerator in January' or 'Don't be such a wet blanket – we just want to have fun'. Here again, hearers would understand that the house was very cold indeed, and the other person is trying to reduce other people's enjoyment. Similarly, we all know how to interpret the meaning behind the words 'Love's a disease. But curable' from Crewe Train (Macaulay 1926) and Religion is the opium of the people' (Marx 1844).

Conventional euphemisms can also be put into this category too. When people say 'I am going to wash my hand's' meaning I am going to urinate, and when they say She is got a bun in the oven' meaning 'She's pregnant', or 'Hekicked the bucked' meaning 'He died', the implied sense of the words is so well established that the expressions can only mean one thing.

The last two main ways of flouting the maxim of quality are irony and banter, and they form a pair. As Leech (1983: 144) says, 'While irony is an apparently friendly way of being offensive (mock politeness), the type of verbal behavior known as 'banter' is an offensive way of being friendly (mock politeness).

Thus, in the case of irony, the speaker expresses a positive sentiment and implies a negative one. If a student comes down to breakfast one morning and says, 'If only you knew how much I love being woken up at 4 a.m. by a firealarm', she is being ironic and expecting her friends to know that she means the opposite. Sarcasm is a form of irony that is not so friendly; in fact it is usually intended to hurt, as in

This is a lovely undercooked egg you've given me here, as usual. Yum!' or 'Why don't you leave all your dirty clothes on the lounge floor and then you only need wash them when someone breaks a leg trying to get to the sofa?

Banter (1995), on the contrary, expresses as a negative sentiment and implies a positive one. It sounds like a mild aggression, as in 'You're nasty, mean and stingy. How can you only give me one kiss?', but it is intended to be an expression of friendship or intimacy. Banter can sometimes be a tease and sometimes a flirtatious comment. The following example contains a slightly different example of banter: BM has just told AF that his wife has got a job teaching English as a Foreign Language, and AF, herself a teacher of EFL pretends to be angry:

AF I'm beginning to realize why em why jobs n language schools run out so sharply in the autumn and in the spring. It's all these damn MSc students and their wives, // (heh heh)

BM // (heh heh heh heh)

AF Now I know why I was never wanted after October.

BF Yeah that's right. (heh)(Students on EFL school 1996)

This example shows that hyperbole and banter can coexist – she is both exaggerating and mock attacking. The danger with banter is that it can offend if the hearers do not recover the conversational implicature, or if they suspect that there is an element of truth in the words.

2. Flouting maxim of quantity

The speaker who flouts the maxim of quantity seems to give too little or too much information. If Peter asks, 'Well, how do I look?' and Mary replies 'Your shoes are nice', Peter knows that Mary is not impressed with the rest of what he wearing. If we look again at the old lady in the sheltered home, in the example that started this unit, we see that she flouts the maxim of quantity when she says, 'Oh yes, you will get other opinions, but that's my opinion'.

The interviewer knows that she is not giving all the information that he needs in order to fully appreciate what is being said. This will be why he later asks 'What would the other people say?' The old lady knew that the interviewer would know that she had more information, but maybe she wanted to be pressured for it. It is similar to 'I had an amazing time last night', which invites 'Go on –tell me what happened then!'

3. Flouting maxim of relation

If speakers flout the maxim of relation, they expect that the hearers will be able to imagine what the utterance did not say and make the connection between their utterance and the preceding one(s). Thus, if we hear 'The baby cried. The mommy

picked it up' (Garfinkel 1967), we assume that the 'mommy' was the mother of the crying baby and that she picked the baby up because it was crying. Similarly, in the following exchange:

A: How was your day?

B: I hate tomatoes.

B expected A to make a contribution that is somewhat related to the topic at hand.

B expects A to understand that his answer is relevant to her question that his day not really good because he had truoble with tomatoes.

4. Flouting maxim of manner

Those who flout the maxim of manner, appearing to be obscure, are often trying to exclude a third party. Thus if a husband says to a wife: 'I was thinking ofgoing out to get some of that funny white stuff for somebody', he speaks in an ambiguous way, because he is avoiding saying 'ice cream' and 'Michelle', so that his little daughter does not become excited and ask for the ice cream before her meal.

2.4.6 Violating the maxims

A speaker can be said to violate a maxims when they know that the hearer will not know the truth and will only understand the surface meaning of the words. They intentionally generate a misleading implicature (Thomas 1995: 73); maxim violation is unostentatiously, quietly deceiving. The speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, says something that is insincere, irrelevant or ambiguous, and the hearer wrongly assumes that they are cooperating.

Speakers who deliberately flout the maxims usually intend for their listener to

understand their underlying implication. In the case of the clumsy friend, she will most likely understand that the speaker is not truly offering a compliment. Therefore, cooperation is still taking place, but no longer on the literal level. Conversationalists can assume that when speakers intentionally flout a maxim, they still do so with the aim of expressing some thought. Thus, the Gricean Maxims serve a purpose both when they are followed and when they are flouted. There are several ways/reasons a speaker might break one of the rules:

1. Violating the Cooperative Principle

One instance in which a speaker might break the maxim of quality is if they are really trying to deceive the listener; but this would also be a violation of the cooperative principle. For the really interesting violations, let's assume the Cooperative Principle holds.

2. Signaling a violation (minor violation). A person might essentially come out and tell you they are violating a maxim and why.

Examples:

"I don't know if this is relevant, but..." (relation)

"I'm not sure how to say this, but..." (manner)

"I can't tell you; I'm sworn to secrecy." (quantity)

"This is just the word on the street; I can't vouch for this information." (quality)

3. Maxim clash. A speaker might violate one maxim in order to preserve

another.

Examples:

Carson is driving John to Meredith's house.

Carson: Where does Meredith live?

John: Nevada.

Maxim Violated: Quantity because there is clash between quantity and quality.

Carson is looking for a street address, but John gives a weaker, less informative

statement (hence the quantity violation). If John really doesn't know anything more

specific, however, he cannot give a more informative statement without violating

quality.

4. Flouting a maxim (major violation) to create a conversational implicature. By

clearly and obviously violating a maxim, you can imply something beyond what you

say.

Examples:

Elizabeth: A lot of people are depending on you.

Meredith: *Thanks, that really takes the pressure off.*

Maxim Violated: Quality; knowing that a lot of people are depending on you, does

not, in fact, take the pressure off. Meredith is saying something obviously untrue.

Implication: By saying something clearly untrue, Meredith is implying that the

opposite true (sarcasm). The true meaning being expressed here is probably more

like "That really puts a lot of pressure on me" and perhaps, by extension, "Stop pressuring me."

As you can see from the above examples, flouting maxims to create implications can be a powerful and creative way to get across a point. Why imply instead of just saying what we mean? Well, implication can get across a great deal of meaning with relatively little actual speech. Thinking of what you want to get across, and interpreting what other people have said, seems to take much quicker than the relatively slow process of actually verbalizing all the necessary sounds. So saying a little, while implying a lot, is a way to avoid this "phonological bottleneck" and communicate more efficiently.

Of course, we're not always saving time. Sometimes, maxim violations are creative. After all, without this capacity to draw inferences and understand implications—to assume that speakers *are* being cooperative even when they are saying things which are on the surface untrue, irrelevant, ambiguous or unclear—we couldn't have neat stuff like sarcasm, metaphor, hyperbole, irony, etc.

If a speaker violates the maxim quantity, they do not give the hearer enough information to know what is being talked about, because they do not want the hearer to know the full picture. The speaker is not implying anything; they are 'being economical with the truth'. You may know the Peter Sellers film in which Inspector Clouseau asks a hotel receptionist about a little dog beside the desk:

Clouseau: *Does your dog bite?*

Receptionist: *No*

Clouseau: (Bends down to stroke it and gets bitten) Ow! You said your dog doesn't

bite!

Receptionist: That isn't my dog

The receptionist knew that he was talking about the dog in front of her and not

her dog at home, yet she intentionally did not give him enough information, for

reasons best known to herself. If a husband asks 'How much did that new dress cost,

darling?', and the wife replies 'Less than the last one', she ambiguously covers up

the price of the dress by not saying how much less than her last dress.

Not all violations of the maxim of quality are blameworthy. In many cultures

it is acceptable to say to a child of five, 'Mummy's gone on a littleholiday because

she needs a rest', rather than 'Mummy's gone away to decide whether she wants a

divorce or not'. A lie that protects is a lie with good intentions, what we call a white

lie. If Sir Bowra knew that the young man did not realize that he had failed the

interview, and that he would be devastated to be told that, then he is telling a white lie

and covering up the truth to be kind.

In many cultures, it is acceptable to violate the maxim of quality if one does

not know the hearer very well, and it may in fact be part of polite behavior to. Thus,

we might prefer not to say to a shop assistant, as we hand back a dress, 'This looks

awful on; I don't want it after all', but rather 'I'll go away and thinkabout it and

maybe come back later'. This is conventional lie, but the shop assistant might hope that it is true. The following advice comes from Teach yourself Beginners Chinese:

Even if you're Chinese is very poor you will usually be told how good it is! The correct response to such compliment is Guojiang, guojiang (you praise me too much), or Nali, nail (lit, where, where?) (Meaning that you don't see it the way they do). (Scurfield and Song 1996: 92)

In answer to 'How much did that new dress cost, darling?' the wife could have answering violating the maxim of relation, in order to distract him and change the topic: 'I know, let's go out tonight. Now, where would you like to go?' She could have violated the maxim of manner and said 'A tiny fraction of mysalary, though probably a bigger fraction of the salary of the woman that sold it to me', in the hopes that could be taken as an answer and the matter could be dropped. In the sheltered home example, the old lady answer the interviewer's question in a way that could be said to be violating the maxim of manner, in that she says everything except what the interviewer wants to know:

X What would the other people say?

Y Ah well I don't know. I wouldn't like to repeat it because I don't really believe half of what they are saying. They just get a fixed thing into their mind.

Her 'half of what they are saying' is an obscure reference to the other people's opinion, and a fixed thing contains a general noun containing vague reference. She may be using these expressions to avoid giving a brief and orderly answer, for the moment.

Violation is defined as the unostentatious or 'quiet' non-observance of a maxim. A Speaker who violates a maxim 'will beliable to mislead (Grice1975:49). Violating a maxim is quite the opposite of flouting a maxim. Violating a maxim rather prevents or at least discourages the Hearer from seeking for implicatures and rather encourages their taking utterances at face value especially in translation studies.

2.6 Pragmatics and Grice's maxim in Translation Studies

The Gricean maxims can be used as analytical tool in translation studies, it is important first of all to discuss the maxims in the context of Pragmatics. Baker defines Pragmatics as: 'It is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning, not as generated by the linguistic system but as conveyed and manipulated by participants in a communicative situation.(Baker, 1992:215)

As a study of language in use, Pragmatics constitutes a discipline that studies meaning uttered by an interlocutor in a communication act. As such, the language used in a unit of meaning in the form of a text that the interlocutors are engaged in. As a unit of meaning, a text has certain important characteristics, among which are:

(1) interrelations of meaning in text; this means that sentences that become the realizations of such meaning are interrelated and do not stand on their own; (2) there is purpose; sentences that become the realizations of meaning are not a collection of sentences without purpose; (3) a text is a form of cooperation that can be mutually understood by the interlocutors involved in a communication.

While Grice's principle seems to be applied only to oral exchanges, I believe it

also applicable to written texts: in translation we are engaged in texts act. The

contribution (or no contribution) of interactants (translators in our context) affects the

exchange: how they understand what the source language text does and how they

reproduce them in the translated version would determine the direction and nature of

the communication, for example if the source text contains implied meaning, the

translator can choose to retain it as such (or not). Thus, when faced with a text such

as:

A: There is someone at the door

B: I am in the bath

A: *Ok*(Widdowson, 1978)

In the text above, it can be understood that A understands that she/he has to

open the door (which is the intended direction of the exchange in Grice's term). Both

A and B give their required contribution for smooth communication to take place.

However, this direction is not made explicit by B, who could have said 'I am in the

bath; please answer the door'. However, a translator can choose (or not) to reproduce

the implied meaning and makes his/her contribution as such in the translated version.

This becomes his/her contribution in the translation.

How much a translator can contribute to this engagement has become a topic

and debate in translation, for example, see Alvares and Vidal (1996) "Translation,

Power, Subversion" or Venuti (1995) in "The Translator's Invisibility". In these, the

role of the translator and the Power endowed to him/her are discussed in different

way. For example, Venuti discusses whether or not a translation should sound like one or whether it should sound like an original text.

This in turns is intertwined with the debate whether translation should be domesticated or foreignized. Thus the translator can contribute to the translation by going out of the boundary of the text and as such creates translation acts and the translator can choose to be visible or invisible in the translation.

Grice's maxims are just general principles that have to be considered in communication and in textual exchanges, they are not rules. Sometimes, an interactant can choose to ignore any of these maxims, for example in:

It was so hot yesterday, so Elizabeth went out to the video shop to borrow some DVD's.

How can we make sense of 'hot weather' and 'went out to borrow DVD's? The text producer apparently does not consider the maxims above and therefore some interpretations are possible: (1) Elizabeth feels hot and went to the video to the video shop because it is air conditions there; (2) when the weather is hot, Elizabeth likes watching films (that is why she went to the DVD's shop); (3) Yesterday was so hot, so Elizabeth did not want to stay home and went out.

It is apparent here about how much (or how little) an interactant considers the maxims should be taken into account in communication. Conversely, the same questions can be asked in translation: how much (or how little) can be translator contribute to such an exchange, making it harder (or easier) for the translated version to be processed by a reader of the translation. In turns, translation analysis and

theorists in translation studies will also need to consider these maxims to see how they are applied (or not) or even flouted for purposes of producing special effects in the translation.

As an illustration consider this text: When a young girl falls in love with a young man, then she informs her parents about the marriage proposal to this idol of her heart. Upon reading it, we readers may think of it as part of narrative text about a girl falling in love that has proposed to her boyfriend and then told her parents about it. It is a bit odd for a girl to do the proposing, even in Westerns culture. So, as an analyst we can have the following interpretations: (1) it is translated from a particular culture that can accept women's active position (the maxim of relevance plays a role here).

We can refer to the whole text to see text act, what it is that the SL text says and does (narrating or exhorting); (2) possibly, the translator has made her/his own intervention and made more than necessary contribution in the text, thus flouting maxims and such flouting is made possibly for making a point or for exhorting in support of feminism (thus maxim above is flouted and maxim in Indonesian word above comes to fore is also flouted).

Of course, we as analysts have to compare it with the original text and observe meaning equivalence and see how equivalence, it is to the original intent. It is important to note here that in this paper the term equivalence is used simply for convenience for comparing SL text and its translation; it is not used as a theoretical construct or concept (Machali, 1998: 174ff). As such, equivalence is

relative as it is influenced by linguistic and cultural factors. That said, we can now observe the equivalence of meaning of the above translation and compare it with the original SL text:

Bila seorang gadis berkenan di hati seorang pemuda, maka ia memberitahu orang tuanya untuk melamar pujaan hatinya itu.(Machali, 1998: 132-133).

Clearly, at the levelof words, in the SL text it is the boy who is active, although 'gadis' is the (grammatical) subject of the sentence, she is not the semantic subject and not the doer of the action. In the translation, however the girl is both the grammatical and semantic subject. Thus she is the active interactant in the text. When the translator was asked about this flouting the answer was that she was exhorting for women activism: why cat not women be active in falling in love? The translation act goes hand in hand with maxim flouting in this case (Note: the SL text and its different translation were part of my experiment in my early research on textual perspectives and translation.(Machali, 1998:129ff)

Other cases that do not involve obvious flouting of the maxims can be seen in the examples below:

Source Text

You will get a written press release by this evening and of course a little something extra as a sign of our appreciation for your hard work (Cockroach Opera,p.106,highlighting added)

Target Text

Saudara-saudara, acra ini sudah selesai. Bapak yang mulia dan tamunya hendak menikmati acara yang sifatnya lebih pribadi. Mohon maaf pree release akan dibagikan nanti sore secara tertulis, juga amplopnya sekalian (Opera Kecoa,p.16, underlining added)

Atranslation analyst can immediately see that the translator has capitalized on the maxim of relevance, how to make the words *amplop*(anvelope) as not a mere cover for a letter(ie its referential meaning) but also to explicitize its connotative meaning. This way, it makes it easier for the English readers to process: that it is more than just an envelope. What is more, the translator seems to have considered the maxim manner as Grice calls it, particularly avoid ambiguity.

Analysts can of course go futher and see a tinge of satire in the phrase appreciation of your hard work and therefore see this as a manifestation of flouting in some way. But that's where the relevance becomes important for the English readers, which in the Indonesia culture 'bribing' is represented by the word amplop "envelope". The question that reminds is how much (or how little) contribution a translator can put in the whole communication exchange. This is often discussed under the topic of power which entails how much flouting he/she can do the maxims.

In fact, there are many conversations againt the Grice's maxim. It means that the violation of Grice's maxims occurs in many aspect. One of the violation Grice's maxim occurs in the comic. We could find many conversations within comics, by uttering word by word or even uttering sentence by sentence. The conversation involves people as a speaker and hearer. Speaker might say what the purpose of his/her utterance to hearer and the hearer gives some responses to what the speaker said.

It means that sometimes in communication, the conversation runs well or does not at all. This may be due to the speaker himself that cannot explain his utterance clearly enough or a listener does not seriously respond the speaker by giving him any kind of speech act. There are many reasons why a conversation is not going well. For example conversation in comic both in english comis and indonesian comic. The communication does not going well because of sometimes conversation in comic changed in translation process.

2.7 Comic

We could find many conversations within comics, by uttering word by word or even uttering sentence by sentence. The conversation involves people as a speaker and hearer. Speaker might say what the purpose of his/her utterance to hearer and the hearer gives some responses to what the speaker said. It means that sometimes in communication, the conversation runs well or does not at all. This may be due to the speaker himself that cannot explain his utterance clearly enough or a listener does not seriously respond the speaker by giving him any kind of speech act. There are many reasons why a conversation is not going well.

Because of this problem, the conversation within comics have to regard to the principles or rules so the conversation become cooperative, affective and clear for having the goals of communication. The principle which is needed are related to Cooperative principle of Grice or called Grice's maxim

A comic is a series of pictures used to tell a story. Sometimes, they may be paired with words, to create dialog or explain something. Comics also called an artistic medium in which images incorporate text or other visual forms of information in order to express a narrative or idea. A comic frequently takes the form of

juxtaposed sequences of panels of images. Textual devices such as speech balloons, captions, and sound effects (onomatopoeia) are often used to indicate dialogue and other information. Elements such as the size and placement of panels control the pacing of the narrative.

Comics come in several different formats, such as: comic strips which are short, usually humorous comics that appear in newspapers and magazines. Popular comic strips include Garfield, Donald Duck, Dilbert, Calvin and Hobbes, and others.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The method used in this research is qualitative method, by collecting and studying the data. This method is used to describe the violation of Grice's maxims in the source text (ST) and target text (TT) of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic. To describe and explain the analysis itself, the writer used qualitative method because the researcher based on Cresswell (1994:1) "in Research Design Qualitative and Quantitative Approach, qualitative method is defined as inquiry process of understanding a social human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, that is formed with word, reporting detailed view of informants, and conducted in natural setting."

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is every sentence in the Garfield "HangsOut" Comic both in source text (ST) and target text (TT).

3.3 Source Data

The data of this research is taken from utterances both in source text (ST) and target text (TT) of the Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic. The author of the Garfield "Hangs Out" comic is Jim Davis, publisher is Random House (under Ballantine Books), Universal occasionally Andrews McMeel Publishing. Indonesian publishing by Nexx media Inc.In October 2012.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data was collected by using documentation in the form of Garfield "Hangs Out" Comic, as follow:

- 1. First searching several comics in books shops and then found bilingual comics such as Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse and Garfield. After that read the comics one by one while looking for the sentence which are can be analyzed by Grice's maxim.
 - 2. Choosing the comic.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used the following steps:

- 1. Reading the comic both source text (ST) and target text (TT).
- 2. Identifying the violation of Grice's maxims in the source text (ST) utterances.
- 3. Comparing the violation of Grice's maxims into target text (TT) utterances.
- 4. Drawing the conclusions.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into two sections, there are finding and discussion.

4.1 Finding.

In the data description, the writer tabulated the finding data as below:

Table 4.1.Grice's Maxim Violation in the Source Text and in the Target Text.

	Source Text		Target Text	
Grice's Maxim	Number of	Percentage	Number of	Percentage
	Turn		Turn	
Maxim of quality	11	21,15%	8	18,20%
Maxim of quantity	10	19,23%	5	11,36%
Maxim of relation	17	32,69%	17	38,63%
Maxim of manner	14	26,93%	14	31,81%
Total	52	100%	44	100%

From table 4.1 above, it can be seen there are 52 turns which violate the Grice's maxim. However when the researcher analyzed the source text, it is found 13 turns in the target text which do not violate the Grice's maxim. This occurs because the source text used verbal abuse which is not appropriate to be used in the target text and it is not suitable for Indonesian culture. If the verbal abuse in the source text is translated into target text and it is used in the comic, it will give a bad influence to the children because children unconsciously will use the verbal abuse in their daily life.

4.2.Discussion

4.2.1. Grice's maxim violations in the source text which are not found in the

target text.

There are two kinds of Grice's maxim violations in the source text which are

not found in the target text. There are violations of maxim of quality and maxim of

quantity. These occur because of the translation process. The translator has to reduce

or does not use the word which is not appropriate in Indonesian culture. The source of

this research is comic. Most comics are presented for children. That is why in the

translation process, the translator needs to pay attention to choose the word in target

text without obeying the rules of translation process (only change the form, not the

meaning), so target text must be closer to the original (source text).

4.2.1.1. Violation of maxim of quality

Excerpt 1 (Data Number 3)

Source Text:

Jhon : *Garfield*, *what happened?*

Garfield: What a suck thing, I yawned and looked my jaw.(page 5, 3th column)

Target Text:

John: Garfield, ada apa?

Garfield : Aku tadi menguap dan rahangku terkunci.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers honestly. He says the

truth about his condition that he yaws and looks his jaw, but when Garfield says what

a suck thing, it indicates that Garfield has violated maxim of quality because Garfield

gives insufficient information and not based on the sufficient evidence.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers John's question

honestly and as required. It means there is no Grice's maxim violation because

Garfield gives the information as required and says the truth. This occur because the

translator does not translate the words what a suck things into target text. What a suck

thing is verbal abuse in source text which is not appropriate to be used in the comic

because comic is made for children and based on our culture it is not suitable to be

translated it into target text. If what a suck thing is translated into target text, it will

give a bad influence to the children because children will use that verbal abuse in

their daily life unconsciously. Of course, this habit is not suitable to be used in our

country because Indonesian culture has a high respect to the politeness value.

Excerpt 2 (Data Number 6)

Source Text:

Garfield: Hey mouse, I don't mean to complain but what are you trying to do? Make

me look bad? (page 16, 4th column)

Mouse: Hmm, nothing foolish cat.

Target Text:

Garfield: Hei tikus, aku tak bermaksud mengeluh, tapi apa maksud tingkahmu ini?

Membuat kesanku jelek?

Mouse: Hmm, tidak.

In the source text, when Garfield asks Mouse, Mouse says something which is

untrue and not based on the sufficient evidence. Mouse also tries to ignore the

Garfield by giving untrue answer about his condition when he says hmm nothing

foolish cat. It indicates that Mouse has violated the maxim of quality because

hequietly deceives and intentionally gives insufficient information.

In the target text, when Garfield asks Mouse, Mouse tries to ignore the

Garfield but he gives an answer as required. It indicates that Mouse does notviolate

the maxim of quality because Mouse quietly deceives and intentionally gives

information as required. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur because the

translator does not translate the words foolish cat into target text. The words foolish

cat is verbal abuse in source text which is not appropriate to be used in the comic

because comic is made for children and based on our culture, it is not suitable to be

translated into target text. If foolish cat is translated into target text and children read

the comic, children will use that verbal abuse in the daily life unconsciously. This is

of course will be a bad habit for children, and they will bring it until they grow up.

Excerpt 3 (Data Number 12)

Source Text:

John: Garfield, what on earth are you crouncing on? (page 36)

Garfield: Your coffee, Idiot.

Target Text:

Jhon: Garfield, kau ini sedang mengunyah apa sih?

Garfield: Biji kopimu.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers honestly. He

says the truth about his condition but when Garfield says *Idiot*, it indicates that

Garfield has violated maxim of quality because Garfield gives insufficient

information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers John's question

honestly and as required. It means there is no Grice's maxim violation because

Garfield gives the information as required. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur

because the translator does not translate the words idiot into target text. Idiot is verbal

abuse in source text which is not appropriate if it is used within comic because comic

is made for children and based on our culture it is not suitable to be translated into

target text. If the translator translates the word *Idiot* into target text, and children read

the comic, of course it will give a bad influence to the children. Children will

remember that verbal abuse and use it in the daily life unconsciously because

generally children are easy to learn about something new including new word and

language.

Excerpt 4 (Data Number 18)

Source Text:

John: Why? soon you'll be skinner than a string bean in a pumpkin patch?

(page 49)

Garfield: No, I'm not. That's a stupidest thing I've ever heard. Guess again sucker.

Target Text:

Jhon: Mengapa sedih? Kau akan segera selangsing kacang dalam labu.

Garfield: Tidak, aku tidak sedih

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield pretends that he is fine and gives untrue condition about himself. Just like real daily life, as a friend he does not want to make his friend feel worried about him, so he hides something and tell to John the opposite thing. But when Garfield says *that's a stupidest thing I've ever heard. Guess again sucker*, it indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quality because Garfield quietly deceives and intentionally gives false answer and insufficient information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to pretend he was not sad. Actually Garfield hides something and tells the opposite thing because he does not want to make John worried about his condition, but he gives an answer as required. It indicates that Garfield has notviolated the maxim of quality because Garfieldquietly deceives and intentionally gives information as required. There is no Grice maxim violation occur because in the translation process, the translator does not translate the words *that's a stupidest thing I've ever heard, guess again sucker*. This word is verbal abuse so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text and written down within comic, not only because comic is read by children but also because that verbal abuse is not appropriate to Indonesian culture in which the value of politeness in language becomes a priority.

Excerpt 5 (Data Number 27)

Source Text

Nurse: You two have a lot in common, don't you? (page 71)

Garfield: Ouch no. What annoying people.

Target Text:

Nurse: Kalian berdua sepertinya punya banyak kesamaan ya?

Garfield : *Tidak*

In the source text, when Nurse asks Garfield, Garfield answers the question honestly but he adds insufficient information when he says what annoying people. It indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quality because Garfield says something which is not based on the sufficient evidence just because he disagrees

with the nurse opinion.

In the target text, when Nurse asks Garfield, Garfield answers the question as required. It indicates that Garfield has notviolated the maxim of quality because Garfield quietly deceives and intentionally gives information as required. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur because in the translation process the translator does not translate the words what annoying people. The words what annoying people is verbal abuse, so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text and written it down within comic, not only because comic is read by children but also because of that verbal abuse is not appropriate to Indonesian culture in which the value of politeness in language become priority. Generally children are fast learners about

something new including language, so when they read a new word, they will

remember and use that into their real daily life unconsciously.

Excerpt 6 (Data Number 35)

Source Text:

John: Garfield, do you think i'm overweight? (page 88)

Garfield: Of course not, don't be ridiculous.

Target Text:

Jhon: Garfield, menurutmu aku gemuk?

Garfield: Tidak.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to make John

happyby giving untrue answer about his body. Just in real daily life, sometimes as a

friend, we do not want to make our friend sad by giving the true answer of the

question. Garfield gives untrue answer and also adds insufficient information when

he says do not be ridiculous. It indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of

quality because Garfield quietly deceives and intentionally gives insufficient and

untrue information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to make John happy

by giving untrue answer about his body. But Garfield answers the question as

required. It indicates that Garfield has notviolated the maxim of quality because

Garfield quietly deceives and intentionally gives information as required. There is no

Grice's maxim violation occur because in the translation process the translator has

omit the words do not be ridiculous and does not write the meaning of that in the

target text. The words do not be ridiculous is verbal abuse so it is not appropriate if it

is translated into target text and written it down within comic, because comic is read

by children and also because that verbal abuse is not appropriate to Indonesian culture

in which the value of politeness in language becomes priority. Generally children are

fast learner about something new including language, so when they read a new word,

they will remember unconsciously and use that word in their daily life.

Excerpt7 (Data Number 42)

Source Text:

John: Well, here we are camping boys. Isn't this perfect? (page 98)

Boys: I disagree, What the hell it's not perfect.

Target Text:

John: Nah disinilah kita berkemah, sempurna bukan.

Boys: Tidak

In the source text, when John asks Boys, the boys answers honestly the

question that they disagree with John's question, but they adds insufficient

information when they says what the hell it's not perfect. It indicates that the boys

violated the maxim of quality because of giving insufficient information.

In the target text, when John asks boys, they answer the question honestly and

as required. It indicates that the boyshavenotviolated the maxim of quality because

the boysquietly deceives and intentionally gives information as required. There is no

Grice's maxim violation occur because in the translation process the translator does

not translate the words what the hell it's not perfect. The words what the hell it's not

perfect is verbal abuse so is not appropriate if it is translated into target text and

written it down within comic, not only because comic is read by children but also

because that verbal abuse is not appropriate to Indonesian culture in which the value

of politeness in language becomes priority. Generally children are fast learners about

something new including language, so when they read a new word, they will use that

word in their daily life unconsciously.

Excerpt 8 (Data Number 45)

Source Text:

John: Something wrong with your tail? (page 104, 6th column)

Garfield: Yes, I knew that. Shut up sucker.

Target Text:

John: Ada masalah dengan ekormu?

Garfield: Iya.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers the question

honestly but he adds insufficient information when he says shut up sucker. It

indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quality because he says something

which is not based on the sufficient evidence.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers the question

honestly and as required. It indicates that Garfield has notviolated the maxim of

quality because Garfield quiety deceives and intentionally gives information as

required and honestly. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur because in the

translation process the translator has omit the words shut up sucker. The translator

does not translate and write the word shut up sucker in the target text because shut up

sucker is a verbal abuse. Based on Indonesian culture in which the value of politeness

in language being priority, of course it is not appropriate if it is translated into target

text and written it down within comic. In other hand, usually comic is read by

children. If shut up sucker is translated into target text, it will give a bad influence to

the children because the children will use that verbal abuse in the daily life

unconsciously.

Violation of maxim of quantity

Excerpt 9 (Data Number 13)

Source Text:

Garfield: Hey Arlene bay bee, wanna iton the fence and howl? (page 40, 1st column)

Arlene: No way, blow it out your fire hydrant blimpo.

Target Text:

Garfield: Hei Arlene sayang, mau duduk-duduk dipagar dan ngobrol?

Arlene: Tidak

In the source text, when Garfield asks Arlene, Arlene tries to ignore Garfield

by giving unclear explanation. She just adds some useless information when she says

no way, blow it out your fire hydrant blimpo. It indicates that Arlene has violated the

maxim of quantity because Arlene does not want to be cooperative in the context of

Garfield question.

In the target text, when Garfield asks Arlene, Arlene tries to ignore the

Garfield and does not want to be cooperative with Garfield, but she gives an answer

as required. It indicates that Arlene has notviolated the maxim of quantity because

Arlene quietly deceives and intentionally gives information as required, not too much

or too little. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur because in the translation

process the translator does not translate the words blow it out your fire hydrant

blimpo. The words blow it out your fire hydrant blimpoare useless information which

shows that Arlene did not like Garfield, so it is not suitable if it is translated into

target text and written it down within comic.

Expert 10 (Data Number 19)

Source Text:

John: Why? soon you'll be skinner than a string bean in a pumpkin patch?

(page 49)

Garfield: No, I'm not. That's a stupidest thing I've ever heard. Guess again sucker.

Target Text:

Jhon: Mengapa sedih? Kau akan segera selangsing kacang dalam labu.

Garfield: Tidak, aku tidak sedih

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to pretend he is fine

by giving untrue condition about himself. Just like real daily life, as a friend he does

not want to make his friend worried about him, so he hide something and tell to John

opposite thing. But when Garfield says that's a stupidest thing I've ever heard. Guess

again sucker, it indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quantity because

Garfield gives too much useless information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to pretend he is fine.

Actually Garfield hides something and tells the opposite thing because he does not

want to make John worried about his condition, but he gives an answer as required,

not too much or too little. It indicates that Garfield has notviolated the maxim of

quantity because Garfieldquietly gives information as required. There is no Grice

maxim violation occurs because in the translation process, the translator does not

translate the words that's a stupidest thing I've ever heard guess again sucker. The

words that are a stupidest thing I've ever heard guess again sucker is useless

information so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text and written it

down within comic.

Excerpt 11 (Data Number 20)

Source Text:

John: Do you think this tie is too wide Garfield? (page 55)

Garfield: Absolutely not, you fat greedy pig.

Target Text:

John: Menurutmu dasi ini terlalu lebarkah Garfield?

Garfield: Tentu saja tidak.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to make John happy

by giving a good answer about his tie, but when Garfield says you fat greedy pig. It

indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quantity because Garfield quiety

intentionally giving some useless information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield tries to make John happy

by giving an answer as required. It indicates that Garfield has no violated the maxim

of quantity because Garfield quiety deceives and intentionally gives information as

required, not too much or too little. There is no Grice's maxim violation occurs

because in the translation process the translator does not translate the words you fat

greedy pig. The words fat greedy pig are useless information and does not have

relationship with the question so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text

and written down it within comic.

Excerpt12 (Data Number 30)

Source Text:

John: What's your definition of success Garfield? (page 77)

Garfield: Being able to eat pizzas without throwing up. Whatever I said I am sure we

all saw that one coming.

Target Text:

John: Apa sukses bagimu Garfield?

Garfield: Makan 20 pizza tanpa muntah.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers as required, but

when Garfield says whatever I said I am sure we all saw that one coming, it indicates

that Garfield has violated maxim of quantity because Garfield gives too much

information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers John's question

as required. It indicates that no Grice's maxim violation because Garfield gives the

information as required, not too much or too little. There no Grice's maxim violation

occurs because in the translation process the translator does not translate the words

whatever I said I am sure we all saw that one coming. The words whatever I said I am

sure we all saw that one coming are useless information and does not have

relationship with the question so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text

and written it down within comic.

Excerpt 13 (Data Number 52)

Source text:

John: What's gotten into you this morning? (page 116)

Garfield: Nothing, it's what not gotten into me. I'm on a diet you freak.

Target text:

John: Apa masalahmu pagi ini Garfield?

Garfield: Tidak ada.

In the source text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers the question as

required, but when Garfield saysit's what not gotten into me. I'm on a diet you freak.

It indicates that Garfield has violated maxim of quantity because Garfield gives too

much information.

In the target text, when John asks Garfield, Garfield answers John's question

as required. It indicates that there is no Grice's maxim violation because Garfield

gives the information as required, not too much or too little. There is no Grice's maxim violation occur because in the translation process the translator does not translate the words it's what not gotten into me. I'm on a diet you freak. The wordsit's what not gotten into me. I'm on a diet you freakare useless information and does not have relationship with the question so it is not appropriate if it is translated into target text and written it down within comic.

4.2.2. Grice's Maxim Violation Both in the Source Text and in the Target Text.

Observing the Grice's maxim violation both in the source and in the target text, it is found 4 Grice's maxim violations. They are violation of maxim of quality, violation of maxim of quantity, violation of maxim of relation and violation of maxim of manner. The four violations are possible to occur to each maxim if it infringed the following indicator: the speaker is intentionally generate a misleading implicature, the speaker deliberately supplies insufficient information, uttering something insincerely, irrelevant or ambiguous, infringing the maxims, unwilling to cooperate, the speaker knows that the listener would know the deep meaning of his utterance and the hearer is faced with minor problem to understand the deep meaning of the speaker's utterance.

4.2.2.1. Violation of maxim of quality

Excerpt14 (Data Number 38)

Source text:

John: Great day for a camping trip, right boys? (page 94)

Boys: Good idea, let's all get carsick.

Target text:

John: Hari yang indah untuk berkemah, benar anak-anak?

Boys: Iya. Mari mabuk darat bersama-sama.

Violation of maxim quality happens both in the source text and in the target text. In the source text when John asks Boys, the boys gives untrue answer because they says *good idea* about the camping, but after that they says *let's get car sick*. It indicates that boys had violated the maxim of quality because they did not give the truth condition and opinion about the camping. In the target text also happens the violation of maxim quality because when the boys answers the John's question *iya*, but after that they says *mari mabuk darat bersama- sama*. Actually if the boys do not agree and like the camping, they could say that camping is not good idea.

Excerpt 15 (DataNumber 41)

Source text:

John: Let's see now, what have i forgotten? (page 97)

Garfield: To notify our next of kin.

Target text:

John: Hmm, ada yang ketinggalan?

Garfield: Lupa memberi tahu handai taulankita.

Violation of maxim quality happens both in the source text and in the target text. In the source text, when John asks Garfield what have I forgotten, Garfield says to notify our next of kin. Garfield says which he is believes but he can not back up about his statement. It indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quality because Garfield says something which is not based on the sufficient evidence. It is better if Garfield just say yes or nothing forgotten. In the target text when John asks Garfield apa ada yang ketinggalan?, actually it is better if Garfield gives the answer to the point as required by saying yes or no, but Garfield says lupa memberi tahu handai taulankita. It indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quality.

4.2.2.2. Violation of maxim of quantity

Excerpt 16 (Data Number 1)

Source text:

Garfield: What do you get when you cross a dog with a nine gorilla foot? (page 3)

Dog: You get a gorilla that drinks out of any toilet he pleases, an amazing feat of ventriloquism.

Target text:

Garfield: Apa hasil kawin silang anjing dengan gorilla?

Dog: Seekor gorilla yang bisa minum dari toilet manapun, sebuah aksi ventriloquis yang menakjubkan

Violation of maxim quantity happens both in the source text and target text. In the source text, when Garfield asks Dog what do you get when you cross a dog with a

nine gorilla foot, Dog says you get a gorilla that drinks out of any toilet he pleases,

an amazing feat of ventriloquism. Dog answers more informative than required. Dog

answers too much and it indicates that dog has violated the maxim of quantity. In the

target text, the violation of maxim quantity also happens when Garfield asks Dog apa

hasil kawin silang anjing dengan gorilla, Dog gives too much information by saying

seekor gorilla yang bisa minum dari toilet manapun, sebuah aksi ventriloquis yang

menakjubkan.

Excerpt 17 (Data Number 4)

Source text:

John: Is there anything I can do? (page 15, 5th column)

Garfield: Here, keep the flies away from my mouth. They made me suck.

Target text:

John: Ada yang bisa aku bantu?

Garfield: Nih,usir para lalat jauh-jauh dari mulutku. Mereka sangat

menggangguku.

Violation of maxim quantity happens both in the source text and target text. In

the source text, when John asks Garfield is there anything I can do. Garfield answers

here, keep the flies away from my mouth. They made me suck, it is too many answers,

he does not give information as required but he gives information more informative

than required. It indicates that Garfield has violated the maxim of quantity because he

said too much to John. In the target text, when Garfield asks to John ada yang bisa

bantu aku. Actually Garfield able to answer the question directly to the point by

saying yes or no, but in fact Garfield says nih, usir para lalat jauh-jauh dari mulutku,

mereka sangat menggangguku. His answer is too much and useless. It indicates that

Garfield has violated the maxim of quantity.

4.2.2.3. Violation of maxim of relation

Excerpt 18 (Data Number 2)

Source text:

John: Hey Garfield, how about going for a ride? (page 7)

Garfield: Great! Piggiback pooper.

Target text:

John: Hey Garfield, jalan-jalan yuk?

Garfield: Asyik, digendong.

Violation of maxim relation happens both in the source text and in the target

text. In the source text, when John ask Garfield. Garfield gives an answer which is

irrelevant and inappropriate response to John's question. It indicates that Garfield has

violated the maxim of relation because Garfield answer isnot relevant to the topic,

becausewhen John asks how about going for a ride? Garfield does not answer to the

point to the question but he said great, piggiback pooper. In the target text, when

John asks hey Garfield jalan-jalan yuk? Garfield answers asyik digendong. His

answers is not suitable for the John's question, it makes John confused. It indicates

that Garfield has violated maxim of relation. Actually it is better if Garfield just says

"yes" or "no".

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Excerpt 19 (Data Number 5)

Source text:

Garfield: Can we go in now? (page 16, 1st column)

John: My aunt Orpha used to take long walks at night until she got a bat in her hair.

Target text:

Garfield: Bisakah kita pulang sekarang?

John: Tanteku Orpha dulu sering berjalan-jalan dimalam hari, sampai saat rambutnya menjadi sarang kelelawar.

Violation of maxim relation happens both in the source text and in the target text. In the source text, when Garfield asks John can we go in now? John gives an answer My aunt Orpha used to take long walks at night until she got a bat in her hair which is irrelevant with Garfield's question. It indicates that John has violated the maxim of relation because John answer is not relevant to the topic because when Garfield asks can we go in now? John does not answer yes or no to the question but he says something about her aunt. In the target text, also indicates that John has violated the maxim of relation because when Garfield asks bisakah kita pulang sekarang? John does not say yes or no but he says Tanteku Orpha dulu sering berjalan-jalan dimalam hari, sampai saat rambutnya menjadi sarang kelelawar. This answer does not have any relation with the question.

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4.2.2.4. Violation of maxim of manner

Excerpt 20 (Data Number 10)

Source text:

John: Garfield, you made me breakfast? What is it? (page 32)

Garfield: I'll give you a hint.

Target text:

John: Garfield, kau membuatkanku sarapan? Apa ya ini?

Garfield: Kuberi kau petunjuk.

Violation of maxim manner happens both in the source text and in the target

text. In the source text, when John asks Garfield, you made me breakfast? What is it?.

Garfield gives an answer unclear and has ambiguous meaning between "yes he made

John's breakfast" or "not" by saying I'll give you a hint. It indicates that Garfield has

violated the maxim of manner because he made John confused by giving unclear

answer. In the target text, the violation of maxim manner also happens when Garfield

says kuberi kau petunjuk. It makes John does not understand well its meaning. It will

be better when John asks Garfield kau membuatkanku sarapan? Apa ya ini?. Garfield

directly gives the answer to the point by saying "yes" and tells what breakfast is.

Excerpt 21 (Data Number 14)

Source text:

Arlene: Hey Valentino, is this a date or feeding frenzy? (page 40, 2nd column)

Garfield: Arlene, your lips are red as tomato souce. Your skin is as pale uncooked

pasta. Your eyes, they are soft as mozzarella

Target text:

Arlene: Hey cowok, kamu mau mengencaniku atau memakanku?

Garfield: Arlene, bibirmu semerah saus tomat. Kulitmu sepucat warna pasta mentah. Matamu selembut keju mozzarella.

Violation of maxim manner happens both in the source text and in the target text,. In the source text, when Arlene asks Hey Valentino, is this a date or feeding frenzy?, Garfield does not orderly to theirs interaction but he gives a long word and unclear by saying Arlene, your lips are red as tomato souce. Your skin is as pale uncooked pasta. Your eyes, they are soft as mozzarella. It indicates that Garfield violated the maxim of manner because he used a long word where a short one would do and also give unclear answer. In the target text also happens the violation of maxim manner because when Arlene says hey cowok kamu mau mengencaniku atau memakanku? Garfield does not answer directly and to the point to the question, but he says Arlene, bibirmu semerah saus tomat, kulitmu sepucat warna pasta mentah, matamu selembut keju mozzarella. These answers use too long information and makes Arlene confuse.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis, in studying the utterances of Garfield "Hang Out" comic by focusing on the Grice's maxim violation, it can be seen that the number of violation maxim in the source text is 52 turns (100%). The violation of maxim quality is 11 turns (21,15%), violation of maxim quantity is 10 turns (19,23%), violation of maxim relation is 17 turns (32,69%), and violation of maxim manner is 14 turns (26,93%). But when the researcher analyzed the source text, there are 13 turnsfound in the target text which does not violate the Grice's maxim violation. It can be seen that number of Grice's maxim violation which is not found in the target text. The violation of maxim quality is 8 turns (18,20%) and violation of maxim quantity is 5 turns (11,36%).

There are differences between maxim violation in source text and target text because there are several reasons. First reason is because of cultural factor. As we know Indonesian culture is definitely different from western culture. In Indonesian culture, politeness value becomes a priority so in the translation process, the translator has to use the suitable words which is appropriate to Indonesian culture without ignoring the actual meaning of the source language. Second, the data source of this research is comic. Usuallycomic is made for children, and in generally, we

know that children arefast learners. They are easy to remember about something new including words and language. Moreover in the translation process, considering our culture and the target of the source, sometimes the translator has to omit the verbal abuse such as what a suck thing, foolish cat, what annoying people, don't be ridiculous, what the hell it's not perfect, shut up sucker etc which are usually used by western people no matter how old they are. If the translator translates the verbal abuse and write it down within comic, it will give a bad influence to our children as a nation generation. The children will remember that verbal abuse and unconsciously use it in their daily life until they grow up. Of course, this habit is definitely not appropriate to children and our culture.

5.2 Suggestion

In communication with others, there are some rules which are necessary to be applied in forming an appropriate contribution in speaking, in which some people are hardly aware of them. By observing the maxims, a mutual communication between two speakers will be in progress accordingly. Due to it, the writer would like to give some suggestions for the Linguistic and Translation researchers and for all of English students as well, especially the students who focus their study on Pragmatics scope.

1. For the Linguistic and Translation researcher, in analyzing the language phenomena, there are various things which have values to be investigated, for studying language means we are studying the human's culture and their problem.

Such in Pragmatics, though one language might consider one's expression is not suitable with the rules of maxims, however, in another language, it might be considered as deviation.

- 2. For the students, he/she doesnot have to worry about what kind of research he/she is going to do with linguistics and translation studies. He/she can even make a research about language taken from your daily conversation such as pragmatics.
- 3. For all, the researcher suggests to do the research about the violation conversational maxim for the further discussion, because there are many interesting aspect which can be analyzed. Some people do not know how important and crucial to learn violation of conversational maxim is, whether conversational maxim in daily activity, in comics, in movies, in magazines, etc.

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APPENDIXES

amazing feat of
Hey Garfield, how about going for a ride? (page 7)

Grice's	Maxim	No Grice's	maxim	violation		Maxim of	Quantity			Maxim of	Relation		
Target Text	Answer	'Aku tadi menguap dan rahangku	terkunci,			Nih, usir para lalat jauh-jauh dari	mulutku.Mereka sangat menggangguku.			Tanteku Orpha dulu sering berjalan-	jalan dimalam hari, sampai saat	rambutnya menjadi sarang kelelawar.	X
	Question	Garfield, ada	apa?			Ada yang	bisa aku	bantu?		Bisakah kita	pulang	sekarang?	
Grice's	Maxim Violation	4: 0	Quality			Maxim of	Quantity			Maxim of	Relation		u.
Source Text	Answer	What a suck thing, I	yawned and looked	my jaw.		Here, keep the flies	away from my	mouth.They made me	suck.	My aunt Orpha used	to take long walks at	night until she got a	bat in her hair.
Sol	Question	Garfield, what	happened?	(page 15, 3th	column)	Is there	anything I can	do? (page 15,	5th column)	Can we go in	now? (page 16,	1st column)	
No		8				4				S			

Grice's	Maxim	Violation	No Grice's	maxim	violation				Maxim of	Relation				
Target Text	Answer		Hmm, tidak.						Kamu menjijikan.					
	Question	,	Hei tikus, aku tak	bermaksud	mengeluh, tapi apa	maksud tingkahmu	ini? Membuat	kesanku jelek?	Garfield,	bagaimana	pendapatmu kalau	aku membeli seekor	burung kenari?	
Grice's	Maxim	Violation	Maxim of	Quality.					Maxim of	Relation				
Text	American	MSIIA	Hmm,nothing	foolish cat.					You're	disgusting.				
Source Text	Organica	ноперь	Hey mouse, I don't	mean to complain	but what are you	trying to do? Make	me look bad? (page	16, 4th column)	Garfield, what	would you think if I	brought a canary	home? (page 26)		
No			9						7	H				

Grice's	Answer	Asinan sayur itu sudah berapa Maxim of	ni. Relation.				Maxim of	Relation.	a	etunjuk. Maxim of	Manner.		
Target Text		Asinan sayur	lama sih disini.			ľ	Pergilah.			Kuberi kau petunjuk.			
	Question	Garfield, ada apa?					Hey, apa kabar?			Garfield, kau	membuatkanku	sarapan? Apa ya	ini
Grice's Maxim	Violation	Maxim of	Relation.	2			Maxim of	Relation.		Maxim of	Manner.		
Text	Answer	Just how long	has that	leftover	souerkraut	been in there.	Get lost.			I'll give you a	hint.		
Source Text	Question	Garfield, what	happened?	(page 28)			Hey, how are	you?	(page 30)	Garfield, you	made me	breakfast? What	is it? (nage 32)
oN.		∞					6			10			

Grice's	Maxim	Violation	Maxim of	Relation.		No Grice's	Maxim	Violation.		No Grice's	Maxim	Violation.		
Target Text	Answer		Huss, Odie meninggalkanku.			Biji kopimu.	A I			Tidak				
	Question		Siapa sih yang lupa	menutup keran?		Garfield, kau ini	sedang mengunyah	apa sih?	~	Hei Arlene sayang,	mau duduk-duduk	dipagar dan	ngobrol?	
Grice's	Maxim	Violation	Maxim of	Relation.		Maxim of	Quality.			Maxim of	Quantity.			
t	Answer		Shoo, Odie	leave me	alone?	Your coffee,	Idiot.			No way,	blow it out	your fire	hydrant	blimpo.
Source Text	Onestion	· ·	Did someone leave	the foucet running?	(page 33)	Garfield, what on	earth are you	crouncing on?	(page36)	Hey Arlene bay bee,	wanna sit on the	fence and howl?(page	40,1st column)	
oN N			П			12				13				

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner.								Maxim of	Relation.	
Target Text	Answer	Arlene, bibirmu semerah saus	tomat. Kulitmu sepucat warna	pasta mentah. Matamu selembut	keju mozzarella						Aku benci kau.		
	Question	Hey cowok, kamu	mau mengencaniku	atau memakanku?				X.			Susah tidak	berbicara dengan	dagu lipat enam?
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner								Maxim of	Relation.	
Text	Answer	Arlene, your lips	are red as	tomato souce.	Your skin is as	pale uncooked	pasta. Your	eyes, they are	soft as	mozzarella.	I hate you.		
Source Text	Question	Hey Valentino, is	this a date or	feeding frenzy?	(page 40, 2nd	column)					Is it hard to talk	with six chins	right? (page 43)
oN.		14									15		

Grice's	Maxim Violation	m of	ion.		m of	ier.		No Grice's	ш	rtion.			
Ö	V. iv	Maxim of	Relation.		Maxim of	Manner.		No G	Maxim	Violation.			
Target Text	Answer	Sekarang minggu diet.	Ah lezatnya.	×	Aku lebih tipis	daripada ular yang	tertindas kereta.	Tidak, aku tidak sedih					
Targe	Question	Wajah siapa yang	gemuk?		Garfield, diet	membuatinu sedih ya?		Mengapa sedih? Kau	akan segera	selangsing kacang	dalam labu.	×	
Grice's	Maxim	Maxim of	Relation		Maxim of	Relation.		Maxim of	Quality and	Quantity.			
Text	Answer	It's diet week. Ah,	that was a nice	meal.	I'm lower than a	snakes belly in	wagon rut.	No, I'm not. That's	a stupidest thing	i've ever heard.	Guess again	sucker.	
Source Text	Question	Whose face is fat?	(page 46)		Diet cotcha down	Garfield? (page 48)		Why, soon you'll be	skinner than a string	bean in a pumpkin	patch? (page 49)		
No		16			17			18					

Source Lext	Grice's	Targe	Target Text	Grice's
Answer	er Violation	Question	Answer	Maxim Violation
Leg of mailman.	Maxim of	Kamu tidak bercanda	Kaki tukang pos.	Maxim of
	Relation.	kan?		Relation.
Absolutely not, you	Maxim of	Menurutmu dasi ini	Tentu saja tidak.	No Grice's
is too wide Garfield? fat greedy pig.	Quantity	terlalu lebarkah		Maxim
		Garfield?		Violation.
Jon, jon, jon,	You Maxim of	Kamu tidak mau	Jon, jon, Kau tidak Maxim of	Maxim of
going to get up today don't understand	Manner.	bangun hari ini	mengerti tidur itu seni.	Manner.
sleeping is an art.		Garfield?		

No	Source	Source Text	Grice's	Targe	Target Text	Grice's
			Mavim	*		Mavim
	Question	Answer	Violation	Question	Answer	Violation
22	What's the idea of	What's idea of	Maxim of	Kenapa kau taruh	Kau taruh pakaian	Maxim of
	putting glop in my	putting dirty	Manner.	kotoran ini ke dalam	kotor ke dalam	Relation.
	washing machine?	loundry in my		mesin cuciku?	puddingku.	
	(page 60)	instant pudding.				
23	As wegrow older,	What.	Maxim of	Semakin tua ingatan	Masa sih.	Maxim of
	our attention span	K	Quantity.	kita akan semakin		Relation.
	gets shorter, pretty			pendek, menarik		
	interesting huh?			bukan?		
	(page 63)					

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Quantity.					Maxim of	Relation.	
l Text	Answer	Oh, aku disini	berbaring sambil	menghitung keriput-	keriputku.			Tutup mulutmu.		
Target Text	Question	Hei Garfield, dimana	kamu?			Se		Mencari kado ultahmu	dilemari ya?	
Grice's	Maxim	Maxim of	Quantity.					Maxim of	Relation.	
Text	Answer	Oh, just lying here	in the corner	thinking about my	birthday and	counting my	wrinkles.	Oh shut up.		
Source Text	Question	Hey Garfield, where	are you? (page 64)					Looking for your	birthday gift in the	closet? (page 65)
No		24						25		

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner.		No Grice's	Maxim	Violation.	Maxim of	Manner.	
t Text	Answer	Malas adalah minum	kopi diantara waktu	tidur.	Tidak			Kok tanya segala sih.		
Target Text	Question	Kau tahu tidak malas	itu apa?		Kalian berdua	sepertinya punya	banyak kesamaan ya?	Sudah lama	berseluncur Jhon?	
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner		Maxim of	Quality.		Maxim of	Manner.	
Text	Answer	Lazy is taking a	coffee break	between naps.	Ouch no. What	annoying people.		Why do you ask	that.	
Source Text	Question	Do you know what	lazy is? (page 67)		You two have a lot in	common, don't you?	(page 71)	Been skating long	Jhon? (page 73)	
No		26			27			28	4, 1	

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Quantity.		No Grice's	Maxim	Violation.			
Target Text	Answer	Iya, yang berwarna	hijau atau coklat.		Makan 20 pizza tanpa	muntah.				
Targe	Question	Hei Garfield, kita	punya keju tidak?		Apa sukses bagimu	Garfield?				
Grice's	Maxim	Maxim of	Quantity.		Maxim of	Quantity.				
Text	Answer	Yes, we have that	in green or brown.		Being able to eat	pizzas without	throwing up.	Whatever i said i	am sure we all saw	that one coming.
Source Text	Question	Hey Garfield, do we	have any cheese?	(page 75)	What's your	definition of success	Garfield? (page 77)			
oN No		29			30					

Maxim of Maxim of Renapa kau tidak Kau layak Manner. Manner. masuk saja ke dalam mendapatkan yang Manner Maxim of Maxim of Relation. Kau mau digigit Tidak, Aku hanya Ma Maxim of Maxim of Maxim of Relation. Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Ma Relation. keriputmu Garfield? Re	Source Text		Grice's	Targe	Target Text	Grice's
ter. Maxim of Kenapa kau tidak Kau layak Manner. masuk saja ke dalam mendapatkan yang selimut seperti kucing lebih baik lain? Maxim of Kau mau digigit Tidak, Aku hanya Relation. pengganjal pintu setngah tidur lho. bung? Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?		Answer	Maxim Violation	Question	Answer	Maxim Violation
Manner. masuk saja ke dalam mendapatkan yang selimut seperti kucing lebih baik lain? Maxim of Kau mau digigit Tidak, Aku hanya pengganjal pintu setngah tidur lho. bung? Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?	no)		txim of	Kenapa kau tidak	Kau layak	Maxim of
Maxim of Kau mau digigit Tidak, Aku hanya Relation. pengganjal pintu setngah tidur Iho. bung? Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?		Mai	inner.	masuk saja ke dalam selimut seperti kucing	mendapatkan yang lebih baik	Manner.
Maxim of Kau mau digigit Tidak, Aku hanya Relation. pengganjal pintu setngah tidur Iho. bung? Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?				lain?		
g. Relation. pengganjal pintu setngah tidur Iho. bung? Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?	Vo, for	No, for those of Mar	axim of	Kau mau digigit	Tidak, Aku hanya	Maxim of
Maxim of Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. Relation. keriputmu Garfield?	on no	you wondering.	lation.	pengganjal pintu	setngah tidur lho.	Relation.
f Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. keriputmu Garfield?	'm onl	I'm only half		bung?		
f Mengkhawatirkan Diam kau. keriputmu Garfield?	asleep.					
keriputmu Garfield?	Oh shut up.		axim of	Mengkhawatirkan	Diam kau.	Maxim of
		Rel	lation.	keriputmu Garfield?	2	Relation.
					4	

Grice's	Answer Violation	anjing. Maxim of	Relation.		No Grice's	Maxim	Violation.		ncangnya Maxim of	amur. Manner.			
Target Text	Ar	Aku benci anjing.			Tidak.				Daging cincangnya	sudah berjamur.			
Targe	Question	Bola bowling, apa	gunanya ini?		Garfield, menurutmu	aku gemuk?			Masa sudah waktunya	membersihkan kulkas	lagi sih?		
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Relation.		Maxim of	Quality.			Maxim of	Manner.			
Text	Answer	I hate dogs.			Of course not,	don't be ridiculous.			The meat loaf has	toadstools.			
Source Text	Question	A bowling ball?	What good is this?	(page 85)	Garfield, do you	think i'm	overweight?	(page 88)	It can't be time to	clean out the	refrigerator again?	(page 90)	
oN No		34			35				36				

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of Manner.	Maxim of Quality.	Maxim of Manner.
Text	Answer	Bagaimana ya.	Iya. Mari mabuk darat N	Jangan utak atik rem Mangan itu Garfield.
Target Text	Question	Suka dasiku, Garfield?	Hari yang indah untuk berkemah, benar anak- anak?	Hmm, pegangan kecil ini untuk apa ya?
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of Manner.	Maxim of Quality.	Maxim of Manner.
Text	Answer	Well, I.	Good idea, let's all get carsick.	Leave the parking brake alone Garfield.
Source Text	Question	Like my tie, Garfield? (page 92)	Great day for a camping trip, right boys? (page 94)	Hmm, what's this little handle for? (page 95)
No		37	38	39

				20	ים פרו זכהו	
	Question	Answer	Maxim Violation	Question	Answer	Maxim Violation
40	Isn't this fun boys?	Congratulation you	Maxim of	Menyenangkan bukan	Selamat, kau baru saja	Maxim of
		just ran over a cow.	Manner.	anak-anak?	melindas seekor sapi.	Manner.
41	Let's see now, what	To notify our next	Maxim of	Hmm,apa ada yang	Lupa memberi tahu	Maxim of
	have i forgotten?	of kin.	Quality.	ketinggalan?	handai taulankita.	Quality.
	(page 97)					
42	Well, here we are	I disagree, What	Maxim of	Nah disinilah kita	Tidak	No Grice's
	camping boys. Isn't	the hell it's not	Quality.	berkemah, sempurna		Maxim
	this perfect? (page	perfect.		bukan.		Violation.
	(86					

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of Manner.	Maxim of	Relation.	No Grice's Maxim Violation
Target Text	Answer	Ayo kabur.	Itu bisa diatur.		Iya.
Targe	Question	Odie, kau dengar itu? Sepertinya suara	Acara berkemah kita	mengasyikan ya?	Ada masalah dengan ekormu?
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of Manner.	Maxim of	Relation.	Maxim of Quality.
Text	Answer	Let's get outta here.	That can be	arranged	Yes,I knew that. Shut up sucker.
Source Text	Question	Odie, did you hear that? That sounded like a bear. (page	101) Camping was sure	fun, wasn't it boys? (page 104,1st column)	Something wrong with your tail? (page 104, 6th column)
°Z		43	4		\$4

	Ancurar	Maxim	Targe	Target Text Answer	Grice's Maxim
7	D.W.C.	Violation		Ÿ	Violation
nen left	When leftovers get	Maxim of	Hei, apa yang kau	Makanan yang sudah	Maxim of
real old tehy	ny can	Relation.	lakukan?	basi sekali memang	Relation.
turn mean.				jahat.	
There's a		Maxim of	Apa bisa lebih buruk	Ada geng bermotor	Maxim of
motorcycle gang in	gang in	Relation.	lagi?	dijalan.	Relation.
the driveway.	γ.				
Bingo		Maxim of	Kau punya perangko?	Ternyata ada.	Maxim of
		Manner.			Manner.

Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner.		Maxim of	Manner.	Maxim of	Quantity.
Target Text	Answer	Tumpahkan saja ke	meja.		Cari bulu sendiri.		Aku tidak tahu,	mereka berhasil lolos.
Targe	Question	Mau membumbui	makanan yang	membosankan ini?	Boleh kucoba?		Tukang posnya	kemana ya?
Grice's	Maxim Violation	Maxim of	Manner.		Maximof	Manner.	Maxim of	Quantity
Text	Answer	Just dump your	food on the table.		Find your own	feather.	I don't know,	the've escaped.
Source Text	Question	Wanna spice up	those dull meals?	(page 110)	Can i try that?	(page 112)	Where are the	mailmen? (page 114) the 've escaped.
No		49			50		51	

TROC	Source Lext	s esuce	Targe	Target Text	Grice's
notion	V V	Maxim	Question	Answer	- Maxim
Homean	Aliswei	Violation			Violation
What's gotten into	Nothing, it's what	Maxim of	Apa masalahmu pagi	Tidak ada.	No Grice's
you this morning?	not gotten into me.	Quantity.	imi Garfield?		maxim
(page 116)	I'm on a diet you				violation.
	freak.		19c		