



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Violation of Grice's cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market: A pragmatic study

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ABSTRACT

Buying and selling interactions in traditional markets involve communication practices such as negotiation, persuasion, and social bonding where speakers do not always adhere to Grice's Cooperative Principle. While research on Grice's Cooperative Principle in such interactions is extensive, most studies focus on identifying instances of adherence to or violation of maxims without elucidating the pragmatic functions of these violations within the linguistically diverse socio cultural context of traditional markets. Therefore, this study aims to describe the forms of violations of Grice's cooperative maxims and explain their pragmatic functions during buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market. A qualitative descriptive method with a pragmatic approach was employed. The data consisted of utterances from sellers and buyers containing violations of the cooperative maxims. Data collection involved observation specifically listening, nonparticipatory observation, recording, and note-taking while data analysis utilized the extralingual matching method, taking the utterance context into account. The results identified 26 violations of the cooperative maxims: 11 violations of the Maxim of Quantity, 4 of the Maxim of Quality, 2 of the Maxim of Relevance, and 9 of the Maxim of Manner. The findings reveal that maxim violations do not merely reflect communication ineffectiveness; rather, they serve as pragmatic strategies used by sellers and buyers to negotiate prices, persuade interlocutors, maintain bargaining positions, attract buyers' attention, and preserve social relationships during transactions. The novelty of this study lies in its explanation of the strategic functions of maxim violations within the buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market, which take place in a multilingual community using Indonesian, Sundanese, and a mixture of both. These findings extend the application of Grice's Cooperative Principle to the context of local economic communication and imply that maxim violations should be understood as communication strategies influenced by interaction goals, social contexts, and culture rather than simply as deviations from conversational norms.

Keywords: pragmatics; Grice's Maksim; buying and selling interaction; linguistics; market.

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INTRODUCTION

This Buying and selling interactions in traditional markets are complex communication events because they are not only intended to exchange information but also involve negotiation processes, persuasion, and the formation of social relationships between sellers and buyers (Ginanjar, 2025). In practice, such communication does not always occur according to the cooperative principle because speakers often provide excessive, indirect, less relevant information, or information whose truth cannot yet be confirmed in order to achieve certain goals. This phenomenon indicates that violations of communication principles may appear as language strategies in social interactions. According to (Al Irsyad, 2021), language is part of culture, therefore analyzing a person's language use requires attention to the environment and social context underlying it. Therefore, utterances in buying and selling transactions cannot only be understood based on language structure but need to be analyzed through the context of their use.

The study that discusses the relationship between language, meaning, and the context of its use is called pragmatics (Pratiwi et al., 2023). Pragmatic studies do not only examine meaning based on linguistic elements but also consider speakers' intentions, social relationships, and situations that influence the occurrence of utterances (Putri, 2022). Nadar (2009) states that pragmatics is the study of language use in communication, not merely grammar, because its focus lies in how language is used in social contexts. Furthermore, Yule (2006) emphasizes that pragmatics is related to the process of interpreting speakers' intentions and how context influences what is conveyed. Thus, pragmatics becomes a relevant approach to understanding the meaning of utterances in spontaneous buying and selling interactions.

In the communication process, the success of interaction is not only determined by message delivery but also by cooperation between speakers and interlocutors. Allan (Rahardi, 2003) explains that speaking activities have social and cultural dimensions, therefore communication requires active and cooperative involvement from the interacting parties. Grice (Rahardi, 2003) proposed the cooperative principle consisting of four maxims, namely the maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. These principles guide speakers to provide information that is sufficient, truthful, relevant, and clear. Applying Grice's theory is significant because it explains how speakers and listeners construct meaning in communication—whether through adherence to or violation of the Cooperative Principle. Consequently, the theory serves not only to assess communication effectiveness but also to reveal the implicit intentions underlying an

utterance. In the context of buying and selling at traditional markets, sellers and buyers often have divergent economic interests; thus, their utterances are not always direct or fully compliant with the Cooperative Principle. Sellers may provide information that is excessive, incomplete, ambiguous, or indirect to attract buyers and maintain the goods' value, while buyers may employ specific utterances as bargaining strategies. Therefore, Grice's theory provides an appropriate framework to demonstrate that violating the maxims of cooperation during transactions does not necessarily signify a communication failure; rather, it can function as a pragmatic strategy to achieve specific communicative goals. Mahendra et al. (2022) state that without the cooperative principle, communication will be difficult to run effectively and may cause misunderstandings. However, in certain situations, violations of the cooperative principle can actually be utilized to produce implicit meanings and achieve specific communication goals.

The main problem in buying and selling interactions in traditional markets is the mismatch between ideal communication principles and communication practices that naturally occur between sellers and buyers (Safitri, 2025). Sellers and buyers frequently use utterances that violate cooperative maxims, such as providing additional information that is not requested, delivering persuasive statements without strong evidence, shifting answers, or using ambiguous expressions (Sulistianing et al., 2022). These violations do not always indicate communication failure but can function as pragmatic strategies to attract buyers' attention, maintain the value of merchandise, conduct bargaining, and build social closeness (SusyLOWATI et al., 2025). Based on these findings, it can be concluded that violations of the cooperative principle are not merely communicative deviations but also serve as communication strategies influenced by the social and economic contexts of buying and selling interactions in traditional markets. Therefore, the study of cooperative maxim violations is crucial for explaining the pragmatic functions of the utterances employed by sellers and buyers during the transaction process.

Rangkasbitung Market, as the largest traditional market in Lebak Regency, is an interesting communication space to study because it has distinctive social and linguistic characteristics. This market serves as a center for the circulation of goods and services and brings together people from various regions with different social backgrounds, ages, and educational levels. Buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market also show diversity in language use, such as Indonesian, Sundanese, and a mixture of both. Based on the researcher's preliminary observations, utterances indicating violations of the Cooperative Principle were identified. For instance, when a buyer asked, "Sabaraha harga

cabe ieu sakilo?" (How much are these chilies per kilogram?), the seller replied, "Cabe kuari mahal, bu. Kabeh ge naraek." (Chilies are expensive right now, Ma'am. Prices for everything are going up.). This response failed to provide the specific price information requested by the buyer, thereby reflecting a violation of the Maxim of Quantity. In another instance, a buyer asked, "Ieu ayam na karak dipotong?" (Was this chicken just slaughtered?), but the seller answered, "Abi jualan ti isuk, Bu." (I have been selling since this morning, Ma'am.). This utterance did not directly answer the question, thus demonstrating a violation of the Maxim of Relevance. These preliminary findings indicate that buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market do not always align with Grice's Cooperative Principle. Instead, maxim violations emerge as part of the communication strategy during the transaction process, making the phenomenon worthy of further study from a pragmatic perspective. Socio cultural diversity forms distinctive communication patterns that allow variations of cooperative maxim violations to emerge in transaction processes between sellers and buyers (Zani, 2022).

Studies on Grice's cooperative principle in buying and selling interactions have been conducted by several previous researchers. Research by (Fadli & Kasmawati, 2020) found that buying and selling conversations at Tramo Market, Maros Regency contained compliance and violations of Grice's cooperative maxims, especially violations of the maxim of relation used to divert buyers' attention toward other products. In addition, research by (Safar & Hamsa, 2022) showed that buying and selling transactions at Palakka Traditional Market contained compliance and violations of the four Grice principles, namely quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Another study by (Fitriana et al., 2025) also found compliance and violations of the cooperative principle in the utterances of sellers and buyers in Banjarmasin City.

Although previous studies have proven the existence of cooperative maxim violations in buying and selling interactions, these studies mostly focused on identifying forms of violations and have not specifically shown how differences in socio cultural contexts shape the characteristics of maxim violations in certain communities. Each traditional market has communication patterns influenced by local culture, language, and community interaction habits. Therefore, research on violations of Grice's cooperative maxims at Rangkasbitung Market needs to be conducted to address the limitations of previous studies by presenting a pragmatic perspective in the context of the Banten community, which has Indonesian Sundanese bilingual communication characteristics in daily economic activities.

Based on this gap, this study aims to describe the forms of violations of Grice's cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market and explain the pragmatic functions of these violations in the communication process. This research is expected to contribute to the development of pragmatic studies, particularly regarding the application of Grice's cooperative principle in understanding the dynamics of community communication within local socio cultural contexts.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive method with a qualitative approach to describe the forms of violations of Grice's cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market. A qualitative approach was used because the object of this study consisted of oral utterances between sellers and buyers that were analyzed based on the social context and communication situations occurring naturally. This is in line with the opinion of (Arini et al., 2024), who state that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written and oral data found in society. This research was conducted at Rangkasbitung Market, Lebak Regency, Banten, from March to April 2026. The location was selected because Rangkasbitung Market is a center of buying and selling activities that brings together sellers and buyers from various social backgrounds, resulting in variations of utterances during transaction processes. The data sources of this research were utterances produced by sellers and buyers that occurred spontaneously during buying and selling interactions. The data source for this study consists of utterances spontaneously produced by sellers and buyers during sales interactions at Rangkasbitung Market. The informants comprised approximately 28 sellers and 33 buyers engaged in direct transactions such as inquiring about prices, offering goods, bargaining, and providing information about merchandise. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement in sales interactions relevant to the research objectives.

The research data consisted of utterances containing violations of Grice's cooperative maxims, including the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. Based on the data selection results, 26 utterances containing violations of cooperative maxims were found, consisting of violations of the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The criteria for selecting data were based on utterances that showed inconsistencies with Grice's cooperative principle, namely information that was too limited or excessive, statements without sufficient evidence of truth, answers that were not appropriate to the conversation

context, and utterances that were unclear or caused ambiguity. Data collection was carried out using the observation method with the basic tapping technique and advanced techniques consisting of non participatory observation, recording, and note taking techniques. (Mahsun, 2019) states that the observation method is a way of obtaining data by observing language use. In this study, the researcher acted as an observer without being involved in conversations between sellers and buyers. The recording process was conducted using a mobile phone to obtain natural utterance data. After the recording process was completed, the data were transcribed into written form, followed by recording and selecting utterances that matched the focus of the research.

The collected data were analyzed using the extralingual equivalent method by considering elements outside language, such as the conversation situation, the relationship between speakers and interlocutors, the purpose of utterances, and the conditions in which communication occurred. The stages of analysis were carried out through data identification, classification based on the types of Grice's cooperative maxim violations, interpretation of the pragmatic functions of utterances, and drawing conclusions. The determination of violation types was based on Grice's theoretical indicators, namely violations of the maxim of quantity when information does not meet communication needs, violations of the maxim of quality when information is not supported by adequate evidence, violations of the maxim of relation when utterances are not relevant to the topic of conversation, and violations of the maxim of manner when utterances are unclear, ambiguous, or complicated. To maintain data validity, this study used validation techniques through reviewing and re examining the results of data classification. Validation was conducted by ensuring the compatibility between utterances, communication contexts, and categories of Grice's cooperative maxim violations so that the obtained data interpretation could be academically justified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market do not always occur according to Grice's cooperative principle. Based on the analysis results, 26 data of cooperative maxim violations were found, consisting of 11 violations of the maxim of quantity, 4 violations of the maxim of quality, 2 violations of the maxim of relation, and 9 violations of the maxim of manner. These violations appeared in communication between sellers and buyers when asking prices, offering goods, bargaining, and maintaining the selling value of products.

Violations of cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions do not only indicate inconsistencies with communication principles but also have pragmatic functions according to the speakers' purposes. In the context of traditional markets, sellers and buyers may provide excessive, indirect, irrelevant, or ambiguous information to achieve certain objectives. These violations are related to communication strategies, such as attracting buyers' attention, influencing purchasing decisions, maintaining prices, and building social closeness during transactions.

According to Grice in (Rahardi, 2003), the cooperative principle consists of four maxims that serve as the basis for effective communication, namely the maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and manner. The maxim of quantity requires information to be provided according to needs, the maxim of quality relates to the truth of information, the maxim of relation requires utterances to be related to the topic of conversation, while the maxim of manner requires utterances to be delivered clearly, without ambiguity, and without being complicated. Violations of these principles in market interactions are analyzed by considering the social context and communication purposes between sellers and buyers.

Violation of the Maxim of Quantity

Utterance excerpt	Context
Seller: Nggak di sekiloin Buyer: nggak, setengah aja	A conversation takes place between a chicken vendor and a buyer during a transaction at Rangkasbitung Market in the afternoon. The vendor proposes purchasing a larger quantity of chicken than the initial agreed-upon amount of half a kilogram.

Table 1. Maximum quantity violation data

The exchange involves a chicken seller and a buyer. The seller suggests that the buyer increase the purchase quantity to one kilogram, asking, "*Nggak disekiloin?*", This question arises despite a prior agreement that the buyer only required half a kilogram of chicken. The buyer quickly responds with, "*Nggak, setengah aja*".

The seller's utterance violates the Maxim of Quantity by providing more information than the buyer requires for the transaction; the seller exceeds the limits of the buyer's informational needs and desires. This aligns with view Grice in (Rahardi, 2003:27) that utterances containing information not truly needed by the interlocutor violate the Maxim of Quantity within Grice's Cooperative Principle. The seller deliberately commits this violation as a sales strategy, hoping to induce the buyer to purchase a larger quantity of chicken.

Violations of the maxim of quantity found in this study were generally carried out by sellers through the provision of additional information about merchandise. Information that is theoretically considered excessive actually has a pragmatic function as a strategy for offering products and attracting buyers' attention. This finding is in line with the research of Bila and Rosadi (2023), which shows that communication between sellers and buyers in markets is not only intended to convey information but also contains implicatures related to transaction interests. Thus, additional utterances in market transactions can be understood as communication strategies, not merely deviations from conversational principles.

Communication strategies in the buying and selling process can also be seen through the use of utterances that contain implied meanings. In this study, several maxim violations produced additional meanings that could be understood through the transaction context. These results strengthen the research of Sari et al. (2022), which found that conversational implicatures in buying and selling transactions arise because speakers often convey meanings indirectly. Similar findings were also found by Fatoni et al. (2023), stating that the negotiation process between sellers and buyers involves the use of language that is not always explicit in influencing transaction decisions.

Violation of the Maxim of Quality

Utterance excerpt	Context
Buying: Ini masih bagus nggak? (pointing to the pineapple jam) Seller: Bagus.	A conversation takes place between a buyer and a pineapple jam seller during a transaction at Rangkasbitung Market in the afternoon. The buyer asks about the quality of the jam specifically whether it is still good due to its brownish color; the seller claims it is good, even though it appears watery and brown.

Table 2. Violation of the maxim of quality

This involves an exchange between a seller of baking ingredients and a buyer. The buyer asks about the condition of the pineapple jam specifically whether it is still in good condition with the utterance "*Ini masih bagus nggak?*" The seller then provides a direct and brief response with the utterance "*Bagus*". While the seller's utterance answers the buyer's question, the claim made cannot be clearly substantiated.

The seller's utterance constitutes a violation of the Maxim of Quality because the information provided does not align with the actual condition of the product. The buyer asks about the jam's quality via utterance "*Ini masih bagus nggak?*" while pointing out a product that appears brownish and watery. However, the seller responds with "*Bagus*" without providing information that reflects the pineapple jam's true state. The seller's utterance violates the Maxim of Quality because the answer is not grounded in actual facts. According to

Cooperative Principle Grice in (Rahardi, 2003:31), the Maxim of Quality requires speakers to convey truthful information supported by clear evidence. In this instance, the seller insists the product is good despite its poor physical condition; this serves as a promotional or persuasive strategy offering a positive assessment to build buyer confidence in the product's quality and encourage a purchase, thereby avoiding a loss for the seller.

This study found violations of the maxim of quality that appeared when sellers provided information about products whose truth could not yet be objectively confirmed. In the context of buying and selling, these utterances are related to strategies for building buyers' confidence in the products being offered. This finding indicates that the function of language in markets is not only informative but also persuasive. This is similar to the research of Arifianti and Kusumaningsih (2024), which shows that pragmatic strategies are used by speakers to build certain interpretations of the messages conveyed.

Violations of the maxim of quality also show that the truth of utterances in social interactions is often related to the speaker's communication purposes. Statements regarding product quality are used to maintain interaction and create trust in transactions. This phenomenon is in line with the research of Ulum and Masrupi (2024), which found that violations of cooperative maxims can produce certain implicatures that influence the interlocutor's perception of the information received.

Violation of the Maxim of Relevance

Utterance excerpt	Context
Buyer: <i>Ari rawon na sabaraha duit?</i> (How much does the rawon cost?)	A conversation takes place between a buyer and a seller during a transaction at Rangkasbitung Market. The buyer asks for the price of the buffalo meat "Rawon", but instead of stating the price, the seller simply points to the dish.
Seller: <i>Rawon na kieu doang tah</i> (The rawon is just like this?)	

Table 3. violation of the maxim of relevance

The following conversation excerpt contains an interaction between a meat seller and a buyer. In this interaction, the buyer asks about the price of buffalo meat *rawon* by asking "*Sabaraha duit?*", but the seller instead responds "*Rawon na kieu doang tah?*", which describes the condition or contents of the *rawon* rather than providing information about its price. The buyer needs information about the price of the *rawon*, not about its physical condition or contents.

The seller's utterance "*Rawon na kieu doang tah?*" is considered a violation of the maxim of relevance because the response is not directly related to the buyer's question. In line with Grice's opinion (in Rahardi, 2003:33), the maxim of relevance requires speakers to provide responses that are appropriate and related to the topic under discussion. In this

interaction, the discussion concerns the price; however, the seller does not answer the question relevantly, and therefore the utterance is considered a violation of the maxim of relevance. This utterance is used as a product promotion strategy by directing the buyer's attention to the quality or contents of the product before discussing its price. This strategy aims to build the buyer's perception of the product's value, thereby increasing the buyer's interest in purchasing it.

In violations of the maxim of relation, it was found that sellers sometimes provide responses that do not directly answer buyers' questions. However, these inconsistencies have pragmatic purposes, such as directing buyers' attention to the condition of products before discussing prices. This finding shows that communication does not only depend on the relationship between questions and answers but also on the intentions that speakers want to achieve. This is in line with the research of Gani et al. (2024), which shows that maxim violations in digital communication between drivers and customers can occur because of certain goals that speakers want to achieve through conversation.

Violation of the Maxim of Manner

Utterance excerpt	Context
Buyer: Ieu aya saliter te ieu? (Is this a liter?) Seller: Delapan belas Buyer: Ieu yeh aya saliter te? (Does this one hold a liter?) Seller: delapan ratus eta mah (That's eight hundred).	A conversation takes place between a buyer and an oil seller during a transaction at Rangkasbitung Market. The buyer asks if the bottled oil contains one liter, but the seller replies with "eighteen," prompting the buyer to restate the question.

Table 4. violation of the maxim of manner

The following data present an excerpt of a conversation between an oil seller and a buyer. The buyer asks whether the bottle contains one liter of oil through the utterance "*Ieu aya saliter teu?*", intending to confirm the quantity of the oil. However, the seller responds by mentioning the price through the utterance "*Delapan belas*", which does not correspond to the information requested by the buyer. As a result, the buyer asks the seller again to clarify the quantity of the oil.

The seller violates the maxim of manner in this interaction because the response is neither clear, direct, nor consistent with the buyer's question. The buyer asks whether the bottle contains one liter of oil through the utterance "*Ieu aya saliter teu?*", but the seller instead answers "*Delapan belas*", which refers to the price rather than the quantity of the oil being asked about. This response creates ambiguity and prevents the buyer from obtaining the desired information, requiring the buyer to repeat the question to clarify the intended meaning.

This is in line with the opinion of Grice (in Rahardi, 2003:37), who states that utterances that are inappropriate and ambiguous are considered to violate the Cooperative Principle because they do not comply with the maxim of manner. The maxim of manner requires speakers to express themselves directly, clearly, and in a way that avoids ambiguity or obscurity in the conveyed message. This violation occurs because the seller employs a communication efficiency strategy by providing what is considered the most important information, namely the price of the product, without first explaining the quantity requested by the buyer.

Violations of the maxim of manner became one of the characteristics frequently found in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market. This form of violation appeared through the use of indirect, incomplete utterances, or utterances that had more than one possible meaning. This phenomenon shows that communication among market communities often depends on the shared context between sellers and buyers. This finding supports the research of Alyamar and Erni (2025), which explains that understanding an utterance does not only depend on the language form but also on the interlocutor's ability to understand implied meanings in certain contexts.

The indirectness of utterances found in this study shows that maxim violations can become part of linguistic creativity. In various communication contexts, deviations from cooperative principles are often used to create certain effects. The research of Hasby et al. (2025) shows that violations of cooperative principles in humorous discourse can create communication effects through meanings that are not conveyed directly. Similar findings were found by Sifa (2023), who stated that maxim violations can be used as strategies for creating humor through meaning play in utterances.

Differences in communication contexts cause the functions of maxim violations to differ as well. If in humor violations are used to create amusement, then in traditional markets violations are used to support the transaction process. This expands the findings of Rifda et al. (2024), which show that maxim violations in social criticism humor discourse play a role in constructing certain messages through utterance inconsistencies. In addition, Siagian et al. (2025) also show that digital humor utilizes implicatures as a way to convey meanings indirectly.

Compared to studies focusing on compliance with cooperative principles, the results of this study present a different perspective. Hesty and Fatmawati (2023) found that compliance with cooperative principles helps create effective communication in learning interactions. However, the results of this study show that communication effectiveness in

traditional markets does not always depend on maxim compliance because certain violations can still be understood by participants in the conversation.

This condition indicates that Grice's cooperative principle has a flexible character when applied to various communication contexts. Lutfiana and Utomo (2022) show that compliance and violations of cooperative principles in literary dialogues are influenced by the need to develop communication between characters. Similarly, Wibisono and Faizin (2023) found that variations in compliance and violations of maxims in novels indicate a relationship between utterance forms and communication purposes.

The findings of this study also show that cultural context plays an important role in determining how someone understands utterances. The use of Indonesian, Sundanese, and a mixture of both in transactions at Rangkasbitung Market indicates that market communication is influenced by the social habits of the local community. This is related to the research of Juliwandina et al. (2025), which shows that cooperative principles in regional language stories cannot be separated from the cultural context underlying language use.

In addition to direct communication, violations of cooperative principles are also found in various forms of written and digital discourse. Suryaningsih et al. (2025) show that maxim violations in literary works function to build characters and story dynamics. Meanwhile, Dewi et al. (2024) found that pragmatic studies on digital content show that language use is influenced by communication purposes and the characteristics of the media used.

Based on the overall findings, this study shows that violations of Grice's cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market have social and economic functions. These violations become strategies for offering products, maintaining communication, building trust, and creating closeness between sellers and buyers. This shows that Grice's theory can not only be used to identify successful communication but also to understand the pragmatic reasons behind communication deviations.

Nevertheless, this study has several limitations. First, the research was only conducted in one traditional market, therefore the communication characteristics found cannot represent all buying and selling communication patterns in different cultural contexts. Second, this study focused on the forms of cooperative maxim violations and has not deeply examined buyers' responses or the impact of these violations on transaction success. Therefore, future research is recommended to expand the research objects by comparing several different markets and combining the analysis of cooperative principles with implicature studies to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of buying and selling communication.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, violations of Grice's cooperative maxims in buying and selling interactions at Rangkasbitung Market function not merely as deviations from conversational principles but also as pragmatic strategies employed by speakers to achieve communicative goals within transaction contexts. These violations reflect the dynamic nature of communication in traditional markets, where effectiveness is influenced not only by adherence to cooperative principles but also by speakers' ability to adjust their utterances according to context, social relationships, and transactional objectives. This study demonstrates that the Cooperative Principle should be understood as a flexible framework for explaining naturally occurring communication rather than as a rigid set of rules. These findings contribute to the development of pragmatic studies by highlighting the contextual functions of maxim violations in traditional market interactions and provide a basis for further research on language use in diverse socio-cultural settings.

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DECLARATIONS

Ethical considerations

Not applicable.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)

The authors declare that the generative artificial intelligence (AI) tool ChatGPT (OpenAI GPT-5.5) and Google Translate was used exclusively for language editing and/or grammatical improvement. The use of AI did not influence the scientific content, study design, data analysis, data interpretation, results, or conclusions of the manuscript. Full responsibility for the content remains with the authors.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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