

Pragmatic Deviation of Grice's Cooperative Principle in Trump's Political Interview With the CNN News Channel*

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Abstract—The present paper aims to investigate pragmatic deviation from Grice's (1975, 1989) cooperative principle and conversational maxims in the previous United States president, Donald Trump's political interview with CNN News Channel. The paper follows a qualitative approach in gathering and examining the data. An oral document that was captured from YouTube is followed in the current paper as instrumentation. This document, which is chosen purposefully, is an interview that was broadcast on CNN News Channel between Trump and reporter Cooper in 2016 before the election which Trump won. A discourse analysis method is utilized to study the coded transcript. Findings show that Trump deviates from Grice's cooperative principle and conversational maxims. Also, the researchers argue that the reasons behind such deviation are (1) hiding the truth that could damage Trump's image before the audience, (2) trivializing other's claims to make the audience feel that these claims are silly, (3) refusing to share his own plans with others, (4) withholding his opinion about the US allies so as to keep strong relationships with them, (5) influencing the audience's thinking about him by distorting the facts, (6) showing himself as the best candidate and should be elected as the US president.

Index Terms—Donald Trump, conversational maxims, cooperative principle, political discourse, pragmatic deviation

I. INTRODUCTION

It is generally expected that language speakers follow the norms of interaction and facilitate their speech to make listeners interpret the messages they convey (Hamza & Nordin, 2023). Leech (2008) states that people bring with them an idea of what is a norm of collaborative or courteous conduct for a certain conversational context. These norms are inconstant in accordance with who the talkers are; what the social relationships among them are; what the circumstantial environment regarding the sort of activity they are involved in; what needs or facilities are being performed; what the contextual assumptions with regard to the prerogatives and responsibilities of persons are, and the relative significance of numerous rights and requirements, goods and facilities. In addition to that, Hymes (1972) points out that the norms of interaction as rules of how interlocutors are supposed to behave, for example, who should talk and when, and how turns might change. However, Crystal (1995) and Wales (2011) concur that there are cases in which talkers do not adhere to the norms of communication for many reasons; stylistic or aesthetic, and so on. Those speakers usually deviate from the rules that are agreed upon.

In contrast to the standard, deviation is a set of linguistic choices out of the extent of a generally acceptable alternative (Ren & Yu; as cited in Hamza & Abbood, 2020). Wales (2011) argues that when not following the standards, speakers break the norms resulting in the presence of deviation (or deviance). To put it another way, Crystal (1995) points out that deviance is demonstrated in making unpermitted sentences or utterances because of non-compliance with what is agreed upon. Similarly, Kachru (1992) states that it mirrors a linguistic production categorized by properties that are different from the norm.

Deviation is diversely categorized; it could be triggered linguistically or pragmatically. First, linguistic deviation refers to a set of inexact features of a linguistic act. It is composed of various kinds: lexical, grammatical, and semantic deviation (Leech, 1969). Second, pragmatic deviation emerges due to the unsuitable pragmatic performance (Leech, 2008).

* This work is part of a dissertation entitled: "Pragmatic Deviation in Trump's Political Speeches," which will be submitted to Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) for the award of a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Linguistics. This paper is a part of chapter four of the dissertation which discusses the second objective of the study.

AUTHORSHIP and LEVEL of CONTRIBUTION. Muhammad H. Hamza is the lead researcher. He wrote the dissertation from which the paper was made. Dr. Nur R. Nordin is the supervisor of the above-mentioned dissertation. She helped in the writing of the manuscript.

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Indeed, pragmatic standards are crucial for a proper language use. They are divided into numerous rules violated for the sake of making a successful interaction in discourse. The normative rules that govern language use are very wide. Nonetheless, it could be claimed that the key pragmatic principles identifying suitable discourse contain politeness, cooperation, truthfulness, relevance, and some others. These maxims form the discursual standards. However, some speakers usually do not adhere to these norms, leading to pragmatic deviation (Zidane, 2017). In the current study, attention is given to Donald Trump's political interviews that deviate from a pragmatic model, namely the Grice's (1975, 1989) cooperative principle.

Donald Trump is the 45th US president and a Republican Party member. Trump is well-known for his directness in some of his speeches and has been deemed a controversial president since his early career. His speeches are subject to wide discussions by many researchers (Azizah & Alpiyah, 2018; Gusthini et al., 2018; Mariani et al., 2017; Mufiah & Rahman, 2018; Pollack, 2017; Sclafani, 2018) for using different strategies that diverge from pragmatic rules. For example, Pollack (2017) depicts Trump as a unique U.S. president, basically, since his way to the White House was without a prior case. Similarly, Sclafani (2018) points out that Trump is deemed to be one of the most eloquently unusual, contentious, and schismatic nominees in the history of the United States presidency. Trump turned out to be known, and unknown due to his political attitudes that were seldom stated in his main drive and more clearly the way Trump stated his attitudes rhetorically which attracted experts and the community. Trump's language has been the subject of considerable discussion rhetorically; the way Trump criticized many people and politicians and oratorically; the way his utterances are incoherent and inconsistent. Consequently, the current study examines the importance of pragmatic deviation regarding politics through the study of former US President, Donald Trump's political speeches, embodying pragmatically deviant discourse. Thus, the researchers aim to pragmatically investigate the deviation of these maxims by Donald Trump in his interview with the CNN News Channel.

Talks permit speakers and hearers to exchange information. They are anticipated to be honest and performative when they are engaged in a talk to produce a meaningful one which is the main purpose of communication. They need to express their honest intentions and the significance of what is uttered. Such kind of a talk cannot be considered a haphazard sequence of unconnected words articulated reciprocally by interactants. Thus, talks are collaborative tries grounded on a mutual understanding and goal (Ayunon, 2018; Cruse, 2000). Grice (1975) summarizes this in his cooperative principle model that reveals the way individuals appropriately comprehend others' intentions by universal norms in interaction.

Grice (1975, 1989) offers the cooperative principle and a group of conversational maxims that build on the fact that individuals are intrinsically coherent and collaborative; that is to say, in their dialogues, excepting certain cases, their interaction with each other will be intended to be informative. The cooperative principle, according to Grice (1989), reads: "Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged" (p. 26). Briefly, Grice's cooperative principle seeks that one should utter what they should utter, when they should utter, and the way they should utter it (Fraser, 1990). Nevertheless, when the addressers appear not to adhere to Grice's cooperative principle, but think that the addressees will recognize the concealed meaning, they are breaking this model. Doing so, the talker expects that the listener distinguishes his utterance that does not have to be understood at face value, and is able to deduce the hidden message (Cutting, 2002). Consequently, Grice (1989) argues that although the speaker infringes the cooperative principle explicitly, yet the listener is allowed to suppose the whole principles of cooperation, are observed implicitly.

Grice (1975, 1989), within this model, suggests four principles (quantity, quality, relevance, & manner) and terms them conversational maxims. Grice assumes interactants in a talk generally try to be honest, informative, pertinent, and perspicuous. Verschueren and Ostman (2009) claim that the cooperative principle depends on the contributors who are inherently rational and collaborative; generally, communicating with each other, individuals' communications is meant to be informative. The following is a group of maxims and sub-maxims, which individuals are anticipated to follow during the interaction. These are suggested by Grice (1989) as follows:

1. Quantity Maxim includes: "Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the purposes of the exchange) and do not make your contribution more informative than is required...." (p. 26)
2. Quality Maxim includes: "Do not say what you believe to be false and do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence...." (p. 26)
3. Relevance Maxim includes: "be relevant". (p. 27)
4. Manner Maxim includes: "Avoid obscurity of expression, avoid ambiguity, be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity), and be orderly". (p. 27)

Clearly, Grice never anticipated simple observance of the conversational maxims; in fact, Grice mainly focused on how flouting these maxims to make the listener infer the hidden intentions from clues that can be obtained from the environment. Grice called it conversational implicature (O'Keeffe et al., 2011) and utilizes the words "floutings" or "exploitations" of the maxims. They could produce many of the traditional "figures of speech". Speakers can obviously blatantly deviate from the maxims when they want to force the listener to completely infer what they intend (Levinson, 1983). To elaborate, it is possible that an interlocutor deviates from the maxim of quality, saying 'our house becomes a fridge in January' as a metaphor for 'it is cold'. The hearer will attempt to deduce the speaker's implicit meaning and grasp that 'the home is extremely freezing' (Cutting, 2002).

The main focus of the present study is on Grice's (1975, 1989) conversational maxims; quality, quantity, relevance, and manner. The objective of the present paper is to discover the types of Grice's (1975) conversational maxims that are deviated from in Trump's political interview. The paper attempts to answer the following question: What types of Grice's (1975) conversational maxims are deviated from in Trump's political interview?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There is a relatively small body of literature that is concerned with pragmatic deviation found in literary works (Castiglione, 2013; Zidane, 2017). The first study was done by Castiglione (2013) who focused on "semantic and pragmatic deviances in two poems by Geoffrey Hill and Susan Howe". Castiglione argued that deviations are considered as intrusions, or associations of complexity. A qualitative method of research was used in this paper to examine the data of the two works gained through an understanding assignment given to ten English freshmen and included easy open-ended questions. The results of the paper indicated that such deviations were to be considered as associations of complexity. However, Castiglione (2013) claimed that this paper is a preliminary phase; further practical measures are necessary. Similarly, Zidane (2017) pragmatically explored the use of deviation in literary works when analyzing different examples extracted from different novels. In general, this paper endeavoured to reveal the influence of pragmatic deviation to the weightiness of artistic texts and the variance of how to use language. The paper concluded that pragmatic deviation is frequently used in literary genres so as to display the characters' viewpoints and to decorate the author's style. Thus, it becomes a stylistic tool for mirroring a language use within literary discourse. Henceforth, it could be a style of novelty completed through the curiosity and features of the formed texts, whether in literary texts or not. Nevertheless, both studies are criticized as they lack discussion and show no acquaintance with related findings. Also, they have not adopted any pragmatic model for their analysis of the literary texts. Thus far, very few studies have been done on pragmatic deviation in all fields and many on other types of deviation, especially in the field of literature. Therefore, this current study intends to fill this theoretical, methodological, and empirical gap and investigate pragmatic deviation in the field of politics which has been paid little attention as far as pragmatic deviation is concerned.

There are several researchers who conducted research on the cooperative principle and conversational maxims (Ayunon, 2018; Cristina, 2021; Faridah et al., 2018; Iswahyuni, 2019; Made & Dewi, 2022; Muslah, 2015; Ngenget, 2017; Nur, 2018; Ojukwu & Osuchukwu, 2019; Sidabutar & Johan, 2022; Suryadi & Muslim, 2019).

Cristina (2021) did a research to investigate the kinds and forms of conversational implicature in F.R.I.E.N.D.S., an American TV show. She followed Grice's (1975) theory to study the kinds of the implicature and Leech's (1969) figurative language theory to study the forms of the implicature. A qualitative method was used, adopting Sudaryanto's (2015) interview technique to gather data and the pragmatic identity technique to investigate the data. The implicature was found in thirty situations. The findings of the study indicated that twenty situations are particularized conversational implicature and ten ones are generalized conversational implicature that was utilized the most in the TV show. Similarly, Suryadi and Muslim (2019) explored Grice's types and functions of conversational implicature in Chekhov's play *The bear* and applied it in teaching English language. Also, they followed a descriptive qualitative method, but they used an observation as an instrument. The results showed the two types of implicature and their functions were found in the play. What is more, the researchers argued that the play provides information that can be utilized to enhance the ELT students' speaking skills. Nevertheless, these two studies did not focus on the conversational maxims and how and for which reasons are deviated from.

Made and Dewi (2022), Ojukwu and Osuchukwu (2019), and Sidabutar and Johan (2022) adopted Grice's (1975) cooperative principle to analyze their data. Ojukwu and Osuchukwu (2019) discussed Nelson Mandela's political speeches while Made and Dewi (2022) and Sidabutar and Johan (2022) analyzed the movies; *Tangled* and *Willoughbys* sequentially. All these three studies followed a qualitative approach to collect and examine the data. Also, all of them adopted a documentary analysis method. Their findings showed that all of Grice's conversational maxims are respected and followed in the dialogues. However, these studies did not go deeper and were just confined to adherence examples of Grice's cooperative principle and conversational maxims.

Nur (2018), Iswahyuni (2019), and Muslah (2015) carried out a study on Grice's implicature to find out the violation of Grice's (1975) conversational maxims in literary texts. Muslah's (2015) sample is three short stories by different writers; Mavuso's *The Wedding*, Jacobs' *A Love Passage*, and Dickens' *The Baron of Grogswig*, while that of Nur (2018) is Ibsen's play *The Wild Duck* and Iswahyuni (2019) is River's plays *Sherlock Holmes* and *The Mystery of the Aquilla*. All of these studies followed a descriptive qualitative method to gather and examine the texts extracted from the literary texts. The findings of these three studies showed that the characters flout the conversational maxims to create implicature. What is more, Iswahyuni (2019) found some situations in which the characters follow the cooperative principle and observe the maxims.

Similar to Nur (2018), Iswahyuni (2019), and Muslah (2015), Faridah et al. (2018) attempted to study the flouting of Grice's maxims in *Banjar Madihin art*. The same approach was followed to collect the data that were composed of ten videos selected haphazardly from YouTube. Also, the same findings are reached by the researchers. Analogous to them, Ngenget (2017) did research to reexamine Grice's conversational maxims in "Manado Malay language", which is utilized by the individuals who settle in Manado and its environs. The same approach was utilized to gather and examine the data that were taken from the instructors' recorded dialogues during lunchtime at Unika De La Salle Mando

in 2016. The researcher's instrument to record the dialogues is cellular program known "Audio Notes". The results showed that the speakers of that language are acquainted with implicatures that are made in the dialogue as a result of infringing the maxims. In addition, evidence was found where the speakers of Manado language create implicature to make fun. By the same token, Ayunon (2018) conducted the same study on Grice's (1975) cooperative principle in analyzing utterances in a conversation, specifically, on Facebook. The study endeavoured to reconsider the adherence or non-adherence of Grice's conversational maxims in posts on Facebook. The same approach is used in analyzing the conversations posted on Facebook. Parallel to Ngenget (2017), the findings revealed that the posters are frequently liable to infringe the maxims to accomplish several intentions; making blending mockery and fun in their posts. Finally, Ayunon recommended further studies on the non-adherence of Grice's cooperative principle and conversational maxims to examine actual conversations.

Up to now, the focus of the studies is on literary works, everyday speech, and a few attempts at political language that requires more and more research for it is rich with numerous types of pragmatic deviation of Grice's cooperative principle and the conversational maxims. What is more, the above-reviewed studies just showed how individuals do not adhere to the cooperative principle and the conversational maxims without discussing the reasons for such kind of non-adherence (except Ayunon, 2018 & Ngenget, 2017 who showed individuals break the maxims to make fun). In addition, these studies did not discuss the findings and relate them to previous studies, which shows that the researchers lack familiarity with prior studies. Regarding the analysis of Trump's political speeches, the deviations from the conversational maxims have not been investigated and discussed extensively. Hence, this situation has compelled the researcher to conduct research in this crucial area.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Creswell (2007) points out a perfect study necessitates referring to paradigms or worldviews in the researcher's research or at least, being conscious that these worldviews have an effect on the researcher when conducting his/her study. Qualitative investigators use worldviews that consist of a group of views they refer to in their studies, and the kinds have recurrently progressed gradually. Four worldviews represent the beliefs of researchers and shape the practice of the research they refer to in their qualitative studies: pragmatism, advocacy/participatory, constructivism or interpretivism, and postpositivism. Since the investigator is concerned with the construction and interpretation of meaning and reality, constructivism is the most suitable paradigm for the current study.

The present paper adopts a descriptive qualitative method since the researchers collect the data from words and sentences. Creswell (2012), Merriam and Tisdell (2016), and Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) state qualitative researchers use non-statistical data instead of statistical ones to express what they learn about a specific phenomenon to explore a problem and develop a detailed understanding. Thus, according to Dornyei (2007), a qualitative study is intrinsically based on language. Moreover, the researchers apply a discourse analysis method to pragmatically analyze Trump's deviant speech according to the context which has a crucial role in understanding language deviation. To examine the data according to this method, the researchers adopt Grice's (1975, 1989) model of cooperative principle.

A. *Research Sample*

The kind of sampling technique the researchers follow in this qualitative study is non-random probability sampling, or more specifically, purposeful sampling. Merriam and Tisdell (2016) point out that such a sample is dependent on the supposition that the researcher desires to find out, comprehend, and get a sense of so that he or she can solve the problem of the study. Taylor (2001) believes that in analyzing qualitative data, including qualitative discourse data, the researcher is likely to use a much smaller sample because, according to Bowen (2005), the prominence is on quality rather than quantity. The sample of the current paper is Trump's interview with CNN Channel reporter, Anderson Cooper in the Republican Presidential Town Hall in front of people. This happened in Milwaukee on the 29th of March, 2016, to talk about the candidacy for the 2017 US president.

B. *Instrumentation and Data Collection Procedures*

Merriam and Tisdell (2016) and Polkinghorne (2005) state that in qualitative studies, three main instruments exist: interviewing, observing, and documenting. The current paper employs the third type which is documents, more specifically visual (oral) documents. Thus, the instrument used in this study is in the form of an oral document (preexisting data which is Trump's interview with CNN Channel) that is taken from YouTube to answer the research question. The researchers watched the video and then transcribed it to be coded and ready for analysis.

Merriam and Tisdell (2016) believe that one of the best sources of data is documents for many reasons: (1) they could be superior to interviews and observations on a specific topic, (2) they are effortlessly attainable and freely available, (3) the kind of data gained from interviewing or observing persons is possible to be utilized in a similar way as that of documents, (4) all kinds of documentary data assist the investigator to discover meaning, enhance comprehension, and uncover insights that are related to the problem of the research, (5) documentary data are stable and unbiased as the researcher does not take part in the process of making them as it is the case with other methods of collecting data, (6) they are unobtrusive; not affected by the process of the research since they are basically existing, and (7) they are found in the reality as they are made out of the real-life situations.

The current paper follows the following procedures: (1) the researchers watch the oral document, (2) they choose the most useful document that is related to the research question, (3) they determine its authenticity and completeness, (4) they transcribe the data, and (5) they put the data of the document in Microsoft Office Word documents to be coded.

C. Data Analysis Procedures

The researchers adopt a qualitative discourse analysis method to analyze Trump's deviant speech. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) mention that a discourse analysis method can be used to analyze pre-existing data such as films, transcripts, dialogues, newspapers, records, and tapes.

Johnstone (2018) and Merriam and Tisdell (2016) concur that the investigator analyzing discourses, fundamentally, investigates speeches or writings that are utilized in context. Consequently, the researchers conduct a pragmatic study on several extracts of Trump's political interview by following Grice's (1975) cooperative principle to address the question of the paper. The researchers follow the following procedures: (1) arranging the data on the computer, (2) reading and re-reading the transcribed document until immersion, (3) coding the data, (4) applying a discourse analysis method to examine the data, (5) analyzing some Trump's political quotations, and (6) showing the findings, discussions, and conclusions.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section explores Trump's political deviant speeches according to a discourse analysis method to answer the research question. The section presents the findings by analyzing Trump's political interview according to Grice's (1975) cooperative principle and four conversational maxims and discussions of the findings. One oral document, which is Trump's interview with CNN Channel reporter, Anderson Cooper, was chosen to answer the research question as the data are saturated.

A. Theme 1-Quality Maxim

Trump deviates from the maxim of quality by saying something untrue and giving something that lacks evidence as shown in the two quotations below:

Text (1): Cooper: "She [Michele] said she was almost knocked off balance, but she remained standing". (2016, 2:36)

Trump: "She said she was almost knocked off balance... Here is what she said. You want to read it? Or you want me to do it? You are a professional announcer. Why do not you read it? The bottom part [laughing]". (2016, 2:39)

Context: Journalist Cooper asks Trump about the incident that occurred between Trump's campaign manager Corey Lewandowski and Reporter Michelle Fields. Fields accused Lewandowski of grabbing her arm when she tried to question Trump during the conference in Florida in March. Trump and Lewandowski denied her allegations (Kirell & Miller, 2017). Trump took a paper from his pocket, which was Fields' letter, and handed it to the journalist to read it. The journalist started reading some lines of the letter while Trump was talking and the audience was laughing.

From Grice's viewpoint, Trump deviates from the maxim of quality by saying something untruthful when telling the journalist "You are a professional announcer" (Trump, 2016, 2:38). Trump is upset by the journalist's insistence that Lewandowski really grabbed Fields and Trump is not given an opportunity to clarify the situation. In the beginning, Trump requests the journalist to read a paper, but the journalist keeps interrupting him. Thus, Trump hands it to him and asks him to read it, making fun of him by calling him "professional". Although Trump's utterance ostensibly does not observe the cooperative principle stated by Grice (1975), still his utterance can be understood on a deeper level. Here, an implicature shows that Trump does not believe in what he says, implying that the journalist is not professional. So, Trump says something, but he means the opposite. In fact, Trump is mad at the journalist for not agreeing with him and insisting on the fact that Trump's campaign manager really grabbed the reporter.

Text (2): Trump: "Should I press charges?" (2016, 4:17)

Cooper: "Are you going to?" (2016, 4:18)

Trump: "Sure! I don't know...because you know what? She[Michelle]was grabbing me....She had a pen in her hand which the Secret Service is not liking because they don't know what it is, whether it's a little bomb[interrupted]". (2016, 4:20)

Context: Journalist Cooper and Trump are talking about the incident that occurred between Trump's campaign manager Corey Lewandowski and Reporter Michelle Fields. Cooper is reading lines of Fields' letter and Trump comments on her words. Then, Trump says that Fields grabbed him by using a pen or maybe a bomb. So, it is his right to charge her with grabbing him as she did with his campaign manager.

With respect to Grice's perspective, Trump deviates from the maxim of quality by saying something that lacks evidence. Here, Trump has no evidence that this pen is a bomb. Apparently deviating from this maxim, the audience can still recognize what is intended by Trump's utterance. The utterance implies that Trump does not mean the pen is a bomb, but he can make an allegation against Fields by claiming so because she exaggerated the situation with his campaign manager. Consequently, Trump attempts to make people not believe her claim and trivialize Fields' accusation of his campaign manager by grabbing her.

B. Theme 2- Quantity Maxim

Trump deviates from the maxim of quantity by giving too much information and less information sometimes as shown in the two quotations below:

Text (3): Cooper: "...Your campaign manager, Corey Lewandowski charged with simple battery for grabbing a reporter by the arm. Will he continue as your campaign manager?" (2016, 0:47)

Trump: Yes, he will. I looked at the tape. I looked — it was my tape. It was at one of my places. I have great security and great security cameras. I gave the tape, and frankly, if you look at that, people have looked at it — in fact, I just left another area of Wisconsin, we had a whole big meeting with a whole group of people, big audience, tremendous audience, and they're all shaking their heads, give me a break, give me a break. (2016, 0:49)

Context: Journalist Cooper asks Trump about the incident that occurred between Trump's campaign manager Corey Lewandowski and Reporter Michelle Fields. Fields accused Lewandowski of grabbing her arm when she tried to question Trump during the conference in Florida in March. Trump and Lewandowski denied her allegations (Kirell & Miller, 2017). Cooper asks Trump about his campaign manager whether Lewandowski will continue in his position after this incident.

From Grice's point of view, Trump deviates from the maxim of quantity by providing too much information. The first part of Trump's answer is sufficient to the reporter's question, but what follows is a long speech. Trump begins talking about the tape and the place in which the incident happened and then about his visit to Wisconsin and the people there. Although Trump deviates from this maxim, still the audience can grasp his utterance. Giving too much information that is not required means that Trump wants to shift the focus from his campaign manager to the tape which is extremely normal and nothing is suspicious as Trump believes.

Text (4): Cooper: "But you're the only one who can solve terror problems in Pakistan?" (2016, 8:35)

Trump: "Yes, of the ones that are running, I'm the only one. I know what I'm running. I know the competition. And believe me, I know, I watched Ted Cruz". (2016, 8:36)

Cooper: "How though?" (2016, 8:43)

Context: Reporter Cooper asks Trump about the terrorists' activities in Pakistan and Trump's claim of solving the problem of dealing with them there. Trump answers him that he is the only one who knows how to end it.

According to Grice's perspective, Trump deviates from the maxim of quantity by providing less information. This is obvious in the reporter's response saying "how though?". The reporter assumes to know the way Trump can deal with the problem of terror in Pakistan. However, Trump does not want to give the details of his strategies and how to tackle this matter in Pakistan. Therefore, an implicature appears that Trump providing little information about this matter than is needed implies Trump's covert rejection of sharing his own plans in Pakistan. In fact, Trump attempts to show the audience his extraordinary skills in addressing international problems to elect him as the US president.

C. Theme 3-Relevance Maxim

Text (5): Cooper: "So some proliferation is OK? You also said, though, that you might support Japan and South Korea developing nuclear weapons of their own. Isn't that completely contradictory?" (2016, 11:20)

Trump: "No, no, not proliferation..." (2016, 11:23)

Cooper: "But that's contradictory about Japan and South Korea". (2016, 11:24)

Trump: "Iran is going to have it very — within..." (2016, 11:28)

Cooper: "But that's proliferation". (2016, 11:37)

Trump: "Excuse me, one of the dumbest I've ever seen signed ever...by anybody, Iran is going to have it within 10 years.... I thought it was a very good interview in The New York Times". (2016, 11:38)

Context: Cooper asks Trump about the proliferation of nuclear weapons in some countries and whether it is okay to have them in South Korea and Japan. The reporter asks him about his interview with the New York Times in which Trump expressed his worries about this issue, but he supported this in South Korea and Japan. So, the reporter told Trump he had two different opinions about the same issue. Then Trump begins talking about Iran which is proliferating nuclear weapons as Trump believes.

With respect to Grice's cooperative principle, Trump deviates from the maxim of relevance by saying something that is irrelevant to the topic. Trump is asked about the proliferation of nuclear weapons in Japan and South Korea, but he shifts to another country which is Iran. Despite the deviation from the maxim, the audience can still understand the irrelevance of Trump's response to the reporter's question. Changing the discussion topic implies that Trump does not want to talk about the nuclear proliferation in Japan and South Korea, which are the US allies, and shifts the talk to another country, Iran, which is the US rival. Consequently, Trump tries to withhold his opinion about the US allies so as to keep strong relationships with them.

D. Theme 4-Manner Maxim

Trump deviates from the maxim of manner by giving obscure expressions, ambiguating his speech, long-winded speech, and disorderly words as shown in the four quotations below:

Text (6): Cooper: "You talked about the death toll. And then you said, I alone can solve. What do you mean by that?" (2016, 8:02)

Trump: "I think I alone because I know my competition. Look, I know my competition". (2016, 8:17)

Cooper: "But you're the only one who can solve terror problems in Pakistan?" (2016, 8:20)

Context: Reporter Cooper asks Trump about the terrorists' activities in Pakistan and Trump's claim of solving the problem of dealing with them there. Trump answers that he is the only one who knows the competition. Then, the reporter rephrases his question again to know what Trump means.

Regarding Grice's perspective, Trump deviates from the maxim of manner by providing an obscure expression when saying, "I alone because I know my competition" (2016). This is awfully apparent in the reporter's rephrasing of his first question because the reporter does not understand Trump's response to him. However, Trump's utterance can be understood on a deeper level implying that he has much more familiarity with tackling various issues alone than the rest of the candidates who do not know how to deal with such kind of an issue. Thus, Trump tries to show that he is unique and better than any other candidate for the US president.

Text (7): Cooper: "You would be fine with them [Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia] having nuclear weapons?" (2016, 12:30)

Trump: "No, not nuclear weapons, but they have to protect themselves or they have to pay us". (2016, 12:32)

Context: Cooper asks Trump about the proliferation of nuclear weapons in some countries and whether it is okay to have them in South Korea, Japan, and Saudi Arabia. The reporter asks him about his interview with the New York Times in which Trump expressed his worries about this issue, but he supported this in these countries. Trump answers the reporter by telling him that he does not accept nuclear weapons in these countries and they must protect themselves or pay for the US to protect them against any international threat.

In consonance with Grice's point of view, Trump deviates from the maxim of manner by saying something that is ambiguous when at the beginning, Trump rejects the idea of South Korea, Japan, and Saudi Arabia having nuclear weapons and then he supports the idea of these countries protecting themselves. Answering the question ambiguously, the term "protect" has more than one meaning; either they defend themselves with the weapons they have or they need the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Taking context into account, Trump implicitly means they can have nuclear weapons despite Trump's initial disapproval. Actually, Trump does not want to express his opinion openly about the issue of South Korea, Japan, and Saudi Arabia having nuclear weapons, and at the same time Trump endeavours to build a good relationship with these countries at the expense of others such as North Korea and Iran.

Text (8): Cooper: "Couldn't you just let it go, though? Do you have to retweet some random person sending you..." (2016, 16:39)

Trump: No, I don't let things go so easy. And let me tell you something. Don't let the — if I were running the country, I wouldn't have people taking advantage of the United States in trade and in every other way, either. Believe me, I wouldn't have China walking away with trade deficits of \$505 billion a year. I wouldn't have Mexico laughing at us how stupid we are with trade deals, and at the border. I wouldn't let Japan get away what they're doing with, you know, devaluation of the yen. China big league devaluation. No, I — when somebody... (2016, 16:41)

Context: Journalist Cooper asks Trump about his relationship with Sen. Heidi Cruz, who is Trump's rival in the presidential nomination in 2016. Cooper wonders why Trump retweeted Cruz's wife's ugly photo together with Trump's normal wife's. Cooper asks him if Trump could avoid retweeting strange individuals. Trump refuses his suggestion and begins talking about numerous issues that are connected to China, Mexico, and Japan.

In agreement with Grice's viewpoint, Trump deviates from the maxim of manner by providing a long-winded speech when answering Cooper's question with unwanted prolixity. Trump's first part of his response could be adequate, but then he talks about the damage by China and Mexico upon the US trade. Despite this deviation from the maxim, the audience can recognize Trump's implied intention. In fact, an implicature arises that Trump does not allow anyone to make use of him or his country. Moreover, Trump wants to talk about a big subject that he can make use of for his own benefit to make people convinced that he is the best choice for leading the US.

Text (9): Cooper: "So you're saying you don't want more nuclear weapons in the world but you're OK with Japan and South Korea having nuclear weapons?" (2016, 13:08)

Trump: "I don't want more nuclear weapons. I think that — you know, when I hear Obama get up and say the biggest threat to the world today is global warming, I say, is this guy kidding?" (2016, 13:10)

Context: Cooper asks Trump about the proliferation of nuclear weapons in some countries and whether it is okay to have them in South Korea and Japan. The reporter asks him about his interview with the New York Times in which Trump expressed his worries about this issue, but he supported this in South Korea and Japan. So, the reporter told Trump that he had two different opinions about the same issue. Trump answers him and begins talking about President Obama.

According to Grice's view, Trump deviates from the maxim of manner by not being orderly when answering the reporter's question. Trump, who is asked whether it is okay with some countries having nuclear weapons, rejects this idea clearly. Then, Trump shifts from one topic to another when talking about President Obama and his speech about global warming. Deviating from this maxim obviously, Trump's utterance implies that he does not want to talk about the issue of some countries having nuclear weapons and wants to change the dialogue to another topic. Furthermore, Trump tries to criticize President Obama for dealing with the issue of nuclear proliferation trivially and focusing on a

silly issue, global warming. Consequently, the audience will understand that President Obama is not worth being in this position and they need to elect Trump as the US President.

V. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Each work has limitations and the current paper is not an exception. Firstly, the sample of the present study is restricted to one oral document; an interview with CNN News Channel. Thus, the findings of the present paper are not to be generalized to other Trump's political interviews and speeches. However, the purpose of the current qualitative study is not to generalize the results rather it aims to comprehend a specific phenomenon deeply. Secondly, the current research uses a qualitative method, and therefore, the findings are susceptible to the researchers' biases. Still, the researchers are aware of the biases and subjectivity that are part of qualitative inquiry and follow systematic procedures from the beginning to the end to assure the trustworthiness of the research.

The researchers, built on the limitations and findings of the current paper, recommend more studies on a pragmatic deviation of Grice's cooperative principle in numerous situations and apply it to several discourses; literary texts, political speeches, media, and everyday conversations. In addition, further studies need to be conducted on other methods such as structured interviews and observations in various fields to see how this pragmatic deviation is employed in these direct methods. Moreover, the researchers found a lack of thorough discussions of Grice's (1975, 1989) cooperative principle and how politicians employ them and for which reasons. Therefore, further research needs to be done on these issues in political contexts to see how Grice's conversational maxims are deviated from and what functions they achieve.

VI. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that Trump deviates from Grice's (1975) four maxims; (1) the maxim of quality by saying something untrue and giving something that lacks evidence, (2) the maxim of quantity by giving too much information and less information sometimes, (3) the maxim of relevance by saying something that is irrelevant to the topic under discussion, and (4) the maxim of manner by giving obscure and ambiguous expressions, long-winded speech, and disorderly words. Trump deviates from the maxims to achieve several purposes; (1) Trump shows anger toward others and trivializes other's claims, (1) Trump tries to avoid talking about specific issues that disturb him and refuses to share his own plans with others, (3) Trump attempts to withhold his opinion about the US allies so as to keep strong relationships with them, and (4) Trump shows himself as the best candidate and should be elected as the US president.

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