Research Article

Gricean maxims and implicature in 'Amanpour' CNN programme

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Abstract:
Understanding a conversation or a speech requires understanding the language used (i.e., the functions that language achieve). This confirms the necessity of looking for the deep unuttered meaning of the utterance as well as the surface meaning. Put differently, to make any communication in any interview successful, one should grasp the intended meaning of the utterances used in this communication. To this end, pragmatics, as the language in use, plays a great role in interpreting what is implied in and behind utterances used in any interaction. In this sense, to understand what is behind utterances used in political interviews, one should be pragmatically competent and aware of pragmalingustic and sociopragmatic strategies.

However, most political analysts fail to analyse the political utterances delivered by interlocutors in political interviews as they may lack the pragmatic knowledge that enables them to understand the intended meaning of interviews. In addition, they may focus on the literal meaning regardless to the implied one. In this regard, political analysts should be competent in pragmatics to know how and why language is used. Therefore, the current study is conducted to mainly focus on the pragmatic principles used in creating (encoding) and understanding (decoding)the meaning of the utterances delivered in political interviews.

Political interviews usually have an agenda, for both the interviewer (the presenter of the political interview) and the interviewee- (the guest). The interviewer usually tries to discuss matters that of interest to the audience of TV programme. The interviewer indirectly attempts to insert the agenda of the institution he works for, on the one hand, On the other hand, the interviewees, who are usually politicians or decision-makers, try to impose their agenda and their political perspectives through their answering to and commenting on the questions supplied (Archer et al. ,2012, p126)

1.1 Introduction

Understanding a conversation or a speech requires understanding the language used (i.e., the functions that language achieve). This confirms the necessity of looking for the deep unuttered meaning of the utterance as well as the surface meaning. Put differently, to make any communication in any interview successful, one should grasp the intended meaning of the utterances used in this communication. To this end, pragmatics, as the language in use, plays a great role in interpreting what is implied in and behind utterances used in any interaction. In this sense, to understand what is behind utterances used in political interviews, one should be pragmatically competent and aware of pragmalingustic and sociopragmatic strategies.

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To indicate how pragmatics and political interviews are integrated, the present study investigates the pragmatic features used by both the interviewer and the interviewee. This is to clarify the ambiguity of the political problematic language throughout these political interviews and make it clearer and more reasonable for those who are interested in this kind of studies. The points that this study tries to clarify is, first, shedding light on the strategies and maxims (henceforth M) used by the interviewers and interviewees to achieve their goals. Secondly, to examine the pragmatic meaning used in the broadcast interview language. In other words, to investigate the pragmatic phenomena used throughout this type of interviews such as: flouting Grice's maxims and the types of implicature used. The particular programme- CNN Amanpour under investigation has been chosen because it is widely watched programme and discusses global issues. Besides, the interviewer has professional skills and, to reasonable extent, neutral stands towards her guest and their views.

In spite of the overwhelming similarity between a dialogue and normal everyday conversation on one hand, and, the broadcast political interviews, on the other hand, there are a lot of differences. The most important among them is that interviews are usually unidirectional talk. Whereas the daily conversation is mainly completed through using adjacency pairs (request- refusal, offer- acceptance, question- answer), while in a normal political interview the majority of the adjacency pairs are of the format-question answer form. The principal role of the interviewers is asking questions and for the interviewees is to answer these questions (Yoell, 2003, p.2)

One other problem is that the form of the questioning process is not direct and straightforward, but usually, in political broadcast interviews, the participants try to use equivocational mechanism decoding and encoding the questions and the answers when they take their role in interrogative and non-interrogative syntax (Bull,1994:126).

Interviewers often use declarative and imperative utterances without mood or even use indirect questions. Utterances like these ones usually supply a dilemma in understanding and decoding of the speaker's meaning and, hence, in analysing them since they lack the normal interrogative form of questions. Moreover, participants' answers are usually indirect and implicitly stated. So, according to the transactional principle applied to the mass media, they cannot be complete answers (Bull,1994:126).

Pragmatically speaking, the other important point is that questions in political interviews usually of a threatening negative face for the hearer (henceforth H) (Grice, 1975; Brown & Levinson; 1987). In political interviews, the guest voluntarily put his face at a challenging risk.

As a result of the threatening of the hearers' negative face, we propose that the interviewers may make use of the negative politeness strategies. Indeed, the guest usually tries to promote his positive face. Since one of the main reasons for choosing a guest is his fame for his decisive role or point of views, while interviewers take an essential role in protecting his own views and perspectives. Obeng stated that the essential risks faced by participants of political interviews: politicians present their face, not only to the interviewer, but also to the audience and the viewing public or even for a complete nation or the whole world; like the case in the interviews in TVs like CNN or BBC (1997:52). Despite many studies have been conducted to investigate the discourse of the political interviews, little is said about the how language is functioned or deviated pragmatically to convey the interviewer and interviewee's intention. However, the current study might contribute to the repository of existing literature by adding knowledge on the vital role played by pragmatics in enabling the political analysts to grasp the meaning successfully

1.2 Objectives of the Study

To investigate the pragmatic aspects of CNN Amanpour programme the study objective is to investigate which of Grice's Maxims have been flouted, in Amanpour CNN programme interviews, Consequently, to examine the type of Implicature.

1.3 Research questions

Based on the problem and the objectives of the current study the following questions was raised:

Q1. To what extent Grice's were flouted in Amanpour's interviews?

1.4 Significance of the Study

Misconception of some questions raised by interviewers in any political interviews may result from the lack of pragmatic awareness of using the pragmatic aspects on the part of either the interviewer and interviewee. It hopes to add new knowledge in the area of pragmatics by investigating how flouting of Grice's maxims is functioned in the political discourse. In this respect, it may be of significance to those who work in mass media as it supplies a real empirical evidence on the way with which political interviews are run by a prominent presenter of political shows. Moreover, the study may be significant in the sense that may provide a general and vivid picture about the strategies implied in this political show. Finally, it may provide a general source to those who interested on the analysis of political discourse delivered in the political interviews.

1.5 Grice's Cooperative Principle

To understand the mechanism followed by interlocutors to interpret the discrepancies between what is literally said and what is indirectly meant CSM in conversation and logic. Grice, as a philosopher, mentioned a general CSM, in addition to a number of M which the interlocutors normally obey. Grice's general principle is called CP. According to Grice, the CP runs as follows: "Make your 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" (Thomas, 1995, p. 61-62).

Grice (1975, p.47) also states that there are other Maxims that may generate non-conventional implicature such as "be polite". The fact that all of these Maxims cannot be treated as fixed rules is crucial to reflect on as they can be violated and still retain the attempted contact. Leech (1983, p. 8) reveals that they are "regulative rather than constitutive" because if one lies, he/she breaks the quality M, but still has the ability to speak English and interact with that lie.

Therefore, the CP can be defined as a social cooperation framework where the participants involved share the same purpose. Bousfield (2008, p. 25) and Kiefer (1979, p. 60) explain it by saying: that the Gricean Maxims are an attempt to describe cooperative communication in which the participants strive after the same goal and are equally interested in achieving this goal. The main idea of CP is that for the speakers to communicate, they should cooperate with each other; otherwise, communication will not occur (Thomas, 1995, p.61).

1.5.1 Quantity Maxim

The quantity M is related to the quantity of speech and how the producer can provide the recipient with the required adequate amount of information. It includes two sub-Maxims that are supposed to be followed:

1. Do Make your contribution as informative as is needed, for the current purposes of the exchange.

2. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. Grice (1975, p.45)

According to this M, what is required from the producer is to be informative. So, what is originally expected from the producer is not more or less to present the information s/he is required to give. If the producer says more than what is necessary, then s/he will be over-informative on the behalf of the listener, which will be considered boring, and a waste of her/his time, on the part of the speaker. If, on the other hand, the producer says less than what is required, he will be uninformative and therefore deceives the addressee (s). In the following discussion, an example of observing this M is b's answer, which is as informative as needed:

A: Where are you going?

B: I'm on my way to the post office. Han (2012, int.)

1.5.2 Quality Maxim

As for the consistency limit, Grice (1975, p. 46) notes that the manufacturer should aim to make its contribution true and therefore provides two more detailed sub-Maxims to clarify the criteria of this category:

1. Do not say what you believe to be false.

2. Don't say what you lack sufficient proof for.

The speaker can also only say what s/he feels is valid and have ample evidence to support it. In the following conversation, an example of observing this M is speaker B's answer, which is accurate and based on evidence:

A: why did you come late last night?

B: the car was broken down. (Han, 2012, int.)

Some researchers propose that some reduction could be accomplished by integrating both the quality and quantity Ms. Leech (1983, p.85) shows that the outcome becomes "make the strongest valid argument justifiable by your evidence" by making such a reduction.

1.5.3 Relation Maxim

The relation M only contains a single sub-M that requires the producer to make his contribution "relevant" (Grice, 1975, p.53). In other words, Participants must include relevant information. An instance of obeying this rule is speaker Bb's answer to the question of speaker A:
A: Where is my chocolate box?
B: It's in your room. (Han, 2012, int.)

1.5.4 Manner Maxim

The fourth concept raised by Grice is that of manner. It is concerned with   what is said and how it is most likely to be said. It includes the "be perspicuous" super-M, which comprises the following sub-Ms:

1. Avoid obscurity of expression.
2. Avoid ambiguity.
3. Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity)
4. Be orderly. (Grice, 1975, p.46)

To be bare of obscurity and uncertainty, the interlocutor must consider her/his speech. In order to sustain an effective cooperative relationship, the listener(s) must be able to interpret what is uttered clearly and in an understandable way. Therefore, the speaker must be brief, avoiding any long, perplexing terms that may complicate or obstacle the process of understanding what is being expressed. And most significantly, the speaker must organize the information he/she wishes to say/present by incorporating the correct connections into the sentence(s). The uttered speech would, therefore, be an easy-flowing one that helps the listener to grasp what the speaker is attempting to express, logically.

The following is an example that illustrates the observance of the M of manner in terms of being short, clear, and orderly:
Thank you, chairman. Jus – 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 of their camera.
Cutting (2002, p.35)

Another example, which Griffiths (2006, p.139) gives, is: *"I sold my car and bought a bicycle"*. The sequence of the events is reflected by the use of 'and', which carries the meaning "and then" in the example above. That is, it

reveals that the case of selling a car came before the case of buying a bicycle Griffiths. In addition, it goes on to state that there may be no markers signifying the sequence of events in some cases. If listeners are experienced such situations, they would have to presume that the arrangement of the sentences represents the sequence of events. Hence, what will be based upon is the encyclopaedic knowledge of the Hs.

Grice, in his introducing of the norms of conversation, describes the kind of meaning that the interlocutor may convey by non-observance of his Ms. Brown and Yule mention that an additional meaning will result of the non-observance of the Maxims besides the literal meaning (1983, p. 32).

1.6 Flouting the Maxims

According to Cook (1989, p.31), flouting is 'deliberate violations. They are instances where the speaker intentionally fails to observe the M(s). However, by flouting, the speaker attempts to acknowledge the H that s/he is flouting and the H must perceive it as such otherwise it will be understood as a lie and the communication might break down. Flouting Maxims occurs when the speaker principally and clearly fails to adhere one of the Maxims deliberately to create additional different meaning (from or besides) the literal meaning of an utterance (i.e., generating implicature).

This happens because the speaker wants the H to search for the CSM implied in what s/he has said. In other words, the speaker does not intend to mislead the H; rather, s/he wants the H to work out the implied meaning and understand what s/he is attempting to communicate. This can happen in the case when someone does not want to confront the other since it will cause discomfort and embarrassment.

Thomas (1995, p.64) further points out the importance of flouting and how it is considered as the most important category of non-observance of Maxims among the other non-observance ways proposed by Grice. The reason of its importance lies in its significantly important role of generating implicatures.

Flouting may either be created to exploit a specific M or it may be the outcome of a clash between certain Ms. Furthermore, what is meant by exploiting is flouting for the purpose of creating CSM. While a clash happens when the speaker must break a M for the sake of preserving another. For instance, a speaker may not be as informative as required without having to violate the second M of quality which is that of 'have adequate evidence for what you say'.

1.7 Implicature (Im)

The strategy of implicature was proposed by Grice mainly in William James' lectures at Harvard in 1967 and then collected and republished in 1989 by Grice again. Grice introduces a complete perspective of his ideas about communication in general and pragmatics in particular. He presents his philosophically-inspired theory of language use. His theory has revolutionized this discipline of language study and still one of the cornerstones in pragmatics in particular and the philosophy of language in general.

According to Huang (2007), the classical Gricean theory of meaning, there are two theories: a theory of meaning (natural, non-natural) and theory of CSM. In the former, Grice focuses on the relation between natural (in the external world) meaning and the non-natural meaning (linguistic meaning) of an utterance. In terms of speaker intention, he attempts to develop a reductive analysis of non-natural meaning:

Sentence non-naturally means P by uttering U to A if and only if speaker intends:

i. A to thinking P

ii. A to recognize that S intends (i).

iii. A's recognizing of S's intending (i) to be the primary reasons for a thinking" (Levinson 2000, p.13)

He emphasizes the crucial proprieties of non-natural meaning as "the meaning which is intended to be distinguished as having been intended". In other words, according to Huang, "speaker's meaning or non-natural

meaning depends mainly on expressing and recognizing intentions". Huang (2007, P. 4) states that the important point here to be mentioned is that the non-natural meaning puts out a frame that the communication effect should be under its boundary and, therefore, the pragmatic theory will be responsible for.

1.7.1 Conversational Implicature

CSM is one of the significant ideas in pragmatics and shorted simply by the notion implicature. This means the source of implicature is pragmatic inferences that are illustrated outside the structure of the language, in some CP, and its effect upon language. Another connotation is that implicature provides kind of explicitness to clarify what words could mean (Levinson 1983, p.97). CSMs arise from the use of language in particular contexts. CSM are meaning which are produced by speakers with some background (Goody, 1978, p.218, Jeffries, 1998, p.193; Peccei, 1999, p.25). They are captures in which the speaker can convey more than what he/ she actually says (Platt, 1972, p.72; Cole, 1981, p.190; Sweeter, 1990, p.93; Davis, 1991, p.305; McCarthy et al, 1994, p.136).

Speakers cooperate with each other in conversation, but when the speaker, in some cases, break or flouts one of the four Maxims of cooperation this promotes implicature. In other words, the speaker formulates a CSM and this implies, additional information to be conveyed as an intended meaning (Levinson, 1983, p.101). Grice believes that Maxims of Grice are called the 'over –arching' assumptions that guide the behaviour of the CON. Using these Maxims (without violating) leads to cooperation and communication, since they make the speech clear (without ambiguity) and easier to be understood. These assumptions create a 'guideline' to follow by the speakers that makes communication more effective and well-organized CON. to more 'cooperative end'.

1.8 Models of Analysis

By identifying the significance of the context and the task role that govern the type of speech in general, it is the turn to connect some of the main concepts of pragmatics, Concepts, mentioned earlier, will contribute systematically in the analysis to be performed in the present study, are implicature, cooperative principle, flouting of Grice's conversational Ms.

Speech acts, in general, may appear as merely descriptive of what the speaker attempts to explicitly do with words. However, when a speaker attempts to employ indirect speech acts, s/he tends to implicate her/his message with the indirect speech acts employed. Much similarly with what a speaker can do when flouting any of Grice's conversational Ms. Such a type of implicature is known to be a type of indirect speech act (Norrick, 1985: 28) differing significantly from irony and metaphor which are types of nonliteral yet direct speech acts (Bach and Harnish, 1979: Ch.4). Grice model 1975 will be adopted to answer the question of the study.

1.8.1 Grice's Model of Analysis

According to Grice (1975) if any of the conversational Maxims are not observed for the purpose of implicating a message, then the not observed M is flouted. In order not to be redundant, the study is not going to list Grice's notions of the four conversational Ms. If any sub-M of any of the four Maxims is flouted, an implicature is generated. Figure (3.1) shows briefly Grice's model.
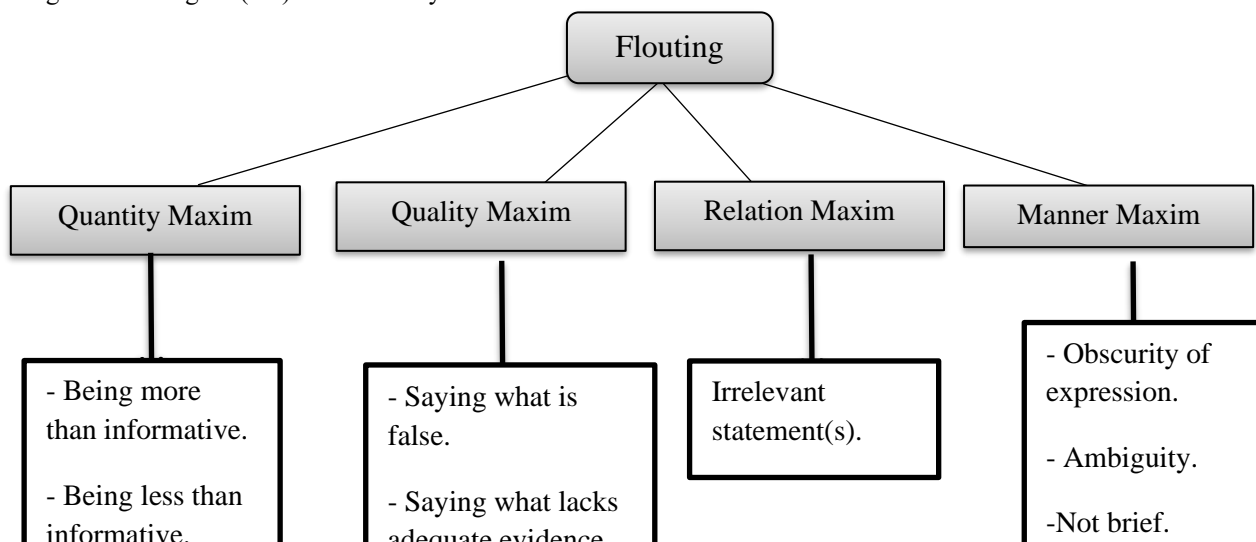
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                        ┌──────────┐
                        │ Flouting │
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        ┌──────────────────┬──────┴───────┬──────────────────┐
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│ Quantity Maxim│ │ Quality Maxim │ │ Relation Maxim│ │ Manner Maxim  │
└───────────────┘ └───────────────┘ └───────────────┘ └───────────────┘
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Quantity Maxim	Quality Maxim	Relation Maxim	Manner Maxim
- Being more than informative. - Being less than informative.	- Saying what is false. - Saying what lacks adequate evidence.	Irrelevant statement(s).	- Obscurity of expression. - Ambiguity. -Not brief.

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Figure 3.1: Grice's Model (1975)

The researcher excludes some of the elements found in the original models to fully answer the research questions. Hence, the model in figure (2) is the adopted model.
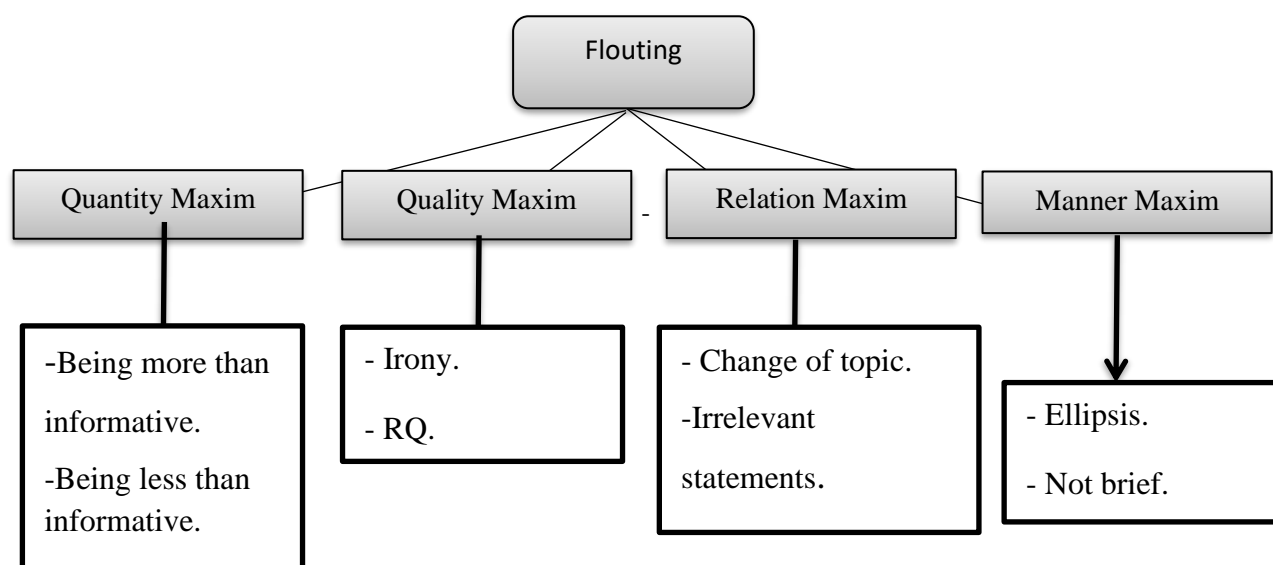

Figure 3.2: The Adopted Model as for CP

3.8 Analysis Procedures

The process of analysis encompasses a number of procedures to follow to accomplish the current study. These procedures are as follows:

1. Finding the transcripts of the selected interviews in the most reliable sources (http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/ampr.html) taking into account the reliability and authenticity of the resource.
2. Replaying the video recordings of the debates on the website (http://www.youtube.com) several times, and comparing their conversations with the transcripts taken from the website in which these transcripts are available, as a procedure to examine the accurateness of the data.

3. Selecting both the interviewer and interviewee's utterances of these interviews as data for the analysis, since the study intentionally (as an aim) and hypothetically (its hypothesis) are the concern of the investigation of the violation of Gricean Maxims and in the exchanges of these particular interviews as a complete interview's features.

4. Selecting 18 extracts as samplings from the two interviews utterances to be put in the thesis in which the pragmatic features are noticeably clearer to be noticed and investigated than in others. The rest of the utterances are excluded from the thesis on purpose to avoid the redundancy in the analysis chapter.

5. Numbering the extracts used in the analysis chapter from 1-18 ascending from the earlier interview to the later one depending on the date of the interviews.

6. Interpreting and analysing and data attempting to answer the problem statements using the construction of an eclectic model of analysis applied to the data of analysis.

7. Presenting conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

Flouting of Grice's Maxims in Zarif's Interview

In this suction the study will present an analysis to nine haphazardly- selected extracts from the Iranian Foreign Minister (Javad Zarif). This section addresses research question one which focuses on the flouting of Grice's Maxims and research question two which concerns how politeness is functioned in Zarif's interview. This can be indicated in the analysis of the selected extracts: In this suction the study will present an analysis to nine haphazardly- selected extracts from the Iranian Foreign Minister (Javad Zarif).

Extract No (1)

Amanpour: "So let me get to some of that hegemony and (h) regional projection of power. As you very well know, certainly the US administration under President Trump, certainly certain Arab allies of the United States -- Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States, certainly Israel, and many other countries -- are v: ery worried about the projection of Iranian power. You recently gave a very impassioned speech about this ballistic missile test, in which you said it was defensive (2). But people are watching Syria, and they are seeing that without Iran, this murderous regime would not still be in power. And they are wondering, where was the defensive nature of your intervention on behalf of Bashar Assad in Syria?" (Zarif's interview from line 65 to75)

In this extract the cooperative Maxims were flouted four times. first, the interviewer flouts the Manner M since she is not brief in conveying her message to the interviewee. Amanpour in her words "So let me get to some of that hegemony and (h) regional projection of power" refers to what the interviewee mentioned earlier "we have passed the era of hegemonic tendencies" the interviewer uses interviewee's words to change the topic and to imply that he still uses the hegemonic tendencies in his policy and thus, he can't advise or order the other to give-up their hegemonic policies. In addition, Amanpour implicitly accuses the interviewee and the country he represents with using their power regionally as a hegemonic strategy through effecting and projecting their military influence to enlarging and their domination regionally.

Secondly, the interviewer flouts the M of Quality when he uses the utterance "As you very well know, certainly the US administration under President Trump …" as she thinks the interviewee knows very well what she is going to say. Thirdly, the interviewer flouts the Quantity M. as it is also considered a redundant to imply that what she will mention are true and should be known by the interviewee. As for the scalar Implicature, she mentions that "certain Arab allies" to imply that not all Arabs are allies to US administration. The interviewer implicates that USA, certain Arab allies and Israel are peace-loving and didn't indulge in any aggressive action towards others. The interviewer implicates that this projection of power is kind of a threat to the regional and global Security. interviewer use the words "…you said it was defensive", indeed, she accuses the interviewee that this missile test is not for defensive purposes. This will be clear when she uses the contrastive conjunction *but*, in the utterance, "but people are watching Syria …would not still be in power".

Fourthly, the interviewer flouts Manner M to implicates that the Iranian regime support this murderous regime and without that support this "murderous regime"; without supporting "Assad regime", this regime wouldn't still be in power. Also, she implied that the interviewee doesn't have the right to intervention on behalf of the Syrian regime. the interviewer uses "people" as subject to accusative statement to accuse interviewee of lying rather than saying it explicitly and directly, "but people are… and they are… and they are wondering where was the defensive nature of your intervention of your intervention on behalf of Bashar Assad in Syria?" to imply that the Iranian weapons are not defensive but an offensive armament. Finally, she attributes the regime in Syria to one person. This implies that they support the regime rather than the Syrian peoples, besides it implies that the regime in Syria is shorthanded by the Syrian president Bashar Assad.

Nevertheless, Amanpour observes Relation M when she does not just reply his comment, but she uses his words "that hegemony" as well. To indicate that she is still under the CP umbrella.

Extract No (2)

Zarif: "Well, I think if they want to look at regional influence, they need to look at the wrong choices that they have made". (Zarif's interview from line 75 to77)

As for Grice Maxims and implicature, in this extract the three CP Maxims were violated (Quantity, Relation, and Manner Ms). first the interviewee flouted Quality Maxims since he does not mention facts, instead he uses the hedges "well I think…" "I think" which implies that what he will say is his point of view rather than a bare fact. The interviewee 's reply does not fit the interviewer question "where was …?" but rather he uses a conditional statement as hypothetical reply. Thus, he flouts a Relation M. Zarif implies that if US and their allies want to know situation in the Middle East they should go back and contemplate the wrong decision which they made. In fact, Zarif implies that they are directly or indirectly create the Syrian and Yemeni situations rather than others. In addition, by his words "if they want" he implies that they don't have honest intention to look at the real reason of the crises and situations of these countries. In general, the intended meaning that Iran has no role in creating the Middle East situation and crisis. Using the hedge "well", Zarif implies that that either the interviewer's question isn't satisfactory or he is hesitative to supply direct answer, thus he tries to observe Quality M. Finally, the interviewee's answer can be regarded as a flouting to Manner M as he does not reply directly, instead he use not very clear references like "regional influence" and "wrong choices".

Extract No (3)

Amanpour: "You know -- I mean, you know because you know the region -- that it was Bashar Assad who nurtured the Al Qaeda types who came from Iraq, back and forth, in and out, and - you know, there was a lot of Bashar Assad's efforts which led to ISIS as well". (Zarif's interview from line 193 to197)

Concerning Grice Maxims and implicature, in this extract, three Maxims are flouted (Manner, and Quantity (2)). Firstly, the interviewer flouts the M of Manner since she mentions the same idea twice "Bashar Assad who nurtured the al Qaeda" "Bashar Assad's efforts which let to ISIS". The interviewer mentions that "you know" since interviewee has the power and authority to know the political and geographical issues of the region and the geographical area between Iraq and Syria where it was known that the Syrian regime a few years earlier supports the same fighting extremist groups. Secondly, she flouts Quantity M through exploiting the hedges, " you know, … you know, … You know... " and as she mentions information which is known to the interviewee to implies that she is aware of Quality M. Thirdly, she flouts Manner M when she uses the hedge "I mean, …" to imply that she is aware of the Manner M and to clarify her idea. Amanpour directly reminds him that Bashar Assad, whose the interlocutor supports him in his conflict against these groups, is a few years earlier let them go from Syria to Iraq and vice versa. The interviewer implies that Assad's regime is one of the reasons that creates ISIS.

Finally, the interviewer exploits the conjunction "as well" as a CVM to imply that besides those whom she accused of creating these extremist groups, there are other reasons and other contributors but they are not the matter of the present discussion.

Extract No (4)

Amanpour: "Why do they have "Destroy Israel" on them when they get fired off?"

Zarif: "well, they make statements every day that they want to destroy Iran. They make statements. You've heard the statement, I'm sure you've heard the statement, that all options are on the table. You know what that means? All options are on the table means that they are threatening on a daily basis to use force against Iran. We've never made that threat at any level of government or Iranian system against anybody." (Zarif's interview from line 248 to 254)

concerning Grice Maxims and implicature, I this extract, the cooperative principle Maxims were flouted seven times. Firstly, Amanpour flouted Quality M to implicate that what is written on these missiles "destroy Israel" must represents your intentions. Secondly, Zarif flouts Relation Manner and Quality Maxims to implicate that both of Israel and Iran know that these actions are no more than words and definitely not a real threat. Zarif's reply that what is written on them is just like Israeli statement whereby they "want to destroy Iran", is not really threats but rather a broadcast war. He mentions that they use statements like "all options are on the table" to indicate that they threaten to use force against Iran.

Accordingly, the explicit meaning indicates that all options are possible to deal with the Iranian issues, but in an implicit account it implies using force against Iran. Zarif, in his words "we've never made that threat at any level", implicates that if threats are taken into consideration, then their opponents made clear, direct, and more dangerous threats. The interviewee flouts Relation M since he does not answer the interviewer's questions directly to implicate that other threaten them, but officially, the Iranian never do threaten them with the same terms used by Israel. Furthermore, Zarif does not consider what is written on these missiles, at any cost, a kind of real threats. The interviewee's answer flouts Manner M because his answer is not brief enough and to implicate that what is negated is just the threats from Iranian government and the Iranian regime but not that of non-official groups or communities. Then, his reply flouts Quantity, in that he gives information more than is required.

Extract No (5)

Amanpour: "And last question: In response to a lot of what's coming from the Trump administration, the Supreme Leader said, 'We want to thank Trump for finally showing the true face of the United States.' And it seems like tensions inside Iran -- the Death to America chants, all those things that see:med to be easing off after the nuclear deal -- have come to the fore. How would you describe the m:ood inside the country? hh Where do you think this is this going to lead?" (Zarif's interview from line 297 to 303)

Concerning Grice Maxims and implicature, I this extract, the cooperative principle Maxims were flouted four times (Relation, Manner, Quality, and Quantity Ms). Firstly, Amanpour, in her turn, violates Relation and Manner Maxims since she changes the topic to implicate that the interview between interviewer and interviewee come to an end. Then, the interviewee in his words "...to a lot of what's coming from Trump administration...." implicates that there is a lot of press announcements and these announcements are attributed precisely to Trump rather than to American administration in general. After that, the interviewer refers to the supreme leader announcement to implicate that the Iranians are pleased with what has released from Trump administration. Secondly, she flouts the M of Quality

using the words "it seems like..." this is clear that she does not have enough proofs to support her claim to implicate that he accuses the previous American administration of being not insincere and dishonest in their dealing and negotiating, at least, of the Iranian issue. Thirdly, she flouts the M of Quantity through repeating the same notion more than once; "tension inside Iran", "the death to American chants" "all these things", "the mode inside the country" and "when do you think this...", to imply that the situation inside Iran at the level of ordinary people has changed after the easing off of Trump administration from the nuclear deal. This can be implied that Amanpour criticizes Trump administration considering him as the main reason behind the incitement of the people around the world against USA and its proclaimed values. Finally, she asks him indirectly about the message that he carries from the Iranian ordinary people. This is also can be considered a kind of critics directed towards the Republican Trump administration.

Dissections of Zarif's Interview

Concerning Zarif's violating of the Gricean maxims, it is found that Grice Maxims were frequently violated. It is found that all the four Maxims were flouted in Zarif's interview. The most frequent one is the Quantity M (about twenty times) in the whole interview including both the interviewer and the interviewee. Actually, the result that the CP was highly breached in this Political Interviews, agree with Al-Azzawi's Study (2005) and Khattab's Study (2006) and Iskandar study (2010) that the interlocutors usually use flouting of the CP to create implicature. That is, as Thomas (1995) and Huang (2007) in addition to Grice (1975) stated that flouting of CP is principally used to create an implied meaning and to send more messages than what's uttered. In deed the interviewee used this technique to overcome the political commitments and obligation towards the hearer and the viewers all over the world. Politician usually try to use their experiences and their intelligence to gain politically through sending implicitly his own messages to accuse others of conducting unpreferred actions or dispraise their qualities and their intentions. As it is one of the signifying features of implicature, Zarif's messages cannot be attributed to him since he didn't state them explicitly. On the other hand. The interviewer, can ask questions that bears in its unuttered meaning, accusations, and attributions of criminal actions or unpreferred reputation towards the interviewee. This can be noticed clearly in Amanpour case. As She tries to flow the policy of the institution she works for. That is, CNN try to direct its viewers towards specific values and particular ideologies.

5.1 Conclusions

The analysis of the data has led to a set of conclusions. Generally, political discourse is different from other kinds of discourse in terms of functions. This difference is due to the fact that since this discourse is used in a political context, it has to be remarkable and meets its purposes. Apart from the broad conception that conversation generally is used to achieve communication and interaction, political speech, in addition, has more specific uses that vary according to the aims required to be achieved. Political speech in TV interviews in Amanpour's programme, in particular, has its own characteristics. It is designed to achieve one ultimate goal of presenting the interviewee to the whole world and to direct the international viewpoint. Interlocutors usually make their utterances pragmatically effective by using hedges to reduce the imposition of power on each other. The utterances used in the analysed data showed that speakers are cautious about delivering messages concerning issues that are controversial. They often evade responsibility of the issues that may put them in a negative characterization. They usually attack other parties in terms of personal traits, policies, and agendas indirectly, mostly, by using the different kinds of implicatures.

The discourse used in the political interviews is about taking roles. interlocutors usually have their own roles and this is normal because each participant has his own propagandas and policies. In this sense, each interlocutor especially the interviewee is trying to depict himself in a good and positive manner and his opponents in a bad and negative manner. The analysis revealed that Zarif is to some extent, a skilful in using pragmatic strategies. Again, the analysis showed that Zarif was more reasonable and objective in presenting the Iranian policies. This is due to the less use of the direct way to describe his personal qualities via using hedges and implicature. Moreover, this conclusion can be taken as one of the reasons that helped Iran to pass the international sanctions with less tension with the global society.

This research study revealed that the obvious way in which the interlocutors generate implicature was by flouting Grice's Ms. The politicians flout the quantity M in order to communicate their thoughts to the global viewers (Khattab's, 2006). This brings to light how the interviewee flout the quantity, quality, relevance and manner Maxims throughout his responses. This would suggest that the interviewee had already planned what to tell the viewers irrespective of the questions posed to him. A lot of the responses in this interview indirectly unmatched the topic through either changing the conversation topic abruptly or avoiding to talk about something and saying something else. The interviewee did so, by giving more information even when the interviewer's question needed a brief response. On the contrary, by flouting these Ms. It can be concluded that the politicians seem not to be brave and frank enough to respond to the questions and comments of the interviewer. This is because politicians have to be careful in their responses concerning what they admit or refuse to confess in public. Thus, Politian's usually know, that this is what determines the acceptancy of their polices and their political programme.

Concerning Quality Ms, it indicated that truthfulness, sufficiency or insufficiency of any piece of information cannot be readily understood because politics, most often, requires certain considerations in communicating any piece of information. Consequently, this finding might contribute to the general understanding of the claim that political discourse nowadays is uncooperative, in addition to being untruthful ((Buddharat & Boonsuk, 2017). This general notion supports the finding of this study, and this is applicable to this interview.

Throughout the qualitative analysis of this political interview held with the Iranian Foreign Minister (Javad Zarif), it appears that flouting of the Maxims of 'manner' and 'relation' was more frequently than those of 'quality' and 'quantity'. In this sense, flouting quantity and quality Maxims drove politicians to either create humour, irony, metaphor, hyperbole or scalar implicatures. On the other hand, flouting the Maxims of 'manner' and 'relation' is often created blatantly when the speakers chose to communicate irrelevantly their utterances to their partners or when they said something which exploits obscurity of expressions, being ambiguous, not brief enough, and not orderly.

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