

## Non-observance of Grice's Maxims in Noam Chomsky's Political Interviews: A Pragma-discoursal Study

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### Abstract

The current study is dedicated for the sake of investigating non-observance of Grice's maxims in Noam Chomsky's political interviews. Accordingly, five extracts from four political interviews with Noam Chomsky are elected to be analyzed from a pragma-discoursal perspective. The study aims at examining the dominant non-observance strategy that Noam Chomsky uses for the sake of breaking the Grice's maxims. Besides, tracing out the phenomena that results because of not observing Grice's maxims and revealing the most frequently used ones. So far, there is no preceding attention has given to Noam Chomsky's interviews, moreover, there has been no former works seek detecting the phenomena that may result because of breaking Grice's maxims. As such, this study tries to investigate the phenomena that result because of Noam Chomsky's choice not to follow the cooperative principle. For the sake of accomplishing this aim, the researcher elects the modal from: Schiffrin(1997) approaches to discourse analysis, Grice's modal (1975) of cooperative principle and non-observance strategies, Ju Noh's (2000) model of metarepresentational use of language, Yule's (1996) classification of types of presupposition, Salager-Meyer (1995) taxonomy of hedging, and Alexandra (2004) system of information sources and evidentiality, Searle classification of speech act.

**Keywords:** Non-observance, Grice's Maims, Noam Chomsky, political interviews, Metarepresentation, Presupposition, Speech Acts, Hedging, Evidentiality.

### 1. Introduction

Discourse such a wide concept that can be studied from various angles. Schiffrin (1997) sets six strategies for the sake of doing discourse analysis(DA). One of these approaches is pragmatics, specifically Grice's theory of cooperative principle(CP). Schiffrin (1994:193) regards Grice's maxims (GM) as "*the hub of pragmatic research*". Hence, the present paper is an attempting to study non-observance of GM in NC's political interviews.

This paper attempts to high light the strategies that NC uses for the sake of not observing GM and the phenomena the result because of this non-observance. As such, the most frequently phenomenon that NC employs. Moreover, throughout this paper, hedging, metarepresentation (M), presupposition, speech act, and evidentiality are exposed.

### 2. Discourse Analysis

Woods (2006: x) defines the ward "discourse" as an actual use of any language in particular context. This use of language makes the actual meaning more than what is communicated verbally. This includes various kinds of communications like: interviews, speeches, conversations...etc. Those who are interested in analyzing this kind of verbal communications are called discourse analysts, and the field they work in is DA.

Paltridge (2006: 2) states that DA is a field that is employed to get the message behind the level of phrases and sentences for the sake of achieving the successful communication. This can be done by considering different contextual, cultural, and social aspects of the text that influence interpreting its meaning.

### 3. Approaches to Discourse Analysis

#### 3.1 Interactional Sociolinguistics (IS)

Schiffrin (1997:97) reveals that interactional sociolinguistics (IS) is considered as a link between language, society, and culture in that its construction bases on sociology, linguistics and anthropology. In other words, this theory reveals the diversity that may occur because the lack of knowledge of any one of these factor. Viz, the same statement may be understood differently based on the society and the culture of its use. Bailey (2008:2315) exemplifies this utterance by the phrase "nice tie" which is an American phrase that is said as an insult for a person who does cloth well. So, it demands the addressee to be acquainted of the American culture and society to understand this linguistic statement.

### **3.2 The Ethnography of Communication (EC)**

Schiffrin (1994:138-139) states that according to this approach, language is not only a set of grammatical structures, rather, it is a set of cultural and contextual cues that should be decoded within this linguistic structure. In order to do so, Hymes presupposes the communicative competence which is people's ability to decode the linguistic structure and get the implied message. According to Ray and Biswas (2011 : 35), Carbaugh (2007:4) and Mygovych (2014:28-29) the word SPEKING represents this model and its letters indicate the following aspects of communication:

- 1.S indicates the scenes or the setting of the utterance.
- 2.P indicates participants.
- 3.E indicates the end or the aim of the utterance.
- 4.A indicates act sequence or how the sense is organized while speaking.
- 5.K indicates key of the utterance whether it is a sarcastic, serious, or political.
- 6.I indicates the instrument whether it is spoken or transcript.
- 7.N indicates the norms that control the communicative activity.
- 8.G indicates the kind of the given utterance whether it is a poem, speech, an interview...etc.

### **3.3 Conversation Analysis (CA)**

According to Raymond and Person (1996 :15) this theory studies "ethics method" that participants follow in the conversation. There are main concepts that considered the bases of this theory which are: turn taking, preference organization, sequence organization and adjacency pairs.

### **3.4 Variation Analysis (VA)**

According to Kamalu and Ayo (2015:178-179) and Schiffrin (1994:330-333) this approach seeks how is language change linguistically and socially constructed. In other words, it studies how is the same thing conveyed by using different patterns and structures. The main task of researcher who uses this approach is to discover the social factors that affect each structure or pattern.

### **3.5 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**

Hart (2010:3-13) states that the main aim of this approach is revealing the effect of power, ideology, society identity, ...etc on language structure. Researcher who uses this approach tries to make an analysis and criticism of discourse and reveal how is racism or power reflected in this discourse.

### **3.6 Pragmatics**

Schiffrin (1994:193) deals with pragmatics as an approach to DA specifically the theory of the CP. She sees it as "the hub of pragmatic research". Consequently, the CP and its maxims is considered a pragmatic approach to DA.

## **4. Pragmatic-discourse**

Pragmatics and discourse have what they share in common which are context, text, and functions. To start with the **context**, both pragmatics and discourse depend massively on the context to analyze meaning. The speaker intends communicating more than the actual words meaning. That means the speaker implies the message and the addressee interprets it with the assistance of the contextual factors and the background knowledge of the

utterance. The other share point between pragmatics and discourse is that both works on written and spoken **texts** to analyze and reveal how coherent and unified they are for their producers. DA seeks a meaningful united utterance ,what is called the coherent in discourse and relevance in pragmatics. The last point of similarity between pragmatics and Discourse is the **function** . The speaker intends to convey specific message verbally. Viz ,speaker's utterance has a function to communicate verbally what is called speech acts (Cutting,2002:2) .

## **5.Non-observance**

Thomas (1995:64) states that non-observance of GM is a case in which participants choose not to observe the CP by breaching any one of GM .This can be done by the utilization of four strategies which are: flouting, violating, clashing, and opting.

### **5.1 Flouting**

Grice (1989:30) reveals that in this strategy the CP is broken by breaching any one of the four maxims by the speaker. He adds that in this strategy the addressee does know that the speaker doesn't adhere GM.

### **5.2 Violating**

Grice (1989:30) defines violating as a strategy of not observing GM in which the speaker's intention is deceiving the hearer .Viz , the addressee doesn't know that GM are broken by the speaker.

### **5.3 Clashing**

Grice (1989:30) explains that this strategy is used when the speaker faces a clash between two maxims or more .Viz , in order to adhere any maxim he /she needs to break the other one .

### **5.4 Opting**

Grice (1989:30) elucidates that in this strategy the speaker demonstrates his complete unwilling to cooperate with the addressee in the conversation. This can be done by utilizing phrase like "I can't say more" or " It is an individual question".

## **6.Model of Analysis**

The model of analysis of this study is an eclectic model from six different model that are going to be exposed in this section.

### **6.1 Hedging**

Salager-Meyer (1995:131-133) illustrates a set of hedging devices includes the following:

1. Modal auxiliary like may , might, could...etc.
2. Modal lexical verbs which are verbs carry the sense of hedging like "think , seem , appear,...etc.
3. Adjectival , adverbial and nominal modal phrases like " apparently, possible , somewhat ...etc.
4. Introductory phrases like " according to my knowledge, as I see , according to my information...etc."
5. If clause as in " That is the right explanation if I am not wrong."

### **6.2 Presupposition**

Presupposition is defined by Finch (2000:173 )as an assumption that is made by the speaker about the addressee's acquaintance of what is said . Yule (1996:27-30) classifies presupposition relying on the triggers that distinguishes each type into six classes which are:

1. Existential presupposition: a type that can be identified by having the noun phrase and the possessive construction as in :1) color of your phone is fabulous .

2. Lexical presupposition: a types in which a set of words reflects the sense of presupposition like : stop , again, used to , as in :2) I used to walk for two hours every day .This presupposes that the speaker know leaves this habit.
3. Structural presupposition :this type is identified from its construction that contains wh-question .
4. Factive presupposition : a type can be identified by having the cognitive verbs like :know, realize, recognize...etc.
5. Non-factive presupposition :on the contrary of the factive ,this type is distinguished by having non-factive verbs like "dream, imagine, think,...etc.
6. Counter-factual presupposition : this type is identified by having if clause.

### 6.3 Metarepresentation (M)

Allott(2010:124) in his book "Key Terms in Pragmatics" regards M as one of the main concepts in pragmatics because of its relevance to GM . He defines it as : " a representation of a representation" .Viz , what is said contains two representations , one of them is explicit which hints to the implicit one which is intended to be conveyed. This can be illustrated in this sentence :3) the pen is learners' sword .The sentence by itself is a representation that implicates another one which is the intended one . That means, the speaker metarepresents the importance of knowledge for learner by using metaphor.

Sperber, states that "*Reviewing past and present literature on metarepresentations would be a formidable task. ...because work on metarepresentations has been of particular importance in : primate cognition, psychology, philosophy of Consciousness, and linguistic semantics and pragmatics.*"(Sperber , 2000:4)

Consequently, the researcher tries to expose only the modal that is related to the study which is Noh's modal of M . Ju Noh (1998:101-102) divides M into interpretive and metalinguistic. The interpretive use of M represents an implied idea , feeling, or an utterance that differs from what is presented. To large extend it is embodied by impicture, metaphor, rhetorical question, irony, metaphor and many devices in which what is represented differs from what is intended .The other type of M is metalinguistic which is identified by the linguistic resemblance between two representations . Ju Noh (2000:82) states that the metalinguistic use of M language can be illustrated in quotation and non-quotation utterances .To start with quotation utterances, Ju Noh divides the quotation into many types including direct and indirect.

1.Direct quotation represents a metalinguistic use of M devices that is used for the sake of metarepresenting "*an utterance or thought in virtue of shared formal properties*" ( Ju Noh , 2000:82). This can be illustrated in : 4)She calls himself "the magnificent painter". The speaker metarepresents another person's statement by using direct quotation.

2. Indirect quotation is the other kind of quotational utterance or what is also called reported speech by which people metarepresent each other thoughts, utterances, belief...etc. This kind is identified by its "*shared content between two representations* " (Ju Noh ,2000:82).

Ju Noh, (2000:91) sets the second use of M is illustrated in non-quotation utterance which is divided into irony and echoic utterance. He states that the echoic utterance is repeating a part or the whole of the speaker's utterance for the sake of metarepresenting an agreement, refuse , specific idea or belief which can be detected from the context as in:

6)A: You know ,the party was fabulous.

B: The party was fabulous .

Instead of saying yes , I agree or any other statement to represent the agreement clearly ,the participant repeats the same sentence which represents an echoic metarepresentation of his/her agreement about what has been said (Ju Noh, 2000:91).

Ju Noh, (2000:94) reveals that although irony is considered to be a type of interpretive use of M because the addressee needs to seek the shared implicit properties between two representations in order to reach the speaker's intention, yet it can be regarded as a metalinguistic use of M in one case which is repeating the same sentence that is said by the speaker ironically (sarcastically) as in:

7)"Peter: It's a lovely day for a picnic."

"[They go for a picnic and it rains.]"

"Mary: (sarcastically) It's a lovely day for a picnic, indeed".

Adopted from (Spreber and Wilson 1986/1995: 239) in (Ju Noh ,2000:95)

Gibbs (n.d:392) raises a significant question which is what gets the addressee to infer the metarepresentational meaning ? He states that principles of relevance play an important role in helping the addressee to infer the meaning. Allot(2010:166) mentions the two principles of relevance theory are cognitive and communicative. The first one indicates addressees' processing of the information by minimizing the irrelevant meaning and maximizing the related one . Communicative principle is the second one in which the addressee tries to seek the optimal relevance which is the closest interpreted meaning that corresponds the context (Allot ,2010:166).

#### **6.4 Speech Act**

Huang (2007:93) states that speech act is a set of actions performed via utterances. He reveals the main founder of this theory is a Philosopher at Oxford university whose name J. L. Austin .He presents this theory in a set of lectures in Oxford University during 1952-54. Later on , these lectures are published as a book entitled "How To Do Things with Words" in 1962. This theory is refrained and develop by Austin's student John R. Searle after his teacher's death . Yule (1995,53-55) he summarizes Searle's classification of illocutionary act into five classes as the following:

1. Representative: a type in which the speaker tells things that represent the actual world such as speech act of stating, concluding or asserting. For example :12)" Chomsky didn't write about the peanuts" (Yule ,1995:53).
2. Declaration: a type in which the performed speech act changes the state of the world. For example: 13) Now , you are free.
3. Expressive: a type of illocutionary force that indicates the speaker's psychological state and feeling towards propositions like happiness, sorrow, joy , like, dislike...etc. For example: 14) Sorry about your father.
4. Commissive: in this type the speaker commits his/herself to preform something in the future such as pledge, guarantee, agreement, promise...etc. For example: 15) I will buy you a new phone if you pass the exam.
5. Directive : a type in which the speaker commits the addressee to perform something such as a request , advice, suggestion ...etc. For example : would you lend me you phone a minute please?

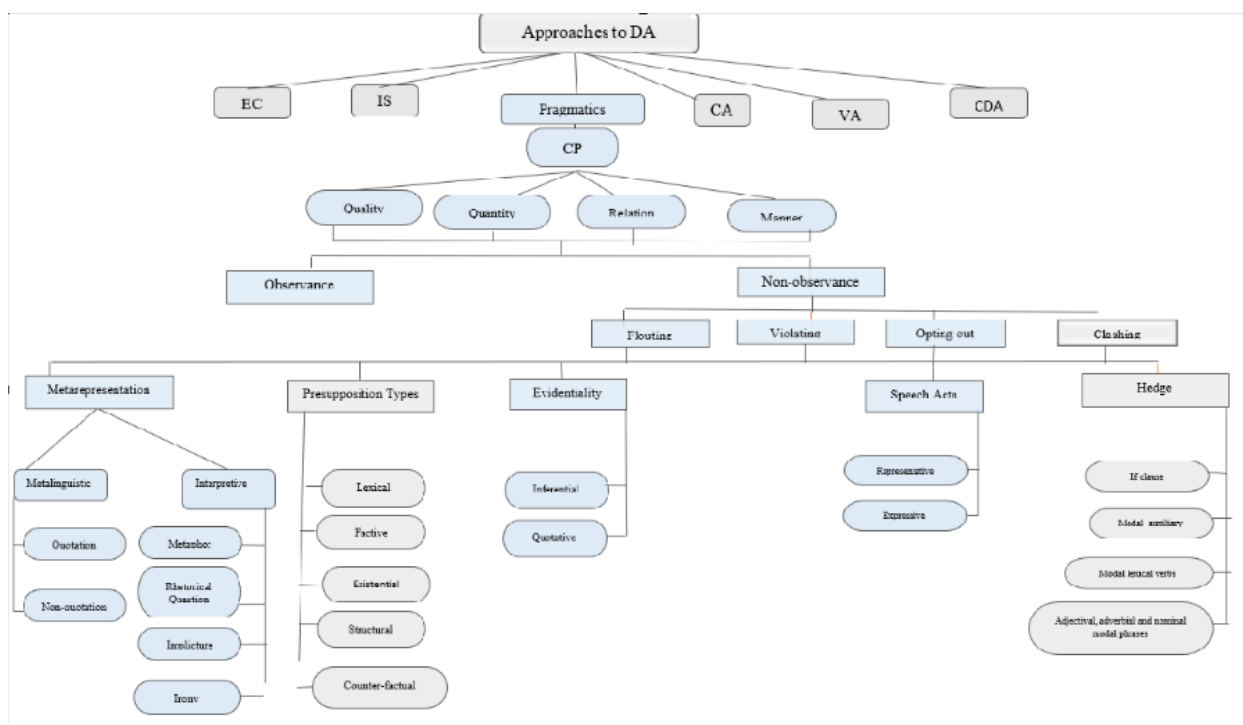
#### **6.5 Evidentiality**

Alexandra (2004:4) defines evidentiality as a linguistic expression that is used by the speaker for the sake of indicating the truthfulness and validity of the presented utterance. Besides, Alexandra (2018:6) in "Oxford Handbook of Evidentiality " reveals that evidentiality is a statement that includes "facts and circumstances" that manifest the reliability of the statement or the existence of an object.

Furthermore, Alexandra (2004:2017) states that evidentiality is a linguistic concept inverts the source from which the speaker gets the information. Alexandra (2004:63-64) presents a system of information sources that speaker uses for the sake of demonstrating evidentiality as the following:

1. Perceptual Evidential which is considered to be a direct evidence that indicates the source of the information comes from speaker's perception. What is meant by perception here is sensory sources , for example:" I see, we hear ,..etc" (Zhongyi Xu, 2022:4) and (Zhongyi Xu , 2015:203).

2. Inferential Evidential : in that kind the source of speaker's utterance is mental interpretation and logical reasoning as in " mental source" like: obviously, it seems, it was apparent that ...etc." (Zhongyi Xu, 2022:4). He adds that inferential evidential gives an indication that the information is inferred basing on specific facts , reports , or circumstances( Zhongyi Xu ,2015:202).
3. Assumed Evidential: Zhongyi Xu (2022:4) declares that assumed evidential means that the speaker presented utterance bases on his / her previous knowledge about the topic as in (I know , I believe, ...etc).
4. Quotative Evidential: in that kind the speaker cites specific statement that demonstrates the source of his utterance ( Alexandra 2004 :74).
5. Hearsary Evidential : this kind is regarded as an indirect evidence because what is said is reported from others .Alexandra (2004:64) defines it as a reported statement that is specifying the indication of its source as in " it is said that , some students young that ...etc".



#### 4.1 Data Collection and Description

The data is represented by five extracts that are taken from four political interview with Noam Chomsky(NC) by different interviewers . They are carefully collected with specific criteria from his official website of his personal archive ( see appendix -1- ). Basically, the chosen data represents actual issues that are discussed by different interviewers with NC trying to take benefit from his political view . Each extract represents specific question that is raised by the interviewer about different political issues that are detected carefully by the researcher before going deeply in analyzing the data .Every extract includes a simplified explanation of its context under what is called "the general context" in addition to its analysis .General utterance, the data is characterized with many features that can be epitomized in Table (1) as the following:

The Contextual Factors	Noam Chomsky's Interviews
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Setting and Scene	The selected data are online political interviews with NC that are taken from NC personal archive .Hence ,the place is his accommodation place which is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S. The researcher elects the interviews that occur at ,2022, 2021, ,2019, ,2011.
Participants	The participants are NC and the interviewers of the thirteen interview that tare chosen by the researcher which are : Kelly Candaele, Amanda Mars, Rory Carroll, Mehdi Hasan,
End (aim)	In most times , when difficult pandemics and political circumstance comes into the world in general or any country , media professionals make interviews with wise and neutral personalities like NC to get befit of their views and vision to exceed these times.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the data is not so concrete, because there are specific questions that are prepared by the interviewer about specific topic that NC is acquainted of . Generally, since they are online interview , there are no commercial breaks and the times of the interviews doesn't go behind 90 minutes.
Key	Political discourse, current circumstances, serious issues.
Instrumentalities	The data is political discourse that verbally spoken and transcript.
Norm	There is no direct and strict norms between the interviewer and NC .Only the interviewers present the questions and NC starts presenting his criticism and answer.
Genre	Political discourse

Table (1) :Data Description Based on Hymes' 1974 Model

#### 4.2 Methods of Analysis

Mixed methodology is used by the researcher while analyzing the selected data. Qualitative approach is utilized for the sake of finding answers for questions like how, why and what .As what is mentioned earlier , Schiffrin sets seven approached to DA , the researcher opines to use pragmatics because of its strong association with the concept of the study which is non-observance of GM .

Quantitative approach is used to support the qualitative one .The researcher uses mathematical calculations and statistical means for the sake of detecting results of analysis by employing the following percentage equation :

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of times in which each phenomenon or strategy is used} \times 100}{\text{The whole number of the strategy or the phenomenon}}$$

#### 4.3 Data Analysis

##### Extract-1-

**Rory Carroll:** And what would this case then tell us about the independence of the judiciary in Venezuela? Is there independence of judiciary here or does the executive control it?

**Noam Chomsky:** You would know better than I do. I can only cast suspicions. I haven't investigated it closely. My suspicion is that the judiciary is not as independent as it frshould be. We may compare it to Colombia next door. Colombia's human rights record is incomparably worse. The judges in the constitutional court have been investigating cases of corruption, crimes at the highest level, and they have been intimidated. They have received death threats, and they have to have bodyguards and so on. And apparently that's continuing under [President José Manuel] Santos.

##### The Analysis

1.The General Context

This extract belongs to an interview with NC occurs at the 4<sup>th</sup> of July , 2011. The addressee is Rory Carroll who is the interviewer .The speaker is NC . The core of this extract is an attempting by Rory Carroll to get NC'S view about independence of judgment in Venezuela from politics.

2. Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

It seems that NC doesn't have an adequate knowledge about the independence of judgment in Venezuela from politics .At the same time, he tries to be cooperative. Viz, he faces a clash between being honest, relevant and being informative .That means the clash occurs between quality, relevance and quantity maxims. So, he observes the quantity, but fails to observe quality and relevance maxim.

3.Hedging

Hedging can be embodied by the use of the modal auxiliary verb 'may' in "we may compare it to Colombia next door". Additionally, the use of the adverb "apparently" leaves an impression that what is said relies on NC'S version of what happens without certain evidence.

4.Presupposition

NC presupposes that Rory Carroll (the interviewer) knows more than him about the judiciary in Venezuela since he is Venezuelan. This presupposition is triggered by the factive verb 'know' in: "You would know better than I do".

5.Evidentiality

Inferential evidential is identified in this extract by the adverb "apparently" which indicates that the source of the utterance is a personal inferences from the surround circumstances.

6 . Speech Acts

NC's criticism of the Venezuelan government is a result of his use to the expressive speech act for the sake of criticizing the Venezuelan president and his government.

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing between quality, relevance and quantity			
Hedging	Presupposition	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Modal auxiliary verb 2.Adverb	Factive	Expressive	Inferential

Table(2): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -1-

**Extract-2-**

**Amanda Mars** :Has the Biden administration been more progressive than you expected?

**Noam Chomsky**: Well, I didn't expect much, frankly, but the domestic programs have been better than I expected. Actually, to a large extent, they were designed by Bernie Sanders, representing the more progressive wing of the base of the Democratic party. He has an important position as a director in the department of the budget that sets up the programs. The major Biden program [Build Back Better], the one that's being thought about right now, was initiated by Sanders.



## The Analysis

### 1.The General Context

This extract belongs to an interview with NC occurs at 25<sup>th</sup> of January, 2022. The addressee is Amanda Mars who is the interviewer . In this extract, the interviewer seeks whether Biden's administration is progressive more or less than NC's anticipation.

### 2.Non-observance Strategy

#### 2.1 Flouting

NC flouts manner and relevance maxims for the sake of evaluating Biden's administration in such a sarcastic way in which he underestimates Biden. In other words , by saying "Well, I didn't expect much, frankly ..." , he implies that he doesn't see Biden such a qualified president that he anticipates a lots from him . Additionally, he scorns Biden by revealing that the only good thing that he doesn't anticipate it to be done in Biden's administration is a domestic programs which is set by Sanders whom NC sees a qualified person to be a president.

### 3.Hedging

NC uses the adverbs "actually and frankly" for the sake of hedging his view and making it seems to be less imposed.

### 4.Presupposition

It is presupposed that NC doesn't anticipate Biden to be able to manage the county .This presupposition is triggered by the factive verb "expect" .Add to that , it is presupposed that the domestic program doesn't do good before Biden's being president and becomes good after his being president which he doesn't anticipate. This presupposition is identified lexically in "but the domestic programs have been better than I expected".

### 5.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is identified implicature. NC metarepresents the idea that he doesn't see Biden such a professional president that he anticipated him to do a lot .

### 6.Speech Acts

Expressive speech act is used by NC for the sake of criticizing Biden's administration. In other words, he criticizes Biden by revealing that he doesn't see him such a professional and qualified person that can manage the country successfully .

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting relevance and manner maxims			
Hedging	Presupposition	Speech Acts	Metarepresentation
Adverb	Lexical Factive	Expressive	Interpretive: implicature

Table(3): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -2-

### **Extract-3-**

**Kelly Candaele** :Jeff Bezos, the owner of Amazon, says he is in favor of Black Lives matter, LGBTQ rights, women's rights. Yet the one progressive cause he will not support is the right to have a union in any of his workplaces.

**Noam Chomsky** :If you want to know about his attitude towards women, take a look at an Amazon warehouse. Working conditions are horrendous. If you want to see his attitudes towards working people, take a look at the people who do deliveries. His system is carefully constructed so that the drivers delivering goods are not his employees. They are run by small companies that contract to Amazon, which means that they can have horrible wages and surveillance to make sure that drivers race as fast as possible to where they are going. And Jeff Bezos can say, "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employees." Bezos opposes unions because they are the one way in which workers can defend themselves from predators like Jeff Bezos.

## **The Analysis**

### 1.The General Context

This extract is about Jeff Bezos who is one of the richest American political men. He runs Amazon which is a huge electrical web company for advertising and web services . NC wants to reveal the main reason behind Bezos's rejection to the governmental decision of workers union which is his bad treatment to his employees.

### 2. Non-observance

#### 2.1 Flouting

NC flouts the maxim of manner by presenting a really ambiguous answer which can't be understood without going behind what is literally said. The interviewer mentions some of Jeff Bezos 's good contributions , but he is wondered about the reason behind rejecting the support of workers union. NC flouts the maxim of manner in that he implies his answer indirectly by correcting the interviewer's vision about Jeff Bezos before providing him the reasons behind his rejection .

#### 3.Hedging

NC expose what Jeff Bezos's bad deeds in such a different way that he makes his opinion seems to be flexible .Viz, he wants the addressee by himself seeks the fact of what is said. He uses "if clause" for the sake of mitigating his view and make it more acceptable when he says " if you want to know about his attitude towards women, take a look at an Amazon warehouse...deliveries."

### 4.Presupposition

It's presupposed that Jeff Bezos has specific attitudes toward his employees in general and specially women workers. This presupposition is trigged by "if clause" .Also, it's assumed that Jeff Bezos has specific system that helps him in controlling his employees. This presupposition is trigged by utilizing the positive construction as in: " his system is carefully constructed so that the..."

### 5.Metarepresentation

#### 5.1Interpretive

Interpretive use M is illustrated by using metaphor. NC metarepresents the harshness of Jeff Bezos by making an implied comparison between him and predators. Intentionally, he uses the word "predators" to refer to Jeff Bezos because of his bad treatment with people lower than him specifically his worker and that is the main reason behind his refusal of the government's decision of making a workers union.

#### 5.2Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic use of M is founded in NC intentional use the direct quotation to convey Jeff Bezos's utterance when set of his employees complain his bad treatment and says : "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employee." NC metaarepresents Jeff Bezos's denial of his employee by using the direct quotation.

6.Speech Acts

Speech act of telling is used when NC tells the interviewer the bad treatment that employees face from Jeff. Also, representative speech act is embodied in NC's reasoning that Jeff voices against any union to take employees' rights because he treats his employees harshly.

7.Evidentiality

Quotational evidential is illustrated when NC evokes a statement that is said by Jeff as an indication about the source of his utterance. This is seen when he says "And Jeff Bezos can say, "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employees.

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting of manner				
Hedging	Presupposition	Metarepresentation	Speech Act	Evidentiality
1.If clause	1.counter-factul 2.Existential	1.Interpretive: Implicature 2.metalinguistic:Quotational	Representative	Quotational

Table(4): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -3-

**Extract-4-**

**Mehdi Hasan:** Of course, of course, even Joe Biden, what's your view of Joe Biden?

**Noam Chomsky:** (laughs) You know, he's a kind of a mild Obama. Nothing very special. I suspect in a debate with Trump, I think he'd probably be overwhelmed just by the showmanship and the deceit and the lies, but he'd certainly be better candidate than Trump

**The Analysis**

1.The General Context

This interview occurs at the 31<sup>st</sup> of October , 2019. NC is interviewed by Mehdi Hasan . In this extract the interviewer wants to reveal NC's view about Joe Biden.

2.Non-observance

2.1Flouting

NC flouts the relevance maxim when he mentions Obama instead of giving his view about Biden .Add to that , the maxim of manner is flouted by presenting an ambiguous answer.

3.Hedging

Hedge is identified by using the modal lexical verbs " suspect " and "think" and the adverb "probably" for the sake of mitigating the FTA.

4.Presupposition

It is presupposed that the interviewer knows Obama and Biden .Besides of his acquaintance of specific shared features between them. This presupposition is trigged by the factive verb "know".

5.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is embodied by irony. NC presents his view in such an ironic manner that makes the judgment becomes stronger, but less imposed .Impliedly , he wants to refer to the main supporter of Biden who is Barak Obama .

6.Speech Acts

Expressive speech act is used by NC in this extract . He utilizes speech act of criticizing when evaluating Biden.

7.Evidentiality

The inferential evidential is identified by the verbs "suspect and think" to give an induction that the that what is said is his personal inferences.

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting manner and relevance				
Hedging	Presupposition	Metarepresentation	Speech Act	Evidentiality
1.Modal lexical verbs	Factive	Interpretive: Irony	Expressive	Inferential
2.The adverbs				

Table(5):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract-4-

**Extract-5-**

**Mehdi Hasan:** So why do you think he calls himself a socialist given it's not going to help him with the electorate? Why do you think he describes himself as a socialist then?

**Noam Chomsky:** Well, you know, what does socialism mean these days? Socialism means the New Deal. In the United States, you don't call it socialism because socialism is a curse word. We're a very business-run society.

**The Analysis**

1.The General Context

In this extract , the interviewer wants to know NC'S view about Bernie Sanders's( the political candidate for the US presidency ) being a socialist or not .

2.Non-observance Strategy

2.1 Violating

NC knows that the ward socialist is misunderstood by his society , so he tries to get rid of saying that Bernie Sanders is a socialist . Consequently, he explains what is meant by the ward socialist instead of saying whether Bernie Sanders is so. Hence , he violates the relevance maxim.

3. Presupposition

NC presupposes that there is another meaning for the ward socialist which is in fact on the contrary of its actual meaning .This presupposition is identified by "what does socialism mean these days? " Consequently, the structural presupposition is utilized.

4.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is embodied by metaphor and rhetorical question. Metaphor is seen when NC says "socialism is a curse word". Despite of the fact that literarily this word doesn't seem to be a curse ward, yet NC regard it so . Besides , interpretive use of M is illustrated in "Well, you know, what does socialism mean these days? ".NC doesn't asks the interviewer to find the answer . Actually, he wants to attract the attention towards the other meaning of this term "socialism".

5.Speech Acts

Speech act of reasoning is illustrated when NC justifies the reason behind his unwilling to use the words "socialism " because of people's misunderstanding to this word .

Non-observance Strategy : Violating relevance maxim		
Presupposition	Metarepresentation	Speech Act
Structural.	Interpretive : metaphor and rhetorical question	Representative

Table(6): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -5-

### 7.Finding and Discussion

As what is counted in Table(7)and Table (8) and illustrated in Figure (2) , the most frequently non-observance strategy that NC uses is flouting .It is used five times which equates5.5% .The second rank is given to clashing that is used three times which equates 33.3%. Violating receives that third rank .It is used one time which equates 11.1%. On the other hand , opting does not used by NC in the selected data.

Flouting			Violating			Clashing		
Maxims	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims	Fr.	Pr.
Quality	0	0%	Quality	0	0%	Quality	1	33.3%
Quantity	0	0%	Quantity	0	0%	Quantity	1	33.3%
Relevance	2	40%	Relevance	1	100%	Relevance	1	33.3%
Manner	3	60%	Manner	0	0%	Manner	0	0%
Total	5	100%		1	100%		3	99.9%

Table(7):Results of Non-observance of GM in NC political Interviews

Table(9) and Figure (3) make it clear that the most frequently used phenomenon is presupposition .It amount 25.9% . Besides, M , and hedging receive the second rank . They equate 22.2%. On the other hand, speech act

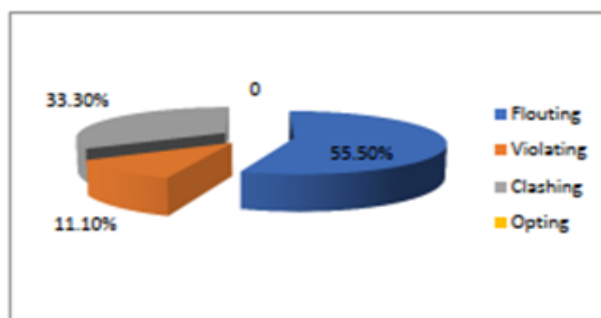


Figure (2):Chi Square of the dominant

Non-observance Strategies	Fr.	Pr.
Flouting	5	55.5%
Clashing	3	33.3%
Violating	1	11.1%
Opting	0	0
Total	9	99.9%

Table (8):Test of the dominant strategy

amounts 18.5% and evidentiality is about 11.1%. Hence, they represent the lowest phenomena the NC produces while not observing GM.

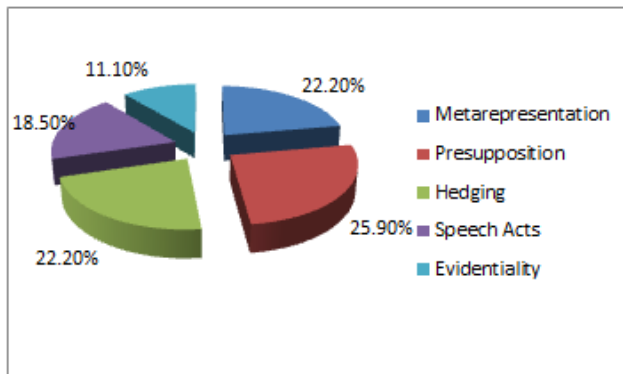


Figure (2): Chi Chart of the dominant Phenomena

The Phenomena	Fr.	Pr.
Metarepresentation	6	22.2%
Hedging	6	22.2%
Presupposition	7	25.9
Speech acts	5	18.5
Evidentiality	3	11.1
Total	27	99.9

Table (9): Test of the dominant Phenomena

## Conclusions

This study presents a concise framework in which the possible approaches of doing DA are exposed. The researcher opines to use pragmatics specifically Grice's theory of the CP and non-observance of the conversational maxims. Accordingly, the researcher detects five phenomena result because of not observing GM which are: M, presupposition, hedging, speech act and evidentiality. Moreover, the most frequently non-observance strategy that NC use is investigated.

Four political interviews with NC are chosen. These interviews are done by Rory Carroll in 2011, Kelly Candaele in 2021, Amanda Mars in 2022, and Mehdi Hasan in 2019. The researcher opines electing five extracts from these four interviews and analyzes them basing on an eclectic model (see Figure 1) and quantitatively relying on statistical analysis. Accordingly, the researcher gets the following conclusions:

1. According to what is counted in (Table 8) and illustrated in (Figure 2), the dominant non-observance strategy that NC uses is flouting. It amounts 55.5%. Viz, the most frequently non-observance strategy that NC used to produce various phenomena is flouting.
2. Five phenomena results because of not observing GM in the selected data. They are: M, hedging, presupposition, evidentiality and speech acts.
3. Based on (Table 9) and (Figure 3), the most frequently used phenomena are: presupposition, hedging, and M. Presupposition amounts 25.9%, while hedging and M equates 22.2%. That gives an indication to how flexibly NC presents his view in order not to be so imposed or too direct.

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