

**VIOLATIONS OF MAXIMS IN PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S
INTERVIEW ON HBO**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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VIOLATIONS OF MAXIMS IN PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP'S INTERVIEW ON HBO

THESIS

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MALANG

2021

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I declare that the thesis entitled “**Violations of Maxims in President Donald Trump’s Interview on HBO**” is the original work. I had listed some materials that have been written or published before as references and listed them in the bibliography. If a similar objection or claim is found, I am the only person responsible for it.

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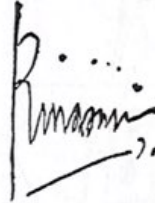
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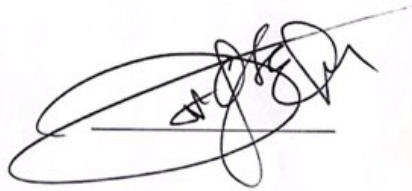
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MOTTO

“Start where you are, use what you have, and do what you can”

-Arthur Ashe-

DEDICATION

This is my thesis written proudly dedicated to

My beloved Parents,

Ayahanda Budiyono and *Ibunda* Sumiyati

and my siblings,

Eka Novie Budiyati and Putri Ayu Noor Baiti

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First of all, I thank Allah (the God) for His mercies and blessing to finish this university study. Secondly, I gave millions of thanks to my parents, who have motivated me and helped me choose the right way for everything I faced difficulties. Also, prayers and supports were given to me in everything I did until I finished my university degree. Then, I wanted to say big thanks for educated, directed and prayed for all the twists and turns in my life and my siblings.

Besides, I thank all of my teachers who have taught me to have this much knowledge, especially for my lecturer in English literature, which gave me many learnings and motivation to finish my education study at this university.

Last, I thank all of my friends who have supported, accompanied, and entertained me when doing this thesis project. Everything I do was difficult in my life as a student at university, especially for my friends in the dorm, friends of organization in Simfoni Fm, friends in English literature, and friends of alumni Islamic Boarding School. Hopefully, this acknowledgment can remember the honesty, support, and prayers that I got from my beloved teachers and friends.

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Dwi Khusnul Qhotimah

ABSTRACT

Qhotimah, Dwi Khusnul. (2021) *Violations of Maxims in President Donald Trump's Interview on HBO*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Key Words : Cooperative Principle, Grice's theory, Violations of Maxims.

The cooperative principle is the communication rule obtained by the speaker and the listener to provide the good of conversation. Sometimes, the speaker or interlocutor violated the maxims in an interview because they have not uttered the sentences well. In addition, they violated four maxims based on Grice's (1975) theory in cooperative principle. It is the maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner. Furthermore, the researcher focused on analyzing the violations of maxims that occurred on President Trump's utterances during an interview with Jonathan Swan on the HBO television network.

The researcher used qualitative description to analyze the utterances of President Trump in his conversation. The researcher formulated the research problem in what types President Trump violated the maxims during an interview with Jonathan and why he violated the maxims by providing the lie in his utterances during an interview on HBO. The data was collected by transcribed from the oral data into written data. After collecting the data and finding many types of violations of the maxims, the researcher began to categorize why the speaker violated the maxims by provided a lie based on the book of Christoffersen (2005).

Meanwhile, the researcher found the results of this analysis. The data finding was analyzed and categorized with the results that President Donald Trump violated the four maxims in the 107 types of maxims. It consisted of the 35 types of maxims quantity, 21 types of maxims quality, 34 types of maxims relevance, and 17 types of maxims manner. It concluded that the most dominant President Trump violated the maxims is the type of quantity, and the less dominant is the type of manner. Besides the result above, President Trump founded on lying about four times during his interview, with his reasons in every lies that uttered by President Trump. At least, his dominant reasons for a lie were to make the true-false sentences, meaning here is to make the good words that believed a lie in the future.

At least, with this analysis, the researcher found the weakness of this research. The author did not analyze the violation of maxims on Jonathan's side, but only by the side of President Trump's utterances. Then, the next researcher can continue this research by analyzing both objects from the side of President Trump and also from Jonathan Swan.

مستخلص البحث

دوي حسن الخاتمة. 2021. تحليل أنواع انتهاكات الأقوال المأثورة في خطاب الرئيس دونالد ترامب عند مقابلة على قناة HBO. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية أدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولان مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرف : الدكتور أغوس إيكو جهيونو الماجستير.
الكلمات الرئيسية : مبدأ التعاون ، نظرية جريس ، انتهاك مكسيم تيوري

مبدأ التعاون قاعدة في الاتصال يقوم بها المتحدث والمستمع لتوفير محادثة جيدة. وفي الوقت نفسه ، عندما يفهم المستمعون معنى كلام المتحدث ، فيمكن القول إنهم يعملون معًا في التواصل. في بعض الأحيان ، ينتهك المتحدث أو المحاور نوع الحكمة في المحادثة لأنهم لا ينطقون الجملة بشكل جيد. ثم هناك انتهاك للمبادئ الأربعة القائمة على نظرية جريس (1975) في مبدأ التعاون. هذه هي مبادئ الكمية والجودة والملاءمة والأسلوب. من هذه الخلفية يمكن القول أن الباحثة تركز على تحليل أنواع الانتهاكات الحاكمة التي حدثت في تصريحات الرئيس دونالد ترامب خلال مقابلة مع جوناثان سوان حول AXIOS على شبكة HBO التلفزيونية.

يستخدم الباحثة أوصافاً نوعية لتحليل أقوال الرئيس دونالد ترامب. بعد ذلك ، يقوم الباحثة بصياغة المشكلة حول أنواع الأقوال المأثورة التي انتهكها الرئيس ترامب خلال مقابلة مع جوناثان ، ولماذا انتهك هذه الأنواع من الأقوال من خلال قول كذبة خلال مقابلة على قناة HBO. تم جمع هذه البيانات عن طريق النسخ كلمة بكلمة لتحويل البيانات الشفوية إلى بيانات مكتوبة وبدأ تحليلها وفقاً لنظرية جريس (1975) حول الأنواع الأربعة من القواعد. بعد جمع نتائج البيانات الأولى ، بدأت الباحثة في تصنيف نتائج تحليل البيانات حول أسباب كذب المتحدث بانتهاك نوع المقولة المبنية على كتاب كريستوفر سن (2005).

و مع ذلك ، وجد الباحثة نتائج هذا التحليل. تبين أن الرئيس دونالد ترامب خالف القواعد الأربعة في مجموع 107 ، وهي قواعد الجودة والكمية والملاءمة والأسلوب. وهو يتألف من 35 نوعاً من الحد الأقصى للكمية ، و 21 نوعاً من الحد الأقصى للجودة ، و 34 نوعاً من الحد الأقصى من الملاءمة ، و 17 نوعاً من الحد الأقصى للأسلوب. أيضاً ، استنتج أن الانتهاك الأكثر شيوعاً للرئيس ترامب هو مبدأ الكمية ، والأقل هيمنة هو نوع مبدأ الأسلوب. بصرف النظر عن ذلك ، تم اكتشاف كذبة ارتكبها الرئيس دونالد ترامب أربع مرات مع أسبابها الخاصة. في النهاية ، تبين أن السبب الأكثر شيوعاً هو أن الرئيس دونالد ترامب ألقى خطاباً جيداً ولكن يمكن تصديق أنه كذبة في المستقبل.

وأخيراً وجد الباحثة نقطة ضعف في هذا التحليل. أن الباحثة لا تحلل مخالفة القواعد من جانب جوناثان ، ولكن فقط من جانب كلام الرئيس دونالد ترامب. ثم

لمزيد من الباحة ، يمكنها مواصلة هذا البحث من خلال تحليل الكائنات من جانب الرئيس دونالد ترامب وجوناثان سوان.

ABSTRAK

Qhotimah, Dwi Khusnul. 2021. Analisa Jenis Pelanggaran Maxims Pada Ujaran President Donald Trump Ketika Berinterview di HBO. Skripsi, Fakultas Humaniora. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Prinsip Kerja Sama, Teori Grice, Pelanggaran Maxim.

Prinsip kerja sama merupakan aturan dalam berkomunikasi yang dilakukan oleh pembicara juga pendengar untuk memberikan sebuah percakapan yang baik. Sementara itu, ketika pendengar mendapatkan maksud dari sebuah ujaran seorang pembicara, maka mereka dapat dikatakan saling bekerja sama dalam berkomunikasi. Terkadang, pembicara atau lawan bicara melanggar jenis maksim dalam sebuah percakapan karena mereka tidak mengujarkannya dengan baik. Kemudian terjadilah jenis pelanggaran terhadap empat maksim yang berdasarkan teori Grice (1975) dalam prinsip kerja sama. Ini adalah maksim quantity, quality, relevance, dan manner. Dari latar belakang tersebut, dapat dikatakan bahwa peneliti fokus pada analisis jenis pelanggaran maksim yang terjadi pada ujarannya Presiden Donald Trump saat melakukan wawancara dengan Jonathan Swan tentang AXIOS di jaringan televisi HBO.

Peneliti menggunakan deskripsi kualitatif untuk menganalisis ujaran Presiden Donald Trump. Kemudian, peneliti merumuskan masalahnya pada jenis-jenis maksim apa saja yang dilanggar oleh Presiden Trump saat melakukan wawancara dengan Jonathan, dan mengapa dia melanggar jenis maksim dengan memberikan sebuah kebohongan saat melakukan wawancara di HBO. Data ini dikumpulkan dengan cara menyalin kata demi kata untuk merubah data lisan menjadi data tertulis dan mulai dianalisis sesuai dengan theory Grice (1975) pada ke empat jenis maksim. Setelah hasil data pertama terkumpul, peneliti mulai mengkategorikan hasil analisis data tersebut pada alasan mengapa pembicara melakukan kebohongan dengan cara melanggar jenis maksim tersebut yang berdasarkan pada buku Christoffersen (2005).

Sementara itu, peneliti menemukan hasil dari analisis ini. Ditemukannya bahwa Presiden Donald Trump melanggar ke empat jenis maksim dalam jumlah 107, yaitu maksim quality, quantity, relevance, dan manner. Terdiri dari 35 jenis maksim quantity, 21 jenis maksim quality, 34 jenis maksim relevance, dan 17 jenis maksim manner. Juga, disimpulkan bahwa Presiden Trump yang paling dominan melanggar adalah jenis maksim kuantitas, dan yang paling kurang dominan adalah jenis maksim manner. Selain daripada itu, ditemukannya sebuah kebohongan yang dilakukan oleh president Donald Trump sebanyak empat kali dengan alasannya masing-masing. Pada akhirnya, ditemukan sebuah alasan yang paling dominan bahwa President Donald Trump membuat ujaran yang baik namun dapat diyakini bahwa itu merupakan kebohongan di masa depan.

Terakhir, peneliti menemukan kelemahan pada analisis ini. Bahwa peneliti tidak menganalisis pelanggaran maksim dari sisi Jonathan, tetapi hanya dari sisi ujaran Presiden Donald Trump. Kemudian untuk peneliti selanjutnya dapat melanjutkan penelitian ini dengan menganalisis kedua objek dari sisi Presiden Donald Trump juga Jonathan Swan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter begins with the description of the background of the study, the problem of study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, previous study, research designed, and others. This research outline will be discussed in the following chapter with their sections on how to analyze this study.

A. Background of the Study

When the speaker giving information or questions, it must be clear and understandable for the interlocutors. Besides, both speakers and the listeners must follow the rules of communication effectively, made mutual contributions to achieve a good discussion. It means here is to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation of meaning (Dimmick, 2017). In the book, Yule (1996) said, "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" (Grice, 1975: 45). However, it took a contribution from each participant to manage the principles of conversation. For example, both gave the information needed, answered all questions appropriately, and asked questions about the topic. Then, they were not accepted and provided unclear or excessive information, but they must be honest in their words, relevant, and precise.

Therefore, to make the conversations effective, the speaker and listener must deliver the messages. It included providing the best utterances to make the listener understand, so this situation was called a cooperative principle. The cooperative principle is the exchanges' rules to gain excellent language between the speaker and the hearer by four maxims. Paul Grice conceived the focuses of collaboration. These four maxims, also commonly referred to as "Gricean Maxims" (Yule, 2010: 147), are maxims of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance. The explanation of maxims quantity is to give the information as informative, not too little or too much. The maxims of quality are when the speaker's utterances in truthful, factual, fair, and sincere. Also must be reported in real and believable. It assumed that not saying is false or lacked evidence. Maxims of the relationship occurred when the speaker thought in relevant to the topic has been said before. When the speaker's utterance is brief and orderly, the maxims avoid vagueness and an ambiguous sentence (Cutting,

2008: 34- 35). Accordingly, to give or get good information in the conversation, the speaker or the interlocutor must interact well and follow the cooperative principle's rule.

Moreover, between the speaker and the hearer was founded in misunderstanding because their utterances implicate meaning. The implicature is an implied meaning of a speaker's utterances or an inferred message. It explained that the purposes of messages were not delivered well. The conversations called in a good of achievement if the three components were used during communication. Lubis (2015) said three essential components were needed when communicating: speaker, listener, and message. It meant that the speaker's information was understood and comprehended by the listener.

Sometimes, the people had not followed the maxims when they communicated because they failed to fulfill the maxims of conversation. Grice's theory discussed flouting and violating the maxims that are limitations in the conversations. Thus, there are differences between the flouting and violating maxims which many people did not understand well. When the speaker has not followed the maxims, and the hearer still appreciated the implied meaning, it called in flouting the maxims (Cutting, 2008: 36). Grundy (2000: 78) said that the flouting maxim is a violation that the speaker committed, but the listener can still draw conclusions from the speaker's speech. The aim is to restore the implicature that occurred. Zebua and friends (2017: 104) said that the flouting of maxims could be found in tautology, metaphor, irony, understatement, and overstatement.

In addition, when the conversation's participants abandon using the maxims, the hearer assumed that the speaker's words implied meaning. However, this situation is called a violation of maxims because the speaker lets them know several meaning words in the utterances. Moreover, the violation maxims occurred with the people who provided the information or answered the questions with insincere, irrelevant, or ambiguous language. According to Cutting (2002), violation of maxims happened when the speaker defrauded the hearer. Again, when the speaker in conversations intentionally tried to create the hearer in confusion and was not comprehend with particular purposes (Mangilaya II, 2020). Then, the listener misrepresented that they are in cooperating with conversations. At least, Grice proposed that the conversation observed in every word until sentences. Thus, to respect the authenticity, amount, relevance, and virtual communications in many cases.

The violation of maxims happened in a spoken or verbal situation. It can be found in written form, such as novels, short stories, and comics. Also, as well as occurred in oral situations, like an interview, debating, or national and political conversation. Several studies finished analyzing on violation of maxims in any context. In religion, literature, humor, interview, and jokes, all of them happened in oral or written analysis (Ayasreh & Razali, 2018).

Meanwhile, This research would be interested in the readers because this study analyzed in violation of maxims based on Grice's theory and represented the people who performed their utterances in general, not fulfilling the maxims completely when expressing utterances. The speakers in most violated the maxims because they wanted to make the hearer has not known the truth and only understand the surface meaning from the utterances. Goffman (2008: 17) said that the people who violated the maxims or abandoned Grice's theory saved their faces. Therefore, the people who violated the maxims in many cases are called multiple violations (Tupan & Natalia, 2008).

While, in many cultures, there is a violation maxim of quality accepted. It occurred when the people did not know the meaning very well and maybe polite (Paltridge, 2006: 65). On the other hand, every speaker gave utterances in untrue statements or false information called flouting and violating the maxims (Noertjahjo and friends, 2017). Christoffersen (2005) noted that the people who violated the maxims were for different reasons, and for some purposes, the people who violated the maxims are to tell a lie. First, they believed that a lie is natural in daily conversations and put them in good condition or situation. Second, they lie because it was not something terrible, but it was for survival. Then, they lied in most, and when they told the truth, it would hurt them, and many people did not want to be around the people who hurt them. At least, in real life, many people often lied during communication, and the cooperative principle of Grice's theory (Tupan & Natalia, 2008).

Besides, the researcher found the news headline popular with the American people who talked about President Trump. It is about Jonathan Swan, who spoke with President Donald Trump on multiple topics of the political conversation. The title is an Axios National Political Correspondent at HBO television network. Therefore, this topic discussion was interested in analyzing because President Trump misunderstood

the meaning of his utterances. It meant that the president manipulated or misled the interlocutors.

As well as very interesting to study because, at that time, President Trump was still serving as president of America but also campaigned for the next presidential election on him for the second time. Donald Trump was an American president with high authority and trusted his citizens to lead the United States of America. In contrast, President Donald Trump was the person Americans have labeled, and he lied to the public during an interview. This case arose from a television network on the HBO program, and afterward, it was uploaded on the youtube video channel of HBO eight months ago. Then, the writer analyzed how President Trump's utterances have violated the maxims of conversational implicatures in political discourse.

Furthermore, some of the media electronic and socials statements were researchable. The data about the untruth, not relevant, and unspecific utterances of President Trump said during an interview with a national journalist, Jonathan Swan. Firstly, according to the online news media portals, "President Trump's utterances were not relevant to the topic discussion" (Clench, 2020). This online news media portal gave a statement about President Trump who spoke was irrelevant to the topic during a conversation with Jonathan Swan. Next, continued with the comments were explained about President Trump's utterances in lied, failed, also selfish, there are "Trump appears as a person who is unprepared or failed in dealing with interview techniques, narcissistic, and far from the control coronavirus virus pandemic." (Collinson, 2020). "Jonathan Swan reveals the simple secret to exposing Trump's lies: basic follow-up questions" (Dale, 2020). "Lies and Half-Truths: Donald Trump's Viral Axios Interview" was taken from the media electronic (Gupta & Roy, 2020).

Secondly, there are many statements taken from the media social of Twitter. It would be the data supporting the reasons this study was interested in analyzing by the writer. In the Twitter account of Axios was said about the incident of the situation when President Trump's interview with Jonathan Swan in Axios. It described the utterances of Trump denied by the words "you cannot do that" in Jonathan's question, and it made a lot of American netizens give bad comments. Such as, taken from Boater's account, President Trump not given in comprehend statements and did not consider other perspectives.

Moreover, there are many wrong statements were written in comments for President Trump. It is like the "President Trump was incompetent, incapable, or

ignoramus" taken from (Boleyn). Also, there was a statement talked that president trump is "so dumb" (memory). Furthermore, many statements said that President Trump lied when he talked about coronaviruses diseases. Mainly President Trump talked about the causes of deaths that were gone down. The account was named Redpainter1 commented on the uncondusive situation of an interview, and President Trump uttered the lie statements. Also, with the same statements in the lie given by these accounts (Dale), (Sue), and (Serenity). Then, many statements reported that President Trump was not relevant, incompetent, and lied during an interview with Jonathan Swan.

Third, many statements were viral on the social media of Instagram. All of those showed in the pictures of memes and videos in this context, taken from the account Vellichorrr, who has twenty-four thousand followers and commented by the pictures and videos to explain the mistakes made by President Trump during an interview with the journalist Jonathan Swan referenced from (vellichorrr). It described in how the tactics of President Trump's debating, beliefs and also how they debunked. Likewise, in Garcia's account, journalist Jonathan lost his time listening, understanding and comprehending because President Trump's utterances unmatched information during an interview. In clear, Trump denied what Jonathan asked. Trump often provided information that is not following the question and was not tried to be more evident in providing information, as a reference the username it was (never.dead.ed).

Many account users like Rosenblad, Waterloo road Podcast, Sue, Ingrid, Mehcad, and Meme Overview have said that President Trump was mind-numbing. Given unmatched information, Trump's interview was not terrifying, and he talked in many tactics in morality. In addition, two of the accounts gave some harsh sentences on President Trump. President Trump made one of the accounts (Sue) laugh and said that Trump was not fit or worthy to be a president with the utterances he gave. Likewise, several images of memes were made from one of the interview situations, especially when Trump gave a piece of paper in statistical data on the number of deaths of Americans due to the pandemic virus (Meme Overview). Therefore, from many supporting data obtained by researchers, it was necessary to conduct further research. In order to get accurate results, it can be a reference for the truth of some ridicule, insults, slander, and even memes.

Otherwise, this study used the perception of Grice's theory on violation of maxims based on cooperative principle. It was to know many of the maxims violated by President Trump. It also showed the dominance of maxims and less dominance used by Trump (Lubis, 2015: 32). Khosarvizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011: 122-123) said that the speakers violated Grice's maxims, caused misunderstandings on their participants' part, and achieved other purposes. It was to extend the answer, avoided a discussion, avoided unpleasant conditions, and expressed feelings. Regardless of that theory, the researcher continued with the analysis based on Christoffersen (2005) in many utterances of President Trump's lied during an interview about why he lied or violated the maxims while speaking with the journalist Jonathan Swan. As a result, the writer used many books and previous studies to support the data analyzed in the following efficiently.

Some studies also investigated the same theory, resulting in any finding in statements that are as previous studies. The previous studies were taken from Tupan and Natalia (2008) also Rahmi and friends (2018). Which each of them showed in many resulted in dominance. This study was taken from the first previous research (Tupan and Natalia, 2008). That study has founded the finding with the speaker revealed to violate all maxims, three maxims, and two maxims. Each of them has different reasons: to eliminate the listener's response, hide the truth, and make another lie in the future.

Similarly, the following current research (Rahmi and friends, 2018) gave the dominant resulted that the speaker gave information too much and for the reasons. It purposed for a good image and made excellent words for getting sympathy from the audience who watch online or offline. Thus, the researcher used these two previous studies as the primary reference to analyze this object.

With the results, these previous studies and the research had several similarities and differences. This research has similarities with previous research on the theory of violation of the Grice maxims. Also, with the data analysis on the same types of lies that the speaker said. In contrast, the difference was in the object that would be studied. Previous research has analyzed in many objects speakers in the one topic of condition. On the other hand, this research only focused on one object, and it was President Trump. Therefore, the research followed up this study to determine a speaker violated the maxim and the reason if a lie was founded.

This analysis also has many purposes. It made it easier for the readers to understand the Grice maxim theory, mainly based on the cooperative principle. Also, the readers were not easily provoked with the wrong statements by the news reported or in the area of social media, national TV, or written media electronic. Then, the researcher formulated this analysis by the title of violation maxims on President Trump during an interview of AXIOS on HBO.

B. Problems of the Study

This study focused on the violations maxims analyses based on the cooperative principle. It was discussed in the political discourse at President Trump's interview on HBO. So, the background study was explained above and given in many argumentations. Then, the researcher found several crucial points to formulate the problem, there are :

- a. What type of maxims was President Trump violated on the cooperative principle during conversations with Jonathan Swan?
- b. Why President Trump lied by violated the maxims during conversations with Jonathan Swan?

C. Objectives of the Study

The writer designed this study to fulfill the two purposes of the research problem above. First, to find out President Trump's various violations maxims during an interview with Jonathan Swan. Secondly, is to determine the reasons and functions why President Trump lied by violated the maxims during an interview with Jonathan. At the same time, the writer chose these objectives because she wanted to know the hidden and implied utterances during an interview at HBO.

D. Significances of the Study

This study contributed to give many of meaning significances in academia. First, this study expected to make the readers know about the rules on cooperative principle in Grice's theory, which offered good communication between the speakers and the hearer. Secondly, to make the listeners know about this research process is the pragmatical analysis. Regardless, the researcher attempted to find out the types of violations, the maxims, and functions of president Trump's utterances. Furthermore,

this study also expected the Student English literature to know about linguistics studies, especially conversational implicature.

As well as this research gave many advantages. All the people who already know the types of conversation rules or cooperative principles should practice them or apply them in their communication habits. Also, to be more careful in providing the information or answering the question. Moreover, to all of the readers to not easily give false statements or which can offend someone. Also so that it was not easy to believe the news that was reported or with some viral statements on social media. However, they should filter the news and even do a little research to avoid fake news. Therefore, the writer carried out this study to provide many benefits for readers and other researchers.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research focused on analyzing conversational implicature in President Trump's utterances during an interview with Jonathan Swan. In this analysis, the researcher used pragmatics studies, which focused on Grice's (1975) theory in violations of maxims. Also, with the reasons of why he lied and violated the maxims based on Christoffersen's (2005) book. The maxims consisted of four categories: maxims of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance, which the researcher concluded the results of analysis by her many of statements in dominant and less dominant. Then those above only the way that researcher has done for analysis.

This study was limited to several scopes for realizing the research. Firstly, this study only focused on the implicature of speech by President Donald Trump's performances during an interview of AXIOS on HBO. Secondly, the data was analyzed only in one video of an HBO tv program. It had uploaded to a youtube video channel with a duration of about 37 minutes and 53 seconds. Last, this study only analyzed the data in the word, phrases, and sentences transcribed from spoken data into written data. Therefore, this research would explain the types and reasons for violations of maxims by President Donald Trump during an interview with Jonathan Swan in political conversations.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher wrote definitions to avoid any misinterpretations in this study. Then, there are some key terms explanations to give easier for the reader:

Online News Portal:	A site with a collection of articles in the form of an online site that can be found easily can also be accessed anywhere. Also, that provides many information and the latest news about politics, social, national, artists, and even entertainment.
Twitter:	A social media founded in 2006 by Jack Dorsey. The social networking site is designed as a text-based microblog with a word limit of up to 280 characters. An article uploaded on social media Twitter is referred to as a 'Tweet' which means a tweet, often referred to as a 'short message from the internet.'
Instagram:	A social media application that people widely use to exchange information or stories. This media platform provides many features in photos, videos, live broadcasts, and even various features. This social media can be used on Android, iPhone, iPad, and even Windows mobile phones. Also, this app can be found or downloaded via Google Play, Play Store, and App Store.
AXIOS:	An efficient and reliable television program for understanding the latest world topics. Especially in business, technology, media, and politics.
HBO:	The Home Box Office (HBO) is an American television paid network owned by WarnerMedia Studios. Provides an entertainment format, that is, programs shown on significant networks consisting of films released theatrically, original television programs, cable films documentaries, comedy shows, and special concerts.
Coronavirus:	It is an infectious disease caused by a new type of virus from Sars-CoV-2. This case was first reported from the Wuhan area of China at the end of 2019, which coincided with December 31. This disease is named the coronavirus or (Cov-19) coronaviruses diseases. Patients who get this disease will experience a dry cough, fever,

	runny nose, and difficulty breathing. This disease can cause pneumonia as well as multiorgan.
Black Lives Matter:	Black Lives Matter is an active international group of organizations that started in 2013. It is a group that comes from a collection of African Americans who are active in opposing racism and violence against black people. The BLM group often conducts demonstrations to protest the deaths of several black people at the hands of brutal police and on issues that offend based on skin color or race.
November Election:	The 2020 Presidential United States Election. It happened on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. With two delegates, they are Donald Trump and Joe Biden. So, President Joe Biden won the 2020 presidential election.
Intelligence:	It is an organization of separate United States intelligence agency organizations that work together to carry out intelligence activities to support the foreign policy and security of the United States of America.

G. Previous Studies

This analysis has many previous studies with similar tasks to differentiate between the previous research and this research. It was beginning with this topic that had many an identical in the Zebua and friends, (2017) research on the title “The Violations and Flouting in the Ellen Degeneres Talk Show.” Also, with the latest analysis of Ayasreh and friends (2019) with the topic of “Instances of Violations and Flouting of the Maxims of Gaddafi Interview During the Arab Spring.” Both of them analyzed the Flouting and Violation of Maxims in utterances. Then, these two previous studies and three others would be explained below in their result, also the similarities and differences.

The first previous research that analysis focused on the male and female speech consisted of sixteen guest stars in the Ellen Degeneres talk show's performances. It concluded with the males that have dominantly used flouting of maxims quantity, and the female guest stars' were violated the maxim of quality is dominant. It is utilized to avoid or change the interlocutor's topic. Besides, the second

previous was in Ayasreh and friend's (2019) research. It was analyzed the Arab leader's language by flouting and violating the maxims. That concluded with his speeches flouted the maxims with playing upon words, changing the topic, talking too much and short, and lying. Then the similarities between these previous studies were the same of analysis in violation maxims on the interview situation that could be the reference for the analysis.

Nevertheless, the other previous research, such as an investigation in the topic discussion, was on the violation of conversational maxims found in political conversation (Rahmi and friends. 2018). Also, with the subsequent studies in the analysis of violation and flouting maxims (Mangilaya II, 2020) and the same discussion in the topic before with this analysis in violations and flouting on the four Gricean cooperative maxims (Jorfi & Dowlatabadi, 2015). As a result, the equivalence of previous research with this research was that all of the research was in theory maxim in violation of the utterances. While the differences were about the different target objects and the way of analysis, also to make a different conclusion. Furthermore, the researcher chooses these previous research to make references or examples for the writer on how to research to make a difference in the analysis between the previous study and the current study.

To simplify this research, the author also took several references in analyzing the reasons for using maxims violations. One of them is from Tupan & Natalia (2008), and this study focused on each character's motives to violate maxims with different purposes, especially in lying. In addition, the researcher also took one of the analytical writing guidebooks on 'Guidelines for Writing Thesis' by the Faculty of Humanities for my thesis writing project guidelines. Generally, every research has advantages and lacks, and then the researcher reviewing all previous studies to do a crucial analysis in a different context and different problems. Many cases were found in several previous studies, which have similarities in several titles, topics, or theories. However, this research has been written differently by the author, namely in several problem topics, subjects, and objectives. Therefore, some of the previous studies that have been mentioned above are essential analyzes that the author used as a comparison, as well as case studies that can be followed up.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze President Trump's utterances in an interview at HBO. The qualitative descriptive approach in this analysis to do with deep understanding was not in numeral form. Regardless of these explanations, this study applied the descriptive method. In which case that President Trump violated the four maxims based on the cooperative principle and founded in lied in several of his utterances during the conversation. Moreover, the researcher also analyzed the lied information, answer, or statements of President Trump's utterances based on the book of Christoffersen (2005). So, after collected and analyzed the data, the writer interpreted the result by classifying the data as more dominant and less dominant. Then this research needed to analyze the cooperative principle of conversation because many statements are founded on implied meaning, ambiguity, and lying.

The type of this analysis was document data that transcribed from spoken data into written data. While the researcher collected the document by listening, transcript, taking a note, re-check and writing the interviewee and interviewer utterances. After collecting the data, the researcher identified based on the violations of maxims by Grice's theory (1975), divided into four types: quality, quantity, relations, and manner (Rahmi and friends, 2018). Not only finished on that analysis but also continued into the following analysis based on Christoffersen's (2005) book in the reasons of lied. At least, the researcher interpreted the data to find the result and concluded the research study.

2. Research Instrument

The researcher was the critical instrument for finished this research study. She observed and participated in analyzing videos of AXIOS on HBO. Besides the writer's efforts, the data was collected and analyzed well. The researcher began with an investigation into many utterances and words by listening, understanding, taking notes, and re-checking the data. That video significantly needed more effort to analyze because collecting the data was challenged and required much energy until finished the research. At least, the researcher needed some other data to assist and completing this study, like in several books, video reviews, news, articles or journals, and magazines.

3. Data and Data Source

The researcher investigated the conversational implicature based on Grice's theory and the data taken from President Trump's utterances on many topics of politics. The data source was transcribed from the oral data into the written data. Then the writer only focused on the violations of maxims based on the Grice theory (1975) in the utterances of President Trump during an interview with Jonathan Swan on HBO.

The data are taken from the video recorded on the HBO television network and uploaded on the Stewart Marsden youtube channel in August 2020 (Masrden, 2020). The video performed on many topics interested in discussions. There were coronavirus diseases, the Black Lives Matter movement, the November election, and U.S. Foreign Policy in Afghanistan, China, and Russia. The researcher has chosen this video because she wanted to know the violations of maxims on President Trump's conversational implicatures during an interview with journalist Jonathan Swan. However, the writer only analyzed one video with durations of thirty-seven minutes and fifty-three seconds in this analysis. Therefore the limit of this data source was not in any variety video interviews of Donald Trump, another topic from other guest stars in AXIOS, and was not in another of theories. Then, the study was about President Donald Trump's utterances delivered, which resulted in many ambiguous statements, talked too much, uninformative conversation, and even until he provided the lied data.

4. Data Collection

Therefore, to make it easier to analyze the data, the researcher made a list of collecting the data. Consequently, it began with the headline of this study on the utterances analysis. First, the author needed to download a video targeted from the video youtube channel. Moreover, the writer is looking for the subtitled video in the English language to facilitate the analysis. Secondly, the researcher transcribed the oral data into written data by listening to each word, phrase, and sentence in every conversation topic. Third, understanding the meaning that President Trump uttered to know the topic of that conversation. Then, the researcher continued her steps to collect the complete data.

In addition, making it more accessible, the researcher continued to note or determine the sentences that roughly found the various types of violations. Regardless of these ways, it must check-in most for making the analysis more truthful and believable. Then, the researcher processed for the following research stage and described the data based on the Grice Theory in violations of maxims with the reasons

and purposes of lying based on Christoffersen's book (2005). At least, this study was supported with many previous data to get more comfortable reading, corrected data, trustworthiness, and convincing results (Rolesta, 2016; Jorfi & Dowlatabadi, 2015).

5. Data Analysis

The data for analysis was collected well above. So, the next step continued with the analysis of the data. Then, the author began to analyze the data in every word, phrase until the sentence. Furthermore, the author analyzed and identified the data used the four types of Grice Maxim's theory (1975). For instance, the explanation of four maxims will be discussed in the following.

The maxim of quantity is when the speaker did not use circumlocution or not direct, not too much or too short for giving information, not repeated the words in most, and was not uninformative. The maxims of quality are when the speaker was not being a lie or said something that is not believed makes irony words or sarcastic statements, denies something to discuss, and distorted the information. The maxim of relevance is when the speaker did not provide the unmatched conversation with the topic, changed the conversation suddenly, avoided talking or continuing in conversation, was not hidden the truth or the fact, and did not do the false causality. The maxims of manner were when the speaker was not used in ambiguous language, exaggerate things, provided in the loud voice when talking something, and not using slang words. Then, that was the first way to analyze the data that has collected well by the researcher.

After finished the first analysis, the researcher continued to classify the following data on its function, based on the book of Christoffersen (2005) about the lie criterion. In addition, after analyzed the data on the first theory in violation of the maxims above, the finding of dominant and less dominant was showed. Thus, the data of lied utterances showed by the speaker violated the maxims of quality or more than that maxim. Overall, the researcher applied that analysis with the three crucial points to find out why people lie during the conversation.

There discussed each point, and the first topic is assessing the situation that explained the reasons people do a lie. The second topic is a build the lie that discussed the types of lies that occurred when the people began to lie with their tactics or situations that prepared. Third, deliver the lie, it talked about the situations or the conditions of the speaker when his lie was delivered well and explained the two points

of type for analyzing the utterances that have identified it was a lie. Then, this theory needed the researcher to give the results or conclusion in many statements of the validity that President Trump lied in his utterances. How often the president Trump lied during an HBO interview and to find out some of the intentions or purposes of the lies he did. As a result, the author interpreted the finding with concluded the data by taking the essence of the research results.

6. Trustworthiness of the Study

With the research design made by the researcher, the author chose two reliable previous studies that used as research examples and data processing. Therefore, it appropriately concluded with the results was obtained. Firstly, it was taken from Rahmi and friends (2018) to ensure that the speaker and interlocutor's utterances analysis. This research used a descriptive qualitative and analyzed with the four maxims based on the cooperative principle. They analyzed why the speaker violated the four maxims and the reasons why he lied by violated the maxims. A previous director used this research to write the data analysis in violation of maxims. Then the author used to establish this previous study because it recommended being the studies of trustworthiness.

The last previous studies were taken from Tupan & Natalia (2008) because this research was discussed in the multiple violations from the *Desperate Housewives* film and the multiple reasons in a lie by Christoffersen's criteria of lying. This study followed the current research as a previous study because it related to the analysis in violations of maxims on Grice's theory. This research has written in previously discussed how to analyze the utterances by four maxims. The researcher discussed and classified the criteria of people lying with their purposes of a lie. Furthermore, the researcher immensely helped with these previous studies to make the writing of this analysis easy to comprehend and understand for everyone who wanted to analyze the same topic with a different object. Finally, the writer stated that the previous studies above are good references and trustworthiness to analyze the four maxims in the cooperative principle.

I. Systematic Discussion

This chapter of the study has analyzed the violations of the maxims based on the cooperative principle. The data has investigated President Trump's utterances

during an Interview at HBO. It was an introduction that explained from the beginning of the background study. At the same time, the researcher founded the research questions to show the cases of this study. Then, the researcher was done in some discussions methodology, and established the research design of data were obtained and analyzed.

Furthermore, the next chapter discussed the related literature of this study. The researcher wrote many explanations in the topic was related to the study and continued with the next chapter. Then, it is finding and discussion, which talked about analysis and provided the research problem by the results of these findings. The author also was analyzed how to explore and get the final data by Grice's (1975) theory of violations maxims and Christoffersen (2005) in Liar's Guide. This study founded the result from the question in the research problem. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the utterances, and she found that President Trump did many violations of maxims during an interview on HBO. It also with the reasons or purposes of the president Trump was violated the four of maxims. At least, in the last chapter, the researcher summarized and gave many suggestions for the next researcher to interpret data results.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

About this chapter, the writer wants to discuss the review of related literature. Therefore, the explanation begins from the explanations of pragmatic studies in implicature, cooperative principle, the four conversational maxims, observance and non-observance of the maxims, Christoffersen's statements, Donald Trump, Jonathan Swan, HBO's Channel, and the AXIOS program.

A. Implicature

Communication is called in good condition when the conversation consists of the three crucial objects in cooperating, and there are the speaker, listener, and the message. Every conversation often occurred in implied meaning. It caused the listener was not understood because the messages were not delivered well, were dense and transparent. Moreover, when the speaker gives in more information, and the utterances were not in the truthful meaning demand in the context. Then this situation was called the implicature conversation, where the speaker gives much explanation, and the hearer did not get the speaker to deliver the goals of the messages. The speaker raises the implicature. It may or may not make the listener understand what the speaker is saying (Thomas, 1995: 58). As a result, it is meant that usually happened with the speaker and maybe or not be understood what the meaning inside by the hearer.

Furthermore, many people make the conversation a long time by giving in much and too little for some of the information or answering the questions. The important implicature is some explicit words and meaning than what the actual speaker said (Levinson, 1983: 97). We have assumed that the speaker and hearer must be in cooperating when making their conversations. The implicature condition is when the hearer does not understand the speaker's meaning of the purposes. So, Grice's theory in the book of Thomas (1995: 56) explains how the listener gets the sentences from what is said to be what is meant. Overall, beginning with the level of expressed meaning into the implied meaning, which is about trying to explain to the listener to get good results from what is said and what is meant.

Grice divided the implicature into two different. It is the conventional implicature and the conversational implicature (Thomas, 1995). First, conventional

implicature is the condition of implicatures in the case of delivered or conveyed and regardless of context. There are several examples with the lists four of conventional implicature; 'but,' 'even,' 'therefore' and 'yet.' Secondly, the conversational implicature contrasts with the conventional, in which conversational implicature is always implied utterances of the speaker. Therefore, the fatal type is the conversational implicature rather than the conventional implicature. Many sentences are implied in the speech and do not give the listener hope to understand the speech.

In good communication between the speaker and the listener, there is a need to be coherent or take turns in providing information or feedback (Crowley & Mitchell, 1994). The listener will not understand all of the speaker's utterances, and it is because the utterances or meaning in conversations contain an implicature. Yule (1996) said that implicature is an additional delivery meaning. *Implicature* is defined as inferred meaning, but it is not always in truth utterances (Gazdar, 1979). That founded the implied meaning in the speaker's utterance, and the truth was in contrast with the speaker's spoken.

B. Cooperative Principle

The regulations or rules in communication between the speaker and the hearer must be cooperative. It is meant that the speaker is giving in enough information, not too much or less when the speaker is asking some of the questions. He must be clear, truthful, and understandable to the interviewee. So, the listener also answers with the rules to support the success in communicating. They can trust the answer, understandable and appropriate to the topic being discussed. There is a cooperative between the speaker and the hearer during conversations, which is introduced by the four conversational maxims are called by cooperative principle (CP). The cooperative principle is the collaboration between the speaker and the listener using four maxims in conversation during exchanging the information (Rolesta, 2016). The cooperative principle in 'Logic and Conversation' by Grice (1975) explained how people interact with other people, and that situation was called a cooperative principle (Ji Chen & Yi Zhang, 2020). The example of cooperative principle runs as follows :

“Which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.” (Thomas, 1995: 62)

Cited from Yule (1996: 37) that was phrased on the Grice 1975 said:

“Make your contribution such as it is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged”

On the whole, both the speaker and the listener must be cooperative during communication and following the rules of conversations as usually called by four maxims in Grice’s theories. Such as the maxims of quality, quantity, relation, and manner. Besides an extensive explanation of the cooperative principle above, this topic is related to this study. The interviewee makes many mistakes by abandoning the provisions that should be used when communicating with someone.

C. The Four Conversational Maxims

According to Grice (1975) told about the speaker must know how they should behave. Meaning here is how the speaker must do when the conversation occurred. Also, the quality of messages must be clear, truthful, accurate, appropriate, and relevant. Do not being an implied meaning also be false information. In addition, in conversation, the four maxims significantly help us to establish what that implicature might be (Thomas, 1995: 63). So, many explanations have been discussed above, and then this topic is to describe the four conversational maxims discussed below. The four maxims were formulated such as:

Quantity	Make your answer informative as needed.
	Do not make your contribution too much than required.
Quality	Do not say anything what you belief that can be false.
	Do not say that for lack an adequate evidence.
Relation	Be a relevant.
Manner	Avoid an expression of obscurity.
	Avoid an ambiguity.
	Be brief (don't provide unnecessary information).
	Be orderly.

Above all, the researcher will define the four maxims. This topic would be explained clearly with understandable meaning in maxims, so continued with the

observing maxims and non-observing maxims, including the flouting and violations of maxims where the writer wants to analyze this analysis. This part will begin with more an explanation, and the examples are cited in (Rolesta 2016) of the maxim of quantity, quality, relation, and the manner in the following:

1. Maxims of Quantity

In this case, the speaker is usually making some habit without realizing giving in more information or less information to make the conversations understandable. Sometimes the listener is in understanding. This situation often makes the listener in implied meaning, needed more in the information or enough with several words in communications. So, when the speaker gives in most of the information, that can be boring the listener, and when he/she gives in little information, it will be not explicit enough to comprehend the hearer (Tupan & Natalia, 2008). The presence of these maxims is to make the statements more substantial, informative and can be made in the situation. There is the example of this maxim of quantity was cited from (Rolesta, 2016) it is:

A: Why are you buy that history book?

B: Because I like the way of the story.

In the conversation, A asks B about why she bought the book, and she replies with enough information. She likes the way of a story that book and bought them because she is interested and likes the story of that book then. This conversation has fulfilled the maxims because not too little information also not too much provided a piece of information.

2. Maxims of Quality

This maxim is examined the speaker must be in truth and not in false, which is the speaker's speech insincere, to be saying inappropriate with the reality and do not say anything in false or lack of evidence. Ayasreh and friends (2019) said that according to Grice, that this section is divided into two sub-maxims: first, the implies meaning not telling in a lie. The second is not to give indications or say anything that the people are not sure about something.

Maxims of quality are the requirement of the speaker in conversation requires about what people believe to be present in incorrect, do not say anything to other

people with no evidence (Thomas: 1995). In short, that the speaker does not do any commit the crime of lying. With the example it is bellow:

A: Why you didn't come last night?

B: Because I has my headache.

In the dialog above, the listener's obvious answer gives the excellent answer with the truthful of condition why he did not come last night. This conversation follows the maxim of quality, gives the truth of information, and does not be a lied person when communicating with other people.

3. Maxims of Relevant

This maxim is about the relations between the speaker and hearer are must be interconnected. They must be cooperative in the topic of discussion and must connect to the content what the speaker. Maxims of relation assume that they are relevant. So, the example is bellow for the maxims of relation:

A: Where is my hand phone?

B: It's on my table.

(Rolesta, 2016)

In the conversation above, the speaker asks the hearer about the handphone where he put it. His answer was relevant to the topic with the statement that the handphone is on his table. So, this condition has fulfilled the maxims of relation because the speaker asks clearly, and the hearer understands what is asking about and answering the topic about the handphone.

4. Maxims of Manner

These sections required that participants in the conversations must be in avoid obscurity in expression, avoiding ambiguity. They are orderly and brief to avoid the unnecessary of prolixity (Thomas: 1995: 64). Grice proposed that this maxim of manner was different from another maxim because this section cares about 'how' what is said to be said (Grice, 1995: 27). This maxim explained that "How" something is being said and other kinds of rules in casual attitude concerning the information are delivered in every rotation in conversations. The example is in the following that is taken from (Rolesta, 2016):

A: Where was Riri yesterday?

B: She (Riri) went to the store and bought some chocolates.

The conversation between A and B talked about the position of Riri (third person in that story). B followed the maxim of manner from this conversation because she gives in an orderly answer without ambiguous information. Sometimes, many people who obey the maxims also disobey the maxims. In most, they disobey the maxims with any purpose. When the speaker disobeys the maxims, they can be included in the non-observance of maxims with their offense sections. So in the following topic will explain how the people followed the maxims and how the people do not follow the maxims.

D. Observance and Non- observance of the maxims

The people who interact in communications must collaborate between the speaker, listener, and the messages. The speaker and the listener have to be cooperative to give clear, and enough information must be accurate and honest of evidence in context. The obligation is to follow the four maxims to comprehend information both of the speaker and the listener. So in the conversational maxims, several people observing the maxims and are non-observing of the maxims.

1. Observance the maxims

Observing the maxims is the people doing a cooperative with the four maxims in an everyday. While non-observance occurs when the speaker violates or fails to observe the maxims during the conversation (Thomas, 1995: 64). There is an example of observance of the maxims :

Interviewer : Do you find the place is warm enough?

Lady : Yes, oh yes. Very comfortable I think. It's all that you need really, you don't need any more.

According to Cutting (2002: 34), this example explained the excellent conversation between the interviewer and the lady for asking and answering the question. It happens smoothly and successfully, the interviewer asks a question to the lady, and she gives a good answer about the amount of information and relation with the topic of the question, truthfully and clearly. Finally, this situation follows the rules of the cooperative principle where the speaker gives a question. So, she answers with enough information without saying anything and ambiguous, then she followed the cooperative principle by observing the maxims.

2. Non- Observance the maxims

However, there are many opportunities for people to fail and do not observe the maxims. Many people in non-observance the maxims because they are incompetent to speak clearly. Also, because they did it on purpose to lie, so there are five ways that people can be failed to observe the maxims, such as:

a) Flouting the Maxims

This kind of non-observance will occur when the speaker blatantly fails to fulfill the maxims (Grice, 1975). Another meaning here is that the speaker wants to mislead the listener by exposing them to a small problem. Thomas (1995) said that a flout occurred when the speaker frankly fails to follow the maxims on the level of what is said with the intentional implicature. So, floating occurs when the speaker does not fully follow the rules of maxims but hopes that the listener can understand and comprehend the implied meaning (Cutting, 2002). When flouting the maxim happened, speakers assume that listeners know that their words should not be accepted instantly and assume that they can infer meaning from implied sentences.

Several kinds of flouting maxims must be known for the researcher who observes the script about this topic. Flouting quantity occurred when the speaker seems to give the information too little or too much. In the example (Cutting, 2008): Peter asks, 'well, how do I look?' Marry replies, 'your shoes are nice.' From this example, we know that Marry was not interested in what he is wearing, but she gives a little information that she does not like what he is wearing. She is excited about the shoes used without any information to further explain with her hopelessness that he got the point in what she meant about what she does not impressed.

In contrast, the flouting of quality is what the speaker may do in several ways, and every speaker must be truthful. They can flout the maxim of quality by saying something not represented in their thoughts (Cutting, 2008: 36). In more descriptions that this flouting maxims of quality were different kinds with the three another of flouting maxims, this kind also can be represented as in the 'hyperbole' that is usually often used by the comedian based on humor. So, using a 'metaphor' strategy is when the speaker used similarity to make falsity category to bring the hearer based on the same perception in lied.

The last two flouting maxims of quality are 'irony' and 'banter' strategy. According to Cutting (2008:37), ironic is a way of how they offend with unfriendly

methods. Also called pretend politeness, another meaning is that the speaker gives an excellent positive sentence which implies a negative meaning. Sarcasm is one of a kind included in irony, where it is usually too hurt and not very friendly (Cutting, 2008). Banter is when the speaker doing a cruel way being a friendly usually named as a mock impoliteness and meaning here that they expressed in negative utterances and implies in a positive meaning. Sometimes banter can be a word of ridicule, but it can also be a flirty comment. However, it will be hazardous with a mocking utterance when the speaker feels right and does not realize that there is an implicature meaning or believes that in a real sense, it is the truth of the utterance (Cutting, 2008).

Flouting maxims of relation happened when the speaker's utterances are in irrelevant context (Finegan, 2015). The speaker exchanges the topic of conversation, but the hearer realized and knows what the changes are (Noertjahjo and friends, 2017). According to Cutting (2002), the speaker expects that the listener will understand and imagine the meaning of that utterances even what the words or utterances were not said by the speaker, and was not making the relation between the utterances before. So, the last one is floating maxims of manner is when they speak something unclearly. A cutting (2002) said that when the speaker or writer does not talk clearly or not be obvious, but appears to be inarticulate and towards ambiguity.

b) Violating the Maxims

Although, in most, many people do not follow the four maxims during conversations. Sometimes they violated the maxims are on purpose to reach any reasons. The speaker violated the maxims when intentionally generated in implicature or misleading the meaning (Thomas, 1995: 73). The speaker knew that the listener would not know the truth of what the speaker is talking about, and they will let them know only for the surface words of meaning (Cutting, 2008). Violation of maxim is unconsciously, secretly deceiving. It is meaning that the speaker is giving in untruthful utterance, implied meaning, saying something in insincere, irrelevant, and also in ambiguous language. However, the listener only knows that they are in cooperatively.

Moreover, violation of maxims happened when the speaker does not fulfill the maxims or fails to follow the maxims and usually has in any purposes of meaning, and then it is lying. So, when this violation occurred between the speaker and the listener, they would misunderstand each other because the speaker has given in actual

meaning another reason for implied meaning. The listener will only know about the speaker's surface words without any attention that they understand or comprehend the messages were delivered. However, they only let it end that conversation in the incomprehension of the meaning is given because of the various goals that the speaker wants to achieve. The person who violates the maxim more than the same time is named in multiple violations (Tupan & Natalia, 2008).

Therefore, the violation can also occur in the principles of four maxims: quality, quantity, relation, and manner. In addition, quoted from the book Thomas (1995) in Grice's theory defines that 'violation' specifically as disobedience or a protest against the rule. It means that violation is committed but accidentally against the maxims. This written side will give descriptions of violation maxims in the kind of principles maxims with the examples of violation maxims from the book Cutting (2002) and Tupan & Natalia (2008). This part is the criteria of Violation maxims are cited from Tupan & Natalia (2008, 68) on Grice's decision (1975) would be described as below:

Maxim	Violating the maxims
Quantity	If the speaker does not to the point but make in circumlocution.
	If the speaker makes an uninformative sentence.
	If the speaker talks too little.
	If the speaker is talking too much information.
	If the speaker repeats many certain words or sentences.
Quality	If the speaker lies or says something that is unbelieved.
	If the speaker does irony or sarcastic statements.
	If the speaker does not want to talk about something.
	If the speaker makes the information distorted.
Relevant	If the speaker gives the unmatched topic in conversation.
	If the speaker changes the topic of conversation suddenly.
	If the speaker avoids talking about anything or something.
	If the speaker hides the fact or something.
	If the speaker makes the wrong causation statement.
Manner	If the speaker uses or makes the ambiguous language.
	If the speaker makes exaggerates the information.

	If the speaker uses slang words.
	If the speaker's voice is not clear or the volume is low.

(Cited from Tupan and Natalia in Grices, 1975, p. 45)

Violation maxim of Quantity is when the speaker does not give the listener enough information. It occurred because the speaker does not want the listener to know the whole meaning of their utterances. There is an example taken from Peter Sellers' film. In which the Pink Panther asks a hotel receptionist about the little dog beside the desk:

A: Does your dog bite?

B: No.

A: [Bends down to stroke it and gets bitten] Ow! You said your dog doesn't bite!

B: That isn't my dog.

(Cutting, 2002: 40)

From this conversation, we know that B does not give in enough or clear information. The B knew that A talked about the dog in front of her and that her dog is at home. So she has given in short or too little information. As a result, this kind is one example of people who violated the maxims of quantity because they do not give enough information.

The violation maxims of quality happened when they are in untruth statements, not sincere with giving the sentences in the wrong of information. The example was taken in the written form Cutting (2002, p. 40), in the following:

A: How much did hat new dress cost, darling?

B: (see the tag-50 pounds, but says...) Thirty-five pounds.

(Cutting, 2002: 40)

This example gives information that the woman is insincere to answer what the husband has asked about the price. She gives the wrong information that the cost of the dress she has bought is 'thirty-five pounds,' but the actual cost is 'fifty pounds.' Overall, she violated the maxim of quality because she lied about the price to her husband. However, sometimes not all violations of maxim quality were disgraceful. There is a white lie in many cultures that accepted to say it was like a lie to the child (Cutting, 2002: 40). The word 'Mummy' is always used with the child in everything

they need. The father gives a lying statement with his reason to make a kid calm that the 'Mummy' was going on to get a rest because she needs a holiday whether talking about the decision that they have divorced. This kind of lie was protected with best intentions and called in a white lie, covering the truth of conditions to be kind situations.

Then another non-observance in violation is a violate the maxims of relation. It happened when the speaker did not follow the way of what it is talking about the topic. In short, the conversation partner was confused by the speaker because he was changed the conversation to another topic. There is an example when the husband asks for the dress cost, and the wife changed the topic to avoid answering what has been asked before.

A: How much did hat new dress cost, darling?

B: I know, let's go out tonight. Now, where would you like to go?

(Cutting, 2002: 40)

The answer from the B is clear that she distracts him from changing the topic by asks him where they would go by the best opinion of her husband. The woman avoids answering what is talking about by the man in that conditions and bringing him into the new topic of where they want to go for tonight. Then this woman violates the maxims of relation because she has not in the correct answer with the topic, but she makes a mistake to change the new conversation.

For the last kind of violation maxims of manner, where they are in ambiguous language, exaggerates thing, and used slang words in heir conversations where the partner of speak did not know about it. The last example of violation maxims in the manner was cited from Tupan & Natalia (2008) that paraphrased from Cutting (2002) book, in the following sentence:

A: How much did hat new dress cost, darling?

B: A tiny fraction of my salary, though probably a bigger fraction of the salary of the women that sold it to me.

(Cutting, 2002: 40)

This statement is in contradiction with the topic before. The conditions of them that they are in bad economics, so, about the statements are the same who earns money. The husband asked about how much she liked the dress because she looked unusual dressed, and she answers with an ambiguous utterance. That the dress she bought with his tiny fraction of her salary. Furthermore, it was different from the

woman who sells the dress to her, and maybe it is with a significant fraction of her salary. Then with this statement giving in an ambiguous meaning because she does not answer about the cost of the dress, but she answers by giving in another explanation that not overall her husband understand.

Many explanations and examples are written above, that the researcher wants to analyze this study with this kind of cooperative principle by Gricean maxims. The writer would use a violation of maxims for giving a promising finding, and statements about the case were mentioned before in the first chapter. This analysis will begin with analyzing one by one of the utterances are has been transcribed from verbal spoken data into written data. So for the end of this analysis, to know the reasons or functions for this violation of maxims will be explained below with the next point of this chapter.

c) Infringing the Maxims

Another non-observance of maxims is infringing a maxim. The Meaning here is very different from another non-observance discussed above, but this infringing a maxim occurs when they do not have excellent linguistic performance (Cutting, 2002: 41). Thomas (1995) said that the people who did an infringing a maxim because the speaker does not mean to produce an implicature also does not purpose to cheat them into disobeying the maxims. Therefore, the more explanation that was happened when they provided the imperfect performance utterances, it like a young child or foreign language learner, also forgiveness when they are in some ways of drunkenness, nervousness, and excitement.

d) Opting Out of the Maxims

This situation occurred when they did not want to cooperate with the maxims by cutting the topic of conversation. The speaker opts out the maxim when they are unwilling to cooperate or continue the conversation (Cutting, 2002: 41). Accordingly to Thomas (1995), the speaker avoids making a conversation that can produce false implicatures or appear uncooperative. For example that they say in a way that was not expected, sometimes in legal or ethical reasons, e.g., *"I am afraid, cannot give you that information"* cited in (p. 74). This statement could be another reason that they will be hurt or dangerous if they are giving information. Then they opt out the maxims to save the extraordinary situation of conversations.

e) Suspending the Maxims

Suspending the maxim happened in many contexts. Moreover, events that the interlocutors do not need to follow or fulfill the maxims. Some writers (Thomas, 1995: 76) say that there are times when they do not need to opt out of the maxim. However, they prefer to continue the conversation even though they provide little information worthy, without any expectation on the listener's part to fulfill the maxim. Therefore, the suspension of the situation is mainly carried out with four maxims, usually primarily done in the investigation process, namely to obtain the truth from a witness who is not burdened with answering and does not abandon the maxims.

E. Christoffersen's Lie Criterion

Most of the people who are doing lies because they have many reasons. For many purposes, the person doing lies because several people believed that lies are to survive their lives and put them in good situations (Christoffersen, 2005). A lie is not always being bad or good to do. In real life, not all of the lies are bad, but sometimes it is good. Many people were prone to lie (Jie Chen & Yi Zhang, 2020: 340). They believed that lie was a natural means of survival and kept them from anything that could put them in an inappropriate condition (Christoffersen, 2005).

However, the people who are saying in truth doing a hurt for the hearer, and then nobody wants to stay around them who did hurts for them. Significantly, they do lies with their reasons. It is like survival necessities to keep them saving their face from the hearer or public, hide the fact or the truth, avoid the pain of embarrassment, please the hearer, and entertain the hearer (Tupan & Natalia, 2008; Christoffersen, 2005). At least, when someone did something terrible, they did not choose another way but doing a lie (Tupan & Natalia, 2008).

Generally, according to Christoffersen (2005), lies are an invention. The lies we always use in daily life are innate as we need food, love, or likes we take a sip of our hot coffee cup in the morning. When people want to do a lie, they were faced with two options, death or deception. In most, the people chose a deception because they did, and they develop lies. Liars produce liars, and now we lived in a world with several billion liars. In addition, not all liars are bad, but sometimes it is good to save their purposes or reach their reasons. Sometimes many people can not be good liars,

and when they do lies, they get caught because they are terrible liars. The parents teach their children that lying is wrong, and must not practice it. This situation is just like a Pinocchio, every time he lies, his nose will grow and also felt guilty. Then, this is the way that the people will get caught with the liar.

1. Assess The Situation

However, nowadays, lies are prevalent. Many people arbitrarily commit lies to save themselves from various kinds of questions or various situations and conditions. Not telling the truth is a pride to save their face from the public spotlight. Lying exceeds the culture, race, creed, gender, and religion (Christoffersen, 2005). So, we lie generally for the same reasons, and if we know the reasons, we can assess the situation and decide what to do right now for lying. Then, there are several types of reasons for lying that were cited from the book of Christoffersen (2005) that someone makes when providing the information. The four reasons to lie :

- a. To entertain the listener. This way was called Embellishing. The people want to make the conversation more fun for the hearer, and then the speaker must add a little texture to the stories.
- b. To avoid hurting someone, which means that the speaker is lying to keep the hearer using. Keeping the hurting someone is three questions must to know or ask for the hearer in this situation. Firstly, Do I care enough about this person to save their feelings? The answer showed yes, and then the speaker continues with the second question, but if the answer is no, and then tell the truth without a lie. Second, Does this person want to hear the truth, or do they want me to tell about their want to hear? They want only to hear the best even if there are entirely delusional, and the speaker does not be a delusional person but does it. The last, will it benefit more to tell them the truth or to lie? Meaning that if the speaker felt lying will benefit him for keeping someone, he can lie, but if it is hurt, he tells the truth.
- c. To avoid pain or embarrassment. This point was in the same explanation of above in avoiding hurt someone because it is avoiding pain. However, at this time, the speaker needs to be indifferent to care less about how other people feel. However, a speaker does face the painful consequences of an honest answer.
- d. To establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying. This situation is a little more complicated than others. In this scenario, the speaker is not telling a lie

in the right way, but he is just telling a hard truth, and then he lies in the future. In another meaning here, the speaker is making someone that he always be 100% honest with the listener. This situation usually delivered a lie when the speaker is dangerous enough if he tells the truth. Then this situation is to convince the hearer that the speaker is always honest. It usually occurs when the speaker meets someone for the first time.

(Christoffersen, 2005)

2. Build The Lie

When people want to lie, they have to prepare about the situation and their condition, to know for many ways of consequences when it happened, beginning from how to build the lie, what is needed for a lie, and what the steps he must to do for achieving the lies. So, in addition, there are several types of lies when people want to build a lie. Cause the lie is the situation where they have to do for many reasons that he wants to reach. Then, this explanation will give the reader some knowledge to identify with the types of lies when the people are doing lies.

- a. Omission. Meaning here is when the speaker is doing a lying, but not for all. In simple that, he left the details for the listener does not to know or may not want to hear anything.
- b. Deferral. Knowing someone who will tell the truth, and you do not have to do it.
- c. The Compliment. This situation is like in a deferral, to tell a lie for making someones feel significantly better. Similar to the Deferral, in contrast, nobody tells the truth to the person who asked the speaker about the initial question.
- d. Embellishment. This type is a high reward because it is more often done by people who want to lie, which means that a speaker does not care about the understanding obtained by the listener. He gets caught because the hearer knew that the speaker is making up most of it. The speaker does not remember any detail because he will tell the story to other people with a different way of the story.
- e. Pre- Emptive Strike. The speaker wants to lie for someone before he or she asks the question for the speaker.
- f. Bumblebee. There are kinds of lies that the speaker can only tell once or twice tops, and then it dies.
- g. Bald- Faced. Someone used this type is when they are in a flagrant untruth.

3. Deliver The Lie

This way is the technique when the people want to lie, and before that, he was convinced that the lie is what he tells faithful. So, he delivers to lie. This moment also occurred when the speaker is going to decide that he will tell the hearer the lie or not. Then two kinds of ways to deliver a lie for the speaker, and last with this statement, the writer can be identified by this book of Christoffersen (2005).

- a. No “Honesty,” “Truth,” “Believe,” or “Trust.” When the speaker is lying, he or she uses or says in any form of words, for example, this part of belief, truth, trust, or honesty. “To tell you the truth,” “to be honest with you,” “Believe me...”, “Trust me...”, and others. This way is to tell the signs that the speaker is doing either the lie or speaks in truth right now, but the speaker lies most of the time.
- b. Watch “But.” The speaker is saying the word “But” in his or her spoken. It is more in something of mindful. Everything the speaker tells or says before the word “But” is a lie.

F. Donald J. Trump’s politic In Presidential

On 16 June 2015, Donald Trump stood at Trump Tower NYC and announced that he would run for President 2016. He also introduced his slogan that would lead to the primaries and the general election 'Make America Great Again' (Shapiro, 2016). This News is the second time in history that a person with a business background has announced that Trump will run for membership in a significant politic. Meanwhile, if Trump is elected president, he will be the first person with a business background to win elections in a government position. However, Trump is well prepared for that big challenge for being a presidential (University Press, 2016). The Republican primaries deliver the most significant number of election results in American history.

Trump at that time received tremendous media coverage and attracted much public attention to vote for him in his open position in the state. He did well in the primaries, and when the primaries were over, it was clear who the winner was. Trump at the time had nearly 14 million primary votes, and this surpassed any other candidate in Republican history. Republican primaries provide the most significant number of election results in American history. Trump at that time received tremendous media coverage and attracted much public attention to vote for him in his

open position in the state. As a result, he did well in the primaries, and when the primaries were over, it was clear who the winner was.

Trump at the time had nearly 14 million primary votes, and this surpassed any other candidate in Republican history. While he was campaigning, Trump insisted that Republicans want strong and aggressive leaders. In his book on "The America we deserve" (Trump and Shiflett, 2000), Trump argued that liberal political views are socially and economically conservative. Moreover, when the presidential election began, Trump is speaking out on his campaign to remind the public about a country in trouble and if it changes quickly. His speech was very different from other candidates crafting a bright and optimistic future for the American nation. Instead, he also explained his political position, outlined his views on terrorism, immigration, and other policies. Later, he explained his thoughts on making the country better than before. Then, during the campaign, Trump became very famous. Wherever he went, people knew him.

US presidential elections in 2016 is an annual election of the 58th. This annual event is held on Tuesday, November 8, 2016. In this election, there were two running pairs by Republican Donald Trump and Indiana Governor Mike Pence. They are the two pairs of candidates who can defeat former Foreign Democrat Hillary Clinton and her deputy. In the end, Trump was able to win votes in 30 states, including Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. At the same time, Clinton won only 20 votes in the State District of Columbia. At the time of the election, Trump was the oldest person to serve as president during the election period. Trump's victory was also the first president who was not on duty in the military or held positions in government before serving as president (University Press, 2016; Shapiro, 2016).

G. Journalist Nasional Jonathan Swan

Jonathan Swan was born on August 7, 1985, and now he is 35 years old. He is an Australian Journalist. He was raised in Australia with his father, Norman Swan, a physician, journalist, radio and television broadcaster, and his mother, Dr. Lee Sutton. His family mostly has the same profession as an Australian journalist. Jonathan early starts his education at Sydney Grammar School in Darlinghurst, Sydney. Then he continued his journalism in 2010 and moved to the US for a fellowship with the American Political Science Association (APSA). He served one

year on congressional staff before Jonathan returned to his political journalism in 2015 and currently resides in the US.

Jonathan Swan is a national politician who works on the Axios program, covering Republican leaders on Capitol Hill in the White House. Before that position, he was a national-level political reporter working at The Hill. Jonathan covered many campaigns organized by several presidential candidates in 2016. A presidential campaign focused on Republicans, donors, and campaign finance as well. This is widely presented in several articles about the Trump campaign, which is illegally soliciting foreign donations. Jonathan also has a wealth of information from Cruz's environment about the internal machinations of Breitbart's war against Paul Ryan (Washington Week, 2021).

Before Jonathan works at Axios, he began his career as a national political reporter at Canberra, also in Fairfax Media, located in Australia. Jonathan Swan became the national political journalist for the AXIOS in December 2016. At the same time, he wrote many reports on the presidential Trump and other Republican leaders in Congress. More specifically, Swan has compiled many great stories, creating a weekly email called 'Sneak Peek,' which aims to offer insider preview upcoming developments at both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue. As a national political reporter, Jonathan Swan has interviewed many world leaders, including President Donald Trump, Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelensky, and Iraq's President Barham Salih. This fantastic interview had to be seen and shared with more than 10 million people in the world. Finally, Swan's experiences are considered one of the best reporters covering the West Wing and one of the most innovative interviewers on American television (WSB, 2021).

H. HBO Television Network

HBO stands for Home Box Office, is the premium station television network or the American pay television network. This network was founded by Charles Dolan (A American billionaire and the founder of Cablevision) and owned by WarnerMedia studios and networks (included the development, production, and programming of the company's television series and films) (Warnermedia, 2021). This type of HBO is the premium television network, which has a slogan 'There is more to discover and broadcast in the national united states. The HBO television premium network launched on November 8, 1972. It was 48 years ago from now. Then, this television

network is the longest and oldest television service in operating continuously in America and become the first television channel globally through satellite.

Furthermore, it was also the first television channel to be transmitted to the individual television system cable. The 'premium television channel' concept is that every people who want to use this network must pay an extra monthly fee. This channel does not accept the other traditional advertisement where their programming did not need editing for objectionable material. As a result, HBO television programming was sold to more than 155 countries worldwide.

There are many ways to watch this favorite serial television network in America because HBO operates seven days in 24-hour networks on traditional pay television. So, to watch this network was available through many television and internet providers. The Roku device and Amazon devices like Amazon Fire TV Stick, the standalone streaming service available on the HBO app on supported devices and through play.hbonow.com, have access to HBO Max. Therefore, a unique premium television network is one of the most favored entertainment media and the most interesting in the world in recent decades. It is also a place where the most talented thinkers and creatives tell their stories in this program, where many people around the world bought to watch the iconic program.

I. AXIOS

AXIOS is a documentary news series that offers several exciting series about topics that want to make a better world with the tagline "what matters" (HBO, 2021). Each episode featured covers several topics and some of the most influential ones for making the future advanced across business, technology, media, politics, and science. In summary, this program presents several critical topics designed to convey various information with high-speed systems (Axios, 2021).

This program is represented by several national reporters and journalists who are proficient in honest conversations. Axios reporters also take advantage of their broad insights and expertise in creating and providing context that has no opponents and concise and direct analysis. With the program aired by this HBO channel, also with the various purposes previously described. So there are several featured or exclusive interviews attended by essential and very influential people globally, namely President Donald Trump, Senior Advisor to President Jared Kushner, President of Iraq Barham Salih, Alphabet Inc, and others. Therefore, this program is

very much liked by Americans because it is a program that always provided the latest news about the country's problem and the world.

This AXIOS program has many sections to discuss when interviewing with the guest stars. There are politics and policy, technology, economy and business, health, world, energy and environment, science, and sports. Also, their mission of "Axios gets you smarter, faster on what matters." (Axios, 2021) is to provide this program in January 2017 based on the belief that: The world desperately needs a more innovative and more efficient topic coverage program that can shape a better world. This program was created to focus on the mind, energy involved with all consumers' much more significant problems. Finally, related to this study's topic, the author will research that this program brings together a national journalist with president Donald Trump to discuss some important and very influential topics to hope for a good change.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This session discussed the finding and discussion of this analysis. It was beginning with the finding that consisted of the study in Donald Trump's utterances that violated the maxims. When he did the interview with Jonathan Swan on the HBO channel on AXIOS about the political issues, it was intended to the lexical meaning. Specifically, the researchers used the violation that identified four maxims and his reasons to do a lie by violating the maxims. Then, there are many explanations, discussions, also clarifications in the following paragraph:

A. Finding

The researcher was beginning by analyzing the data taken from the video interview of Donald Trump with Jonathan Swan in AXIOS at HBO Channel. The data was transcribed from oral data to the written data. This analysis is focused on the utterances of Donald Trump while interviewing on AXIOS. In that interview, many topics included coronavirus diseases, black lives matters, November elections, etc. So, the researcher analyzed the data with the cooperative principle in Grice's four maxims theory. The utterances were taken from the video durations with thirty-seven minutes and seventeen seconds, and it was uploaded on the video youtube channel in August 2020. This video's status is accessed in public for the American states and made famous after being launched in the white house. Because many statements of Donald Trump unbelievable and followed did not well the rule of the interview while answering the questions. Finally, the researcher purposed of making it proved some of the arguments and answers of President Donald Trump with the theory from Grice, which stated that communication must include cooperation.

Besides that, the data presented with the number, for example, is datum 1, 2, 3, 4, until the end of data was collected. The purpose of the data written in headings 1, 2, 3 is that the data were taken from every Trump utterances known to violate the maxims type. Specifically, the data is the utterances of each answer given by Trump after Jonathan asked questions on the same or different topics from the many topics of conversation.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed Grice's theory in four maxims and Christoffersen's (2005) for the reasons of lied utterances, which divided

into the classification of violations maxims and would be the multiple violations. The last result is provided a statement of how many violations of the maxims he committed, what type of violations maxims in most, when provided an answer, and for what purposes it used most frequently until he gave a piece of lie information. He used many implicatures in his utterances. He made the interviewer unable to understand and did not comprehend his answer, and the interviewee did not care about it. Then, this part will discuss how Donald Trump gave his utterances of implicature, and the researcher will analyze it based on Grice's theory of maxims.

Datum 1

J: Over the years I've heard you talked about your adherence to a philosophy called positive thingking. This is the mantra that if you believe something if you visualize it then it will happen?

T: To an extent I also think in terms of the downside right, uhh I do I've been given a lot of credit for positive thinking but I also think about downside because only a fool doesn't,

(Time: 01:18-01:37)

The context of data:

In this conversation, Jonathan Swan as the interviewer indicated by J, and President Donald Trump as the interviewee also indicated by initial T alphabet. This interview was held in the white house at America state. In this situation, Jonathan and President Trump face each other, and both sit on the chair with their papers prepared in data to answer the question. The first question of this interview began when the video is one minute and eighteen seconds. This section described Jonathan's asked the President about his mantra on himself for doing positive thinking. The topic is about the philosophy called positive thinking (Kruse, 2017);(Blodgett, 2020). It is the mantra that President Trump consistently applied in his belief, and it will happen. The President tried to explain and gave much information to the interviewer. They have agreed to cooperate when making a conversation, but several violations were found in President Trump's speech. At least, the following paragraph will explain the cases of violations that occurred on the speaker when interviewing Jonathan Swan.

The analysis of data:

Firstly, the error found in President Donald Trump's answer has violated the maxim of quantity. It was mentioned because it provided such lengthy information. He gave a very long answer and explained such a broad topic. Jonathan's questions were only about the positive thinking that was effective in the President, but he explained any information he did not need. More clearly, Trump also explains that he thought in negative terms. This data is an explanation that the interviewer does not expect because he only needs the result of the effectiveness of the mantra, not the opposing side. President Trump tried to make the hearer convinced with his answer in the sentences of *"I do I have been given much credit for positive thinking,"* which explains that he was done to the thing that Trump always used his mantra to do in everything President Trump did. In addition, he described his mantra as done by him, and then he wanted to make the people also followed his thought positively. Therefore, the President called did not cooperate reasonably in communicating. Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he said too much and did not care about the interviewer's response.

Besides that, President Trump also violated the maxims of manner because he brought up the topic with ambiguous words and exaggerated things. He used language that he can only understand, Trump did not try to explain in length what, but he tried to exaggerate the topic of conversation. Jonathan asked about how the mantra results have been done with positive thinking, but Trump discussed the people who are reluctant to think positively. Then Trump called him a fool. As a result, the conversation above can be underlined in the sentence *"because only a fool doesn't."* This word explained that he provoked the conversation to continue the conversation into the next topic, which is about stupid people who are reluctant to think positively.

On the other hand, it also belongs to the sarcastic type because it is ironic for other people with the word *"stupid people,"* it is dedicated to the people who did not think positively. This sentence reveals that people who do not have positive thoughts are among the *"fools."* So this case belongs to violations of the maxims of quality because he made a statement in ironic or sarcastic. This case related to the violation of maxims manner because he wanted to satisfy the hearer and included into the maxims of quality because he confirmed with his answer to convince the listener. Trump did this violation because he wanted to explain more about the people who will be a fool if they do not apply positively. To make the listener believe in Trump with his utterances, he always used that mantra not to fool people. Therefore it can be said that

in this datum, there are three violations of maxims was done by Trump. It is consists of the maxims quantity, quality, and manner.

Datum 2

J: To what extent do you think that, that positive thinking mindset is suitable to handling the worst pandemic that we've seen in a century?

T: I think you have to have a positive outlook, otherwise you would have nothing without a positive outlook. I think we have done an incredible job between the ventilators and stopping very infected people from china coming in meaning putting the ban on china. Which frankly nobody wanted me to do practically nobody because it was very early in january. Then putting the ban on europe, not an easy thing to do when you put a ban on europe that's a big thing. We would have probably lost hundreds of thousands of lives more had I not done that, and all of the experts every one of them not one of them wanted to do it, they thought it was too severe, three months later they're all saying, I'm glad you did it.

(Time: 01:40-02:25)

The context of data:

This topic of conversation continued the discussion above. It is about the positive thinking applied by President Donald Trump and his philosophy (Kruse, 2017). Furthermore, this philosophy was familiar in the media online platform because Trump has to think positively to reach success in his life. Then, there are several references related to this topic of President Trump in positive thinking it is Blodgett (2020), Riess (2020), and Foster (2020).

The analysis of data:

In the next datum, Jonathan asked the President about any relation between positive thinking and this pandemic that can handle these significant issues. President Trump's answer did not appropriate with the questions, but he gave a speech too much for the listener. This type included the types of violation of maxims quantity. In addition, because Trump talked too much inappropriate context, with the different topics of conversation. Last, President Trump did not answer in the right place, but he tried to answer by showing off his program.

He gave uninformative sentences because he did not give what the interviewer wanted to listen to, but he changed the topic by talking too much. In this situation, it appears that the speaker purposed to express the utterance that is being conveyed. Furthermore, the interviewer did not answer the questions correctly. Trump explained the critical point for people to have a positive thinking outlook. Look at the sentence in that paragraph. *"I think we have done an incredible job between the ventilators and stopping very infected people from china coming in meaning putting the ban on china."* which is he tried to show what Trump was done with his job for stopping the infected people. At least, it appears that the speaker wanted to satisfy the listener by showing off what he has done by his program in a pandemic situation.

However, Trump gave a speech on that topic was not in the right place. It means that the speaker's information was not relevant to the questions. It is unmatched by Jonathan's question. The interviewee asked about *"that positive thinking mindset is suitable to handling the worst pandemic that we've seen in a century?"* but he answered in a different context. He changed the topic of conversation. Trump talked about the progress that was realized. It banned China and Europe, some activities that are not easy to do, but he was done. At least, this cooperative was violated by President Trump because he changed the conversation and said unmatched with the topic.

Therefore Trump violated the maxims of relevance with his utterances that showed he did his job. Looked at the sentences *"We would have probably lost hundreds of thousands of lives more had I not done that, and all of the experts every one of them not one of them wanted to do it, they thought it was too severe, three months later they're all saying, I'm glad you did it."* It is explained that President Trump did not want to have lost hundreds of thousands of people because of this pandemic, and then he banned China and Europe. In conclusion, the researcher founded that President Trump committed two violations during an interview with Jonathan on HBO. It is maxims of quantity and maxims of relevance. Then this violation showed that President Donald Trump offended because he gave the information unmatched with the topic, and he continued to change the topic of conversation.

Datum 3

J: The criticism of you that, that is most prominent is about the communication. It's the public health expert saying that it needs to be based in reality, and they're saying that the wishful thinking and the salesmanship. Is just not suitable in a time when a pandemic has killed 145.000 americans, and it's it's that I understand what you're saying that people need to hear positive thinking, but you know for the past five months. It's been the virus is totally under control, and the cases have been going up, and the deaths have been going on but you've been saying something like under control.

T: Everybody knew what this thing was all about this has never happened before 1917 but it was a totally different. It was a flu in that case okay but other than 1917 there's never been anything like this, and by the way if you watch the fake news on television. They don't even talk about it, but you know there are 188 other countries right now that are suffering some proportionately far greater than we are okay as bad as we are very few some proportionately greater than we are right now, right now, spain is having a big spike there are tremendous problems in the world. You look at moscow, look at what's going on with moscow, look at brazil, look at these countries what's going on. This was sent to us by china one way or the other, and we're never going to forget it, believe me we're never going to forget it, and we were beating china at every single point we were beating them on trade. We were beating we were making progress like nobody's ever made progress. They had before the pandemic they had the worst year jonathan. That they've had in 67 years you know that with the tariffs and everything else i did. We were taking in billions of dollars i was giving some of it to the farmers the farmers were doing well because i was targeting they were targeting the farmers I was targeting china we were doing good. Then all of a sudden the game changed, and I had to close it down. I closed down the greatest economy ever in history, and then i closed it down and now we're opening it and we say by the way by closing it down we saved millions of lives. If we would have gone to herd and we knew very little about the disease. If we would have gone hurt we would have lost millions of people, millions of people, one person's too much. We're at 140 000 people, one person is too much we're at 140. We would have lost millions of people, and those people that really understand it. They really

understand it they said it's incredible the job that we've done, and again i bring

J: Who's who says then

T: The ban, banning china from coming in

J: But it was already, it was already in here, it was already here like by the time you banned china

T: Nobody knew the extent nobody knew how contagious.

(Time: 02:27-05:07)

The context of the data:

This conversation began in the time of two minutes and twenty-seven seconds until five minutes and ten seconds. Which is this data, Jonathan Asked about the virus are being under control. It gave in many cases, and it went up also the death has gone (Riess, 2020); (Blodgett, 2020). Jonathan asked about the virus. President Trump answered that the virus was under control. It explained with his positive thoughts, and he told Americans that the virus would go away. However, this causes many Americans to oppose President Trump's opinion of his spell not doing anything to reduce the number of deaths in cases of this virus. Then, the explanation was continued below with the analysis of violations of the maxims.

The Analysis of the data:

However, Jonathan's question asked, Trump gave in many statements and answers. Trump said it was still under control, and he gave many utterances. It is too much to explain in many words. It was included the history of the flu from 1917, continued with the progress of other countries. Then, he violated the maxims of quantity because he talked very much, did a circumlocution, did not to the point, and sometimes repeated certain words. Looking at the sentences he gave, "*You look at Moscow, look at what is going on with Moscow, look at brazil, look at these countries what is going on.*" As a result, these words gave in many repetitions in the same meaning, like analyzing, knowing, or understanding.

The speaker violated the maxims of quantity and in quality, manner, and relevance. Looking at the sentences and understand the utterances. He explained in many words to explore the history of a pandemic from another country. However, the interviewer wanted to know about the relation of mantra with the conditions of a

pandemic gone and still called in under control. Then, this situation called by the speaker was exaggerated things and gave the ambiguous languages by explained in many of cases.

He also called to violate the maxims of manner and quality. Looking at the sentences, "*We would have lost millions of people, and those people that understand it. They really understand it, they said it is incredible the job that we have done, and again I bring.*" The President talked about these people who understand, but he did not answer these by denying something and continued with his answer. In this situation, Trump violated the maxims of manner because he gave in ambiguous language, and he did not tell the people who understand those cases.

Furthermore, Trump also violated the maxims of quality because he denied answering the question that Jonathan asked. In these words, "*Who is, who says then?*" is Jonathan's question. He wanted to know who are they. The people said an incredible job. Then-President Trump did not answer the question correctly, but he continued to explain his topic is about the banned China country. Trump's type of violation maxims quality when he tried to answer Jonathan's question because he denied something. Therefore, looking at the last sentences was uttered by President Trump. When Jonathan still asked about the topic before, he avoids that question by answering, "*Nobody knew the extent nobody knew how contagious.*" It explained that President Trump distorted the topic of conversation, and also he tried to deny something.

Besides, Trump violated the maxims of quality. He also violated the maxims of relevance because he avoided talking about something. He did not answer that question correctly, but he looked for an honest answer. Also included in one of the types in assess the situation. He avoided pain or embarrassment. The speaker is to be indifferent because he wanted to care less about how other people feel. Then, the speaker did face the painful consequences of an honest answer.

However, President Trump violated all of the maxims. Of course, with his reasons and purposes. Many sentences explained that President Trump gave many utterances to make the listener satisfied with his words and believe in him. Looking at these utterances, "*We are okay as bad as we are very few some proportionately greater than we are right now, right now, spain is having a big spike there are tremendous problems in the world.*" Also, on this utterance, "*We were beating we were making progress like nobody is ever made progress.*" Is President Trump wanted

to make the listener appreciated and felt satisfied with his answer? President Trump explained that as an American state, they were already more significant than another country because the world has tremendous problems. Also, in the following sentences, Trump explained that he has done to make progress, meaning here that no other countries made progress. Then, this evidence can say that Trump talked too much in many and various sentences because he wanted to satisfy the hearer with his or state's achievement.

Accordingly to the sentences above, it also founded that the speaker wanted to convince the hearer by provided the utterances of "*Believe me.*" That word is the one kind that the lie delivered in the book of Christoffersen. In addition, looking at these words, "*This was sent to us by china one way or the other, and we are never going to forget it. "believe me," we are never going to forget it, and we were beating china at every single point we were beating them on trade.*" These sentences gave the meaning that President Trump handled the pandemic of this virus by his performances. Actually, with the condition on American state, the pandemic was not under control, but in most cases, it was supplied the death in million a day. President Trump said "believe me" to make the hearer believe in his utterances about the pandemic sent by China, and they would never forget it. As a result, Trump explained that China was beating, and also he tried to convince Jonathan by his words on President Trump's progress done.

Furthermore, found the words "*believe me*" that included the one type of delivering the lie in the book of Christoffersen (2005). The people who used those words are the way to tell the initial that the speaker done either the lie or spoke in truth right now, but the speaker lies most of the time. Then, the researcher founded that Trump included the people who tried to build the lie by his sentences. President Trump said in truth by believing the hearer, but in reality, Trump makes the compliment condition. He avoided the pain and embarrassment because he has told in truth. President Trump made the listener feel safe because China was the first case that brought the viruses until made in the big problem of the dead people. Also, President Trump was has a reason for establishing a false trust that paves the way for future lying because his utterances could believe in a lie for the future situation. At least, it could say that President Trump did not provide a lie, but he tried to build the lie in his utterances.

Datum 4

J: I'm not, I'm not. But the question was Mr. President by June we knew, things were bad, and you know the last time. I was with you was the the day before your Tulsa Rally in the oval, and you know you were saying big huge crowd it was indoors.

T: By the way

J: These people, they listen to you.

T: Excuse me

J: Yeah

T: We had a 19,000 seat stadium first of all we had 12,000 people not 6,000 which you reported another paper report, but you couldn't even get in it was like an armed camp.

J: Why would you want to do that?

T: 120 black lives matter people

J: I understand that. Why would you have find that big huge crowd?

T: Excuse me wait, and tulsawell because that area was very good area at the time. It was an area that was pretty much over after, after a month later it started going up. That's month later but tulsawell was a very good oklahoma, was doing very well as a state. It was almost free it spiked a month later a month and a half two months later but it was a good area. We had a tremendous crowd. We had tremendous response. You couldn't even it was like an armed camp, you couldn't even get through. You couldn't get anybody in but we had 12,000 people. It was incorrectly reported the other things we had that nobody wants to talk about. So fox broadcast it is was the highest rating in the history of fox television Saturday night. It was the highest rating my speech well. Wait a minute, you're saying something. That speech was the highest rated speech in the history of fox television on Saturday night, and nobody says

(Time: 05:11-06:42)

The context of the data:

The meaning of the big colossal crowd is about the Covid-19 pandemic. Which can spread widely and quickly, and where President Trump has a meeting with the extensive public. Above all, around 19,000 people at the big conference for the

2020 Presidential re-election campaign at the BOK Center in Tulsa, a campaign run by president Trump, coincided on 20 June 2020. This campaign "contributed" to the cases of coronavirus diseases after two weeks were held on that Rally (Segers & Sganga, 2020). It also celebrates the day of the emancipation of African-American slaves (Freking & Lemire, 2020). Then, there is the writer's explanation for describing what the President answered the question about the cases were asked by Jonathan Swan in coronavirus diseases in Oklahoma.

The analysis the data:

The data above is the connection from the conversation in the third datum. It is known and analyzed that there are many violations in the maxims of relevance in the third datum. Even in the fourth datum, President Trump still violated the maxim of relevance. President Trump made the conversation unmatched with the topic. Jonathan asked about something terrible it was in June. Where the Covid-19 has entered America also entered the Tulsa area in Oklahoma (Steakin & Rubin, 2020). However, Trump answered it was not matched with the question. Jonathan asked why the President held such a meeting, which might cause covid-19 to accelerated (Carlisle, 2020). However, he answered by the 120 black lives matter, which has no connection with Jonathan's question. Then, Jonathan gave his utterances that President Trump violated the cooperative principle in conversation by saying, "*I understand that. Why would you have find that big huge crowd?*" Thus, he explained that Trump violated the maxims of relevance. In addition, he also changes the conversation abruptly. The words "*I understand that. Why would you have find that big huge crowd?*" is Jonathan's answer to understand more to President Trump on the topic that is actually in question. In the end, he still answered with off-topic answers, so he replaced them very suddenly about Oklahoma's wonderful and spectacular city.

It is a beautiful Place in the United States of America. Looking at the words is "*tulsa well because that area was very good area at the time. It was an area that was pretty much over after, after a month later it started going up. That's month later but tulsa was a very good oklahoma, was doing very well as a state.*" which is he explained about the beautiful city of Oklahoma. It is made the hearer feel better listening to what President Trump talked about in Tulsa Rally. He brought this topic which does not relate to the question was asked by Jonathan. Then, Trump continued

his speech to save his face from the public with his utterances, and from the meeting he had done which got criticism from various prime ministers.

Furthermore, looking at the words of "*We had a tremendous crowd. We had tremendous response. You couldn't even it was like an armed camp, you couldn't even get through. You couldn't get anybody in but we had 12000 people. It was incorrectly reported the other things we had that nobody wants to talk about.*" Trump tried to change the topic of conversation with blamed the Jonathan report. He uttered these sentences because he wanted to save his face from what the question was asked. It is did not related, but the sentences President Trump made distorted the information. It is the type in violation maxims of quality because Trump distorted his answer by blamed the interviewer.

President Trump violated the maxims of quantity. He gave his utterances too much and provided uninformative information. He talked about the beauty of Oklahoma City and got an achievement of historical in high rating from Fox Television about his speech well. So, in the last sentence in his answer about fox television. "*It was the highest rating my speech well. Wait a minute, you're saying somethig. That speech was the highest rated speech in the history of fox television on Saturday night, and nobody says,*" this sentence described that President Trump hoped that people at the time would believe what he said. Above all, his excellent achievement on the television Fox delivered his good of speech well.

Datum 5

J: I think you give me same misunderstand me. I'm criticizing your abality to draw a crowd you held. Are you kidding me? I've covered you for five years. You draw massive crowds you get huge ratings. I'm asking about the public health.

T: and I cancelled another one I had a cancellation. I have a great crowd in new hampshire and I cancelled it for the same reasons.

J: But here's the question, you know I've covered for a long time I've gone to your rallies. I've talked to your people. They love you, they listen to you. They listen to every word you say, they hang on your every word. They don't listen to me or the media or fouchy. They think we're fake news. They want to get their advice from you, and so when they hear you say everything's

under control, don't worry about wearing masks. I mean these are people many of them are older people Mr. President.

T: More serious of control. Yeah under that right now

J: It's giving them a false security.

T: I think it's under control I'll tell you what

J: How a thousand americans are dying a day?

T: They are dying that's true, and you have it is what it is but that doesn't mean we aren't doing everything. We can it's under control as much as you can control it. This is a horrible plague that beset us.

(Time: 06:42-07:37)

The context of the data:

The situation of an interview was more serious both of President Trump and Jonathan. In which Jonathan explained that President Trump did not follow the rules of conversation. Jonathan described the President's answer as spoken above. On the contrary, Trump is proud of himself because he got his achievement in the Fox Television because of his speech well, and it got in the highest rating. However, this video showed that Jonathan was annoyed with President Trump's answer. For this reason, President Trump did not listen to the question well. Then he violates many of kind maxims in his utterances.

The analysis of data:

The previous data found that Trump violated the maxims of relevance by answering the questions that were not followed the topic of conversation. Also, in the fifth datum, Jonathan emphasized Trump's topic, which is about public health. It founded that Trump violated the maxims of relevance with provided an answer that he did not fit into the topic in question. The topic is about "*Public Health*," and he answered by "*The cancellation*," and then this situation called that the speaker made the conversation unmatched with the topic.

President Trump gave his response with this statement "*I have a great crowd in new Hampshire. I canceled it for the same reasons.*" Wich is explained that he also contributed to avoiding the virus was spread fast. Many sentences are founded with the purpose is to save his face from the public. It showed in these words "*but that does not mean we are not doing everything.*" and "*More serious of control. Yeah,*

under that right now" in the last answer of Trump. He gave the information to save him face as a president by showing he made his progress. As a result, this is the one kind of assess the situation by avoiding pain or embarrassment because he did for the pain of consequences, and then he provided an honest answer.

Likewise, continued with the subsequent sentences. When the interviewer asked about The campaign that many people heard about the obligation to wear masks, he did not answer it well, without any explanation. Trump only explained the pandemic, which also hit many countries, and it is a severe disease. This conversation found that President Trump did not provide a piece of helpful information. He violated the maxim of the quantity type because he explained it very short and was not informative. At least, President Trump has violated the two maxims. In which he tried to assess the situation by avoided pain or embarrassment to the listener.

Datum 6

J: You really think this is as much as we can control? A thousand deaths a day?

T: I'd like to know if somebody first of all. We have done a great job we've gotten the governors everything they needed. They didn't do their job many of them didn't, and some of them did someday we'll sit down, we'll talk about the successful ones. The good ones look at that smile, the good ones are the bad we had good and bad, and we had a lot in the middle but we had some incridible governor. I could tell you right now who the greatest ones are, and who the not so great ones are but the governors do it. We gave them massive amounths of material.

(Time: 07:37-08:08)

The context of the data:

Jonathan made the situation more severe because he did not understand what was answered by President Trump before that continued on his topic. Jonathan felt the virus is most severe and getting worse because many people died in a thousand a day. It showed the cases and population by the World Health Organization (WHO) in America state on August 2020. Then he asked anymore to the President for the meaning of we can control. In that situation, the American faced a high rating for people who died because of coronaviruses, but he said it would be handled. This

video began in seven minutes and thirty-nine seconds until eight minutes and eight seconds to discuss President Trump's following answer.

The analysis the data:

The following data related to "*Public health*," which is Jonathan asked President Trump about the problem of the Covid-19 pandemic, which controlled with an increased number of days. However, his answer is assumed in many sentences. Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he answered Jonathan's question with a lot and done in a few word repetitions. Trump should only need to answer the pandemic that he can control by providing many solutions not to increase death cases. In addition, Trump also violated the maxims of relevance because Trump provided information that is unmatched with the topic of conversation. He changed the conversation into the topic of what he wanted to talk about of his governances. Then, he violated two kinds of maxims. It was maxims of quantity and relevance.

However, he replied in many utterances. Also made the relation in the work ethic of good and bad governance. Again, Trump explained the good and bad jobs from the government's progress, giving massive amounts of material. The words, "*We have done a great job we've gotten the governors everything they needed.*" talked about the progress or success of governance in their job. Meaning here that even if a day there are thousands of people died, the governments controlled a pandemic situation. At least, in this datum, two maxims were violated by Trump, and this context data was apparent and would be explained more in the following data.

Datum 7

J: The question is are you going to even some of your own aides wonder whether you would stick to that message until election day whether in a week or two. You won't say right we've got to reopen again we can't do this stuff anymore. That you'll get bored of talking about the virus and go back to that sort of cheerleading board

T: I never get bored of talking about this. It's too big a thing and again

J: So will you stick to that message?

T: By china it should have been stopped by china and it wasn't

J: Wasn't announced to you. You're the president. (Interrupted The President)

T: Now it's here we have, and I think I'm very consistent no this is a very serious thing do you think. We have 140.000 people at this moment, it's very very serious situation and what you have to do is handle it the best. It can be handled, and again I'm working with the governors. I got them tremendous amounts of equipment that they would have never gotten.

(Time: 08:10-09:20)

The context of the data:

In the datum above, especially in the first sentence on the Jonathan utterances. It is explained that President Trump has changed the topic of conversation. Especially in the six number of datum. Jonathan confirmed that President Trump violated the maxim of relevance because he gave his answer unmatched with the topic conversation. So, he continued with the next datum, which is Trump continued his talk about the message in masks. When President Trump has held his champignon at the Rally, he founded that he was not used the masks. Would Trump be bored to talk about these viruses until the election day of the presidential? He cooperates with the maxims of conversation, but he violated the maxims in the next of sentences. Then, this conversation would be analyzed on this datum below that was beginning in the time eight minutes and ten seconds until nine minutes and twenty seconds.

The analysis of the data:

This conversation continued with the topic that is still in the same discussion. Regarding Donald Trump's message for the public is always to use masks. However, Trump replied that it was not related to the question, but he only blamed the country that made a case for the virus. So, looked at the sentences quoted here "*By china it should have been stopped by china and it wasn't.*" This message means that Trump blamed the country where the virus originated and hoped to stop the virus. In the rules of communicating, Trump should answer the topic that Jonathan asked, but he still did not cooperate with the questioner. Which is he gave the answers that he should not give. Therefore, Trump violated the type of maxims relevant because his speech did not match the interview topic.

In addition, he also broke the other type of maxim, which is quantity. As explained in the conversation after Trump described the severe virus, many sentences were not informed. Instead, he kept talked about China repeatedly. Then it is called

that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity because Trump gave in much information, did not to the point, and was uninformative. So, he also violated the maxims of quality because he exaggerated the information about China country China must solve the problem of the virus case. It is an unambiguous statement with Jonathan's report that he also must be contributed because he is the President.

Datum 8

J: When can you commit by what date that every american will have access to the same day testing that you get here in the white house

T: Well we have great testing what we're doing and and

J: By what date?

T: Another people do. Let me explain the testing we have tested. More people than any other country than all of europe put together times too. We have tested more people than anybody ever thought of India has 1.4 billion people they've done. 11 million tests we've done 55 it'll be close to 60 million tests, and you know there are those that say you can test too much. You do know that

J: Who says that?

T: Oh just read the manuals, read the books

J: What manuals?

T: Manuals, read the books. Read the books

J: What books?

T: What testing does

J: I'm sorry wait a minute

T: Let me, let me explain what testing does it shows cases. It shows where there may be cases other countries test. You know when they test when somebody's sick, that's when they test and I'm not saying they're right or wrong, nobody's done it like we've done it. We've gotten absolutely no credit for it, but we've come up with so many different tests. The only thing that we have now is some people have to wait longer than we'd like them to, we want

J: Speak problems

T: We want point to pont. We want to have a 5 minute to a 15 minute test we have and like many others everybody. I understand we're close to 50 where it's point-to-point test. We are making thousands of instruments thousands of

tests right now tens of thousands. That can be distributed to various parts of the country, but you have to understand, and we've even sent some of them to other countries where they had a big problem. Jonathan, almost 50% in fact I think the number might be over is immediate testing the other is though you take a test. You have to send it to a laboratory. Let's say that takes a day let's say it's a day.

J: It's typical

T: You know so it's three or five or five days there's nothing you do about that but,

(Time: 09:25-11:21)

The context of the data:

In this next datum is the situation that Jonathan opened a new topic of conversation. It is still in the coronaviruses disease but in another of question. In contrast, President Trump talked about the testing was held by the American United States, which is Jonathan asked about the date when the people can access the result of testing promised by the country. Then, President Trump answered that question in any sentence and founded many violations were done by President Trump. This video was interpreted in "nine minutes and twenty-five seconds until eleven minutes and twenty-one seconds.

The analysis of the data:

Jonathan's question above is about the President's commitment to announce that every American can access the test that he did in the white house. The question was uttered by Jonathan clearly, but President Trump answered by explaining the process of testing. Without any feedback given by Trump about the date. So, looking at the sentences in "*Let me explain the testing we have tested,*" these words gave many meanings to describe the testing they had. This action included the violation of maxims quantity because he talked too much and was not to the point. He continued with the words it does not understand Jonathan about the meaning of "*Manuals and Books,*" He does a repetition in "*Manuals and Books.*" At least, he called also violated the maxims of quantity because he used a repetition of words.

Furthermore, he practiced ambiguous words until Jonathan did not understand Trump's utterances. It is meant here that Trump recognized Jonathan to read

something that he would understand. Moreover, it is manuals or books of testing, but Jonathan did not understand the book's meaning. Therefore, Trump violated the maxims of manner because his utterances are founded on exaggerated things. Also, he gave the words in ambiguous language and needed more explanation.

Trump violated the maxim of relevance because he did not want to answer the question. Jonathan asked him about "*What manuals? And what books?*" which he must understand in that conversation, but Donald Trump avoided talking about something. Trump did the wrong of causality because he always talked about the testing in many cases in a problem. The testing was needed to test only between 5 minutes to a 15 minutes test. However, it is not easy to do fast because it took a process to deliver the results to the laboratory for further examination. Generally, He tried to give many explanations and examples to make the hearer satisfied for hearing what he said above. Also, with his sentences for making the hearer believe with his sentences. Therefore, President Trump violated the maxims of relevance because he raised the test cause and effect problem, which Jonathan asked explicitly in the date or when the people can reach or access the results in testing.

Datum 9

J: When do you think we'll have it

T: I think that you will have that relatively soon I mean

J: What does that mean

T: You already have half. Yeah uh I would much rather get back to you because I don't want to have you like in one month. I didn't make it missed it by a day and it's a headline,

(Time: 11:21-11:36)

The context of the data:

This conversation is the next topic of discussion between President Donald Trump and Jonathan. In the datum before, Jonathan and Trump were discussed that the testing would be held soon. So, President Trump's topic is to explain what Jonathan asked about the date to clarify that Americans can access or have it for the testing. As a result, President Trump gave in many sentences. In Which can give in another meaning because it is an implied meaning. This video was taken in the time of

eleven minutes and twenty-three seconds until the time eleven minutes and thirty-six seconds.

The analysis of the data:

This datum continued on the topic above in datum eight. The topic of conversation was talked about when the American can access the result of testing. Jonathan gave the question, "*When do you think we'll have it*" and Trump answered with the short statement, "*Relatively soon*," this explanation is given uninformative argumentation. It is given in many of meaning. President Trump did not answer precisely to the point but actually with words that have many meanings. Then this situation is called that Trump is violating the maxims of quantity because he had talked in short and uninformative information.

The word "*When*" in the sentence was asked by Jonathan, that in meaning here, the interviewer wanted to know the detail about the time that was made in clearly. However, President Trump only answered that question in short by provided the word "*soon*." This word "*Soon*" can be interpreted as a day, two or more, even as soon as a week or months. Therefore, this conversation does not cooperate between them because the speaker provided unclear and too short of information.

Datum 10

J: Mr. President I want to talk about the, the federal intervention

T: Excuse me, one thing I would say about testing, because we test so much.

We show cases, so we show many many cases. We show tremendous number of I know you're smiling when I say no...

J: But I mean I've heard you say this big

T: Countries don't test like we do. So they don't showcase

J: It just a couple of points on that I wasn't going to continue on the testing, but you said it so we're testing so much, because it's spread so far in america.

T: We're testing so much because we had the ability to test

J: Okay

T: Because we came up with

J: But, South korea

T: Jonathan, we weren't even we didn't even have a test. When I took over we didn't even have a test now in all fairness,

(Time: 11:36-12:15)

The context of the data:

In this situation, Jonathan Showed that he wanted to move into the next topic, but President Trump was denied it. The conversation above showed that President Trump did not want to confirm if he wanted to move into the next issue, but Trump refused by talking about another topic. Then, he denied it, and he exactly changes the subject to continue the testing they have done. This conversation began eleven minutes and thirty-six seconds until the time twelve minutes and fifteen seconds. This section began with Jonathan's question about the federal intervention.

The analysis of the data:

Jonathan uttered the first question for Trump is about federal intervention. President Trump denied talking about that, but he changed the conversation. With this sentence, *"Excuse me, one thing I would say about testing,"* Trump asked his permission to change the topic for continued their conversation in the testing area, and Jonathan confirmed. So, Trump was called to enter into the people who violated the maxims of relevance because he abruptly changed the topic of conversation. For this reason, his utterances did not relate to the conversation that was talked about by Jonathan's question. Then, he violated the maxim of relevance because he changed the topic abruptly even though he was asked permission to change that subject of conversation.

However, it has not stopped in that situation, but he also violated the maxims of quality and manner. He tried to give one more explanation in testing, with he distorted the countries' information and did not show about their cases in testing. Unlike America, where they were done in many of testing. Which is it has in many cases and showed it. At least, this problem continued with Trump, which he exaggerated the things by the words of number it is cases they have faced.

Finally, in this topic, President Trump violated three maxims: maxims of quality, relevance, and manner. By the example, looking at the sentences, *"Countries do not test as we do."* Also, looked at this one of the pieces of evidence, *"We are testing so much because we had the ability to test,"* which is this sentence explained about the ability for the American that it was done and being compared with the other

countries about this testing. Then he gave his additional explanation about the testing that was faced in many cases.

Datum 11

T: There was no test for this. No we didn't have a test because there was no testosterone in a very short order we got one test we got another test

J: It was broken

T: Many of these tests are now obsolete, because we've you know it's called science and all of a sudden something's better ,but because we tested so many people 55-60 million people very soon. We get cases you test some kid has even just a little runny nose. It's a case and then you report many cases. So we look like we have more cases than massive countries like china which by the way doesn't report as you know.

J: I don't put any stock in china's figures

T: Point is the point is, because we are so much better at testing than any other country in the world. We show more cases.

(Time: 12:29-13:06)

The context of the data:

This topic of conversation continued discussing the testing were held by the American state. It is different from before. Especially, Jonathan began the topic of conversation, but in this situation, President Trump was preceded. This conversation began with the utterances of President Trump because he talked about the topic discussed in the last previous datum. So, this data was transcribed in the time of the video for twelve minutes and twenty-one seconds until thirteen minutes and six seconds. Then this conversation explained the way President Trump violated the two maxims.

The analysis of the data:

In the conversation above, Jonathan understood that President Trump wanted to continue explaining the test with the cases. They had not been in testing because they did not have any testosterone in a very short. The sentences in the following answer from President Trump on the quotes of "*and then you report many cases*" were analyzed. President Trump perverted the information with blamed

Jonathan or someone who reported that the problem has much trouble. With this, Trump's statement was said to violate the type of maxim quality because he distorted the information by blaming the questioner who provided the wrong information. While when President Trump gave the statement, it also included sarcastic words, ultimately blaming the people who reported many found problems. Likewise, Trump brought up the problem because he wanted to satisfy the hearer by his utterances until listeners can understand and be satisfied with the statement was uttered.

Trump violated the maxims of manner because he gave a word that the listener could not understand or giving an ambiguous word. The listener did not fully understand the problems that occur with the word "*China countries*." Jonathan has also emphasized that he does not bring up the problem with the Chinese state. However, Trump still brought it up, so it was clear that he wanted to raise the issue on a topic that should have been overlooked. President Trump gave the utterances above in "*So we look like we have more cases than massive countries like china which by the way doesn't report as you know*." This utterance was given in many explanations that build the hearer for believed in his words about the cases.

Datum 12

T: If you look at death

J: Yeah, start to go up again (He looking at these charts)

T: Well right here the united states is lowest in numerous categories. Uh were lowest than the world (While pointing the charts)

J: Lower than the

T: Lower than Europe and

J: What in what take a look

T: Right here here's case death (While pointing the charts)

J: Oh you're doing death as a proportion of cases. I'm talking about death as a proportion of population. That's where the U.S is really bad. Much worse than South Korea, Germany, et cetera.

T: You can't, you can't do that. You have

J: Why can't do that?

T: You have to go by, you have to go by where look here is the united states. You have to go by the cases the cases.

(Time: 13:21-14:02)

The context of the data:

In the conversation above, Jonathan asked about the death were gone up. It is a thousand a day, and Trump gave him some of these charts to answer the interviewer's question. Finally, they are going to look at these charts. This situation was the critical part of the interview because in this situation that many news headlines and social media were made the bad highlight about President Trump (Collinson, 2020); (Dale, 2020); and (Gupta & Roy, 2020). That news headline was explained above in the background of the study in chapter one. At least, this conversation has continued the topic about where the President is still not cooperative when answering Jonathan's question.

The analysis of the data:

However, what Jonathan found was not the answer he wanted, but a much more different topic. Consequently, President Trump has violated the maxims of relevance because he did not give the information in the right places of a topic, but he changes the topic abruptly. President Trump talked in unmatched with the topic, also avoiding to talk something. Now, looking at the words, "*Oh you're doing death as a proportion of cases. I'm talking about death as a proportion of population.*" here, Jonathan argued that he spoke of mortality by population rather than by cases. Therefore, in contrast, President Trump was said to be violating a type of maxim relevant because he also tries to refuse to talk about population-based mortality.

Moreover, President Trump continued the conversation with Jonathan, which has many complications in it. According to the data studied, it is analyzed here that Trump did not lie to the data he provided. However, he provides data that is not by what is being questioned but by providing other data to replace the topic of conversation at that time. For example, Jonathan declined to provide data on mortality by population. However, Trump provided statistics on types of death by the case, see in the quotes on "*You cannot, you cannot do that. You have.*" It sentences very clearly that he wanted to deny talking about something important. Therefore, it was evident that President Trump violated the maxim of the quality type because he refused to talk about Americans' death from population-based Covid-19.

Besides, Trump also violated the maxims of quantity and manner because he repeated words or conversation and exaggerated them. It is evident and easy to

understand in Trump's sentence. Look at the words "*Well right here the united states is lowest in numerous categories. Uh were lowest than the world*" and "*Lower than Europe and*" This sentence was pronounced several times, namely to convince Jonathan believed. Then brought the topic of "*Cases*" was to convince the hearer. The news was provided in the social media, news portals, even among American citizens about Trump lying in providing data. However, in that essence, Trump has provided the data out of the topic of conversation, which is not conducting with the interview. In the end, it can be stated that Trump, in the twelve data, has violated many types of maxims and is called violated the multiple of maxims.

Datum 13

J: Why not as a proportion population

T: What it says is when you have somebody that has where there's case

J: Oh okay

T: The people live that live from those cases

J: It's surely a relevant statistic to say if the U.S has X population and X percentage of death of that population

T: No, because you have to go by the cases.

J: Versus South Africa

(Time: 14:04-14:21)

The context of the data:

This situation is when President Trump was not talked in the right way of the cooperative principle. Trump still talked about the cases. It is the death because of the cases. Jonathan asked President about the context of the dead in the American people cause the coronaviruses were based on the population. The President was not cooperative with Jonathan to answer what he wanted to listen to President Answer.

The analysis of the data:

Above all, on the previous topic, Jonathan asked President Trump why he gave the data, not in the population base, but he gave in based on cases. President Trump only answered by "*When you have somebody that has where there's case*" this utterance is giving the opinion of Trump but not for answering the question of "*Why*."

Then this situation is a violation of the maxims of relevance. Trump made the conversation unmatched with the topic of the question. Then, he also made the wrong causality to avoid talking about something important in the data of death by population.

In addition, look at the sentences of "*No, because you have to go by the cases.*" these words founded that President Trump gave the meaning that Jonathan did the wrong of statistics. Trump wanted Jonathan to look at the chart based on the cases and not in population. At least this action from Trump distorts information about Jonathan to look at the causes of death.

Datum 14

J: We'll look at South Korea for example, 51 million population 300 death.

It's like it's crazy. Do you think they're faking their statistic South Korea and advanced countries because

T: They have a very good relationship with the country, but you don't know that and they have spikes look here,

J: Germany low 9000

T: Here's one right here United States you're taking the number of cases.

Okay look we're last meaning we're first

J: Last I don't know what we're facing, as a whole again it's cases

T: Take a look

J: Okay, um

T: And we have cases

(Time: 14:22-14:52)

Context of the data:

Jonathan uttered his question about the example of the population in South Korea. Jonathan hoped that President Trump would understand what he wanted to ask about, but President Trump still avoided talking about something. Trump answered the question by "*They have a very good relationship with the country*" this sentence is apparent and too short for understanding Jonathan's question. In addition, President Trump looked like he was hidden something other than talking to Jonathan about that case. Then, President Trump only gave in short information because he likes to hide by comparing the cases with the other country.

The analysis of the data:

This situation is also called an uninformative action. This situation occurred on the violation of maxims quantity because President Trump talked too short and uninformative. In addition, President Trump has violated the maxim because he gave in less information, which this information was needed for the interviewer. Jonathan tried to make the president talk about the relation with the topic. President Trump said that He did not know about that, which is it has spikes known by President Trump. Then, President Trump violated the maxim of quantity.

Furthermore, it not only violated the maxim of quantity but also violated many other maxims. The following utterances are provided in President Trump's words, "*but you don't know that and they have spikes,*" which was shown that Trump violated the maxims of relevance because he tried to avoid talking about something and hides something. On the whole, President Trump stated that Jonathan did not know the truth. President Trump's utterances were given above, giving a signal that he wanted to explain that case, but he did not talk anything. This violation was known that Trump must hide the truth or hiding something important to talk about fact.

Above all, President Trump also violated the maxims of manner because he was given a statement that the hearer did not understand. President Trump spoke in these words, "you do not know that," which is he did not give in additional information. For this reason, President Trump brought the topic before, which is not being discussed twice or more. Then-President Trump has violated the maxims of manner because he gave in the ambiguous language in front of the interviewer that he did not know the truth. Also, he did exaggerated things in cases. At least, this datum of fourteen founded there are three violations of maxims that President Trump did during answered the question from Jonathan Swan as the interviewer.

Datum 15

J: If, if, if hospital rates were going down and deaths were going down. I'd say terrific you deserve to be praised for testing, but they're all going up

T: You don't know they're all very well. You talk

J: 60.000 Americans are in hospital

T: You watch the thousand dying papers. They usually talk about new cases, new cases, new cases.

J: I'm talking about death

T: Will you look it's good enough death is way down from where it was

J: It's it's thousand a day. It was two and a half thousand it went down to 500 now it's going up again

T: Death. Excuse me, where it was is much higher than where it is right now it

J: Went down

T: But now it's going down again. It's going down in Arizona. It's going down and flowing nationally. It's going down in texas. Take a look at this these are the tests

J: It's going down in Florida?

T: yeah, it's going it leveled out and it's going down. That's my report as of yesterday

(Time: 15:21-16:04)

The context of the data:

In this situation, Jonathan asked about the American people who died thousands a day, and President Trump still called it under control. Then Jonathan continued to ask President Trump with his utterances are talked about the compliment. Jonathan said to the president that if the people in the hospital are going down about the causes of death and the viruses also going down, it was 60.000 thousand a day. Then-president only answered his utterances with his words about the cases, cases, cases, and cases. At least this situation was uncomprehending between the Jonathan and President because they were not cooperative.

The analysis of the data:

This utterance was beginning with the following question: the population's death gives Jonathan in the rates of the hospital. Jonathan asked Trump how so many tests have been done, but the mortality rate is getting higher. With the number of Americans dying in hospitals up to 60,000, Trump said that he was done in many tests. However, President Trump's answer still exaggerating the problem about cases. It causes him to be still included in the people who violate the maxim of manner because he has exaggerated the previous topic.

Likewise, President Trump was talked too much. He gave in many sentences and information that have been discussed above in the conversation before. President Trump gave much information that was not needed by repeating the words in the previous topic. Then, in this situation, President Trump broke the maxims of quantity type by giving in many words to explain more and repeating the chat topics that they should already have finished.

It could be easy to understand that Jonathan was a little annoyed that his answer did not fit the topic in question. Take a look at Jonathan's sentence, "*I'm talking about death.*" This meaning makes it clear to President Trump that he asked about death for being in cooperatively. On the contrary, President Trump talked about another topic that was discussed in the previous. In the end, President Trump breaks many maxims, and this type is the kind of violation maxims of relevance. Therefore, in the discussion above, three violations that Trump has committed were found, namely maxims of quantity, relevance, and manner.

Datum 16

J: Anyway Mr. President. If I could change subject

T: Going down in Arizona

J: Arizona it is Arizona. It is Texas has people and it is

T: It's spike and it's now going down in Florida. It's evened out and going down in Florida

J: I'll have to see those people

T: But but you have to look at this is the number of tests compared to

J: I don't deny you figures. You've done more tests by far. Than the rest right
I don't deny that

T: Because we have done more tests. We have more cases. You can take more information and check it out.

(Time: 16:05-16:25)

The context of the data:

In that situation, Jonathan tried to change the topic of conversation, but President Trump continued with his utterances to explain his topic before. Jonathan talked about the topic of testing, and Trump talked about the Arizona that was going

down. Then this topic of conversation was confirmed by Jonathan to remain the Trump because he still talked about the Arizona that was going down.

The analysis of the data:

In this conversation that Jonathan tried to move into the next subject, but he denied it anymore. He avoids changing the subject but continuing the topic of Arizona that was going down. As a result, President Trump stated that he violated the maxims of manner because it continued with the topic before and made it exaggerated. In addition, looking at these words that were quoted, *"I don't deny you figures. You've done more tests by far. Than the rest right I don't deny that,"* This is the answer of Jonathan that was uttered to make the President stopping his explanation and continued to discuss the next topic. However, President Trump looked like he wanted to satisfy Jonathan by his answer even that information was discussed before. Then, from this situation, Trump has violated the maxim of manner because he exaggerated the topic of discussion.

The sentences were uttered by Trump in the quotes of *"but, you have to look at this is the number of tests compared to,"* President Trump tried to constrain Jonathan for listened to him in looking at the number of tests that were compared. This situation explains that Trump does not want to continue the topic of conversation next, but by rejecting it and telling Jonathan to look at the results compared to the test results. Then, this is a type of violation maxims of relevance, and it occurred because Trump has avoided talking about something into the next topic of conversation.

Datum 17

J: Mr. President um different subject it's been widely reported that the U.S has intelligence indicating that Russia paid bounties or offered to pay bounties to Taliban fighters to kill American soldiers. You had a phone call with a vladimir putin on july 23rd, did you bring up this issue?

T: No that was a phone call to discuss other things, and frankly that's an issue that many people said was uh fake news.

J: Who said it was?

T: I think a lot of people. Uh if you look at some of the wonderful folks from the bush administration. Some of them not any friends of mine were saying that it's a fake issue, but a lot of people said it's a fake issue.

(Time: 16:25-17:03)

The context of the data

Jonathan changed the topic of conversation by the question of U.S intelligence. He asked about the news that the Americans are famous that Russia paid bounties to Taliban fighters to kill the American soldiers, and President Trump had a phone call with Vladimir Putin in July (Rizzo, 2020). Many media reported Russia giving gifts to the Taliban fighters to kill the American soldiers (Micallef, 2020); (Walsh, Stracqualursi & Gigova, 2020). This news has confirmed by John William Nicholson, a retired four-star general in the United States Army. John Nicholson said Russia had brought in some weapons and other equipment shuffled across the border and supplied to the Taliban.

Jonathan asked for knowing the answer from President Trump. Did he bring this issue in that phone call? Then, President Trump answered the question in the cooperative condition that he discussed, but the speaker distorted the information in the following sentences. At least, the explanation below would describe the violation of maxims done by President Trump.

The analysis of the data:

President Trump distorted the information because he wanted to save face from the public with his answer. Then, in this case, the speaker violated the maxims of quality. Also founded that there is not strong evidence with his utterances in the word "*many people said*," in this sentence, the speaker used ambiguous language about the people who had spoken. These words needed more explanation because people's words are there is no evidence that people were said. In addition, those words may be can believe the other people, but it could be a false statement and unbelieved in most. Then, this situation called that President Trump violated the maxims of quality because he gave in uninformative words that could be false.

Furthermore, according to the sentences above, a word was founded in ambiguous language and needed more information. It was an ambiguous language that included a kind violation of the maxims of manner. In the following conversation, when Jonathan tried to ask for the meaning "*who*" in the quotes of "*many people said*," Trump was not explained more about the utterance. At least, President Trump

gave in his violations maxims of quality and manner with the aim is to build someone's belief that many people said it was fake news.

The speaker gave much information and did not care about the listener's understanding by his utterances and giving the sentences with doubt. Like in the words of "*I think*." It gives a lot of interpretation meaning inside the words. The word "I think" gives in the meaning of hesitation. Significantly, the word gave the meaning that the people continued to think, or still think.

Furthermore, with the words "*I think*," he is just guessing without any evidence to give Jonathan. Then, it can conclude that President Trump did not believe in himself, and it could be a hesitation that occurred to support the evidence of a violation of the maxim of quality. With the reason, the statement after that word of "*think*" could be the sentences were might be false. Then, this situation also can be called that President Trump tried to build the lie by his bald face because his untruth statement was very flagrant.

As a result, from the paragraph's explanation above, President Trump's utterances would be uttered in a lie because it founded that his purpose was also to build the lie with the reasons to embellish. Moreover, the writer found a sentence that could be a lie with his words that had uttered. Next, look at the following of the word "*but*" in a sentence, "*but a lot of people said*." It is the one example of a lie that conveyed, taken from Christoffersen's (2005) chapter of Deliver the lie, that all sentences before the word "*but*" are lies. This word shows that Trump has violated this type of violation of maxims quality because he has given a credible explanation that it is a lie. Also, the reason is to avoid hurt for somebody or embarrassment. At Least, it can say that the conversation is based on the cooperative principle theory that President Trump has violated two types of maxims. Firstly, because he distorted much of the information, he tried to build the lie until he provided the lie well. Secondly, he gave ambiguous language with the phrase "*many people*," which implied meaning.

Datum 18

J: That was disputed then the intelligence

T: It's all talking about nuclear proliferation which is a very big subject where they would like to do something and so would i we discussed numerous things we did not discuss that now

(Time: 17:03-17:13)

The context of the data:

In the following conversation, Jonathan still tried to discuss the problem. Trump avoided talking about this topic until he tried to change the topic abruptly. President Trump Talked about "*Nuclear Proliferation*," and he brought up "*Nuclear Proliferation*" for discussion on U.S. intelligence. Then, there are many explanations that President Trump has violated the maxims by changed the topic also denied talking about something.

The analysis of the data:

President Trump answered that was according to a predetermined topic, but Trump still refused with a few words at the end "*we discussed numerous things we did not discuss that now.*" In which that he refuses to talk about it. In addition, this situation is to hide the truth because President Trump changed the topic into nuclear proliferation. In this situation, Trump had violated the maxims of relevance because he avoids talking about something and abruptly changes the topic. So, this kind of violation also found that he wanted to satisfy the hearer with his statement of "*I'd have no problem with it.*" At least, he answered the question about U.S intelligence in many sentences, even if he had violated the maxims of relevance.

Datum 19

J: But you don't believe the intelligence. It's because you don't believe the intelligence that's why

T: Uh everything you know it's interesting. Nobody ever brings up, China they always bring Russia, Russia, Russia. If we can do something with russia in terms of nuclear proliferation which is a very big problem, bigger problem than global warming. A much bigger problem than global warming in terms of the real world uh that would be a great thing

J: But just

T: Uh it never reached my desk. You know why because they didn't think it was intelligence, they didn't think it was real.

J: It was in your written desk delivered

T: That they didn't think it was worthy of i wouldn't mind if it reached my desk i would have done something about it it never reached my desk because
(Time: 17:19-17:54)

The context of the data:

Trump said in his utterance that everything is interesting, but this answer is not interesting for Jonathan, who asked President Trump about the Intelligence. He did a violation of relevant because he does a wrong causality in his speech. Trump's answer brought the "*China*" and made the wrong causality because the problem of the intelligence department is that President Trump does not trust the Intelligence.

The analysis of the data:

He made the wrong cause and effect on the Chinese state, which always brought up the problems of the Russian state. Also, not by the topics discussed by the two. Jonathan asked about Trump's belief in Intelligence. While Trump changed the topic to "*Nuclear Proliferation*." In addition, from President Trump's answer, he wanted to escape from the question of Intelligence. Then, It was said that Trump had violated the maxims manner because he has brought up a topic that should not be discussed.

Besides, Trump also violated the maxim of quantity type. He answered with the information too much and did not refer to what Jonathan asked in that interview. This violation happened because the speaker wanted to satisfy the hearer, and then he gave in many sentences. As seen in several sentences, Trump said many words many times, which is called the word of repetition. Trump was talked about that topic repeatedly, and he tried to convince the hearer because he talked too much and said this utterances "*I would have done something about it*." Then, this word is to make the hearer believe in his utterances.

In another situation, President Trump tried to make the listener believe in his sentences. In the words of "*It never reach my desk*." This sentence is to make the listener believed that the case is not delivered for him. This action he did because he wanted to face the pain of consequences of his honest answer. At least, there are several violations done by President Trump uttered in the sentences that were to violate the maxims during an interview with Jonathan.

Datum 20

J: You read your daily talk a week?

T: I read extraordinarily well. Uh uh probably better than anybody that you've interviewed in a long time, uh i read a lot, i spend a lot of time with at meetings uh usually it's once a day or uh at least two or three times a week intelligence because,

J: This was the power

T: Talking about india. You're talking about with the problems with china. Talking about so many different elements of the world. The world is so very angry place. If you look all over the world. We call up i get i see 22 soldiers were killed in India with China fighting over the border it's been raging for many many decades and they've been fighting and back and forth. I, I have so many briefings on so many different countries but this one didn't reach my desk.

(Time: 18:02-18:47)

The context of the data:

This utterance continued with the topic before President Trump often read his daily talk in a week. He did cooperatively well by answering the question of Jonathan, but after the point of that, President Trump talked too much for explaining how often he read his daily talk. At least, this situation was showed that Trump was answered the question with his many sentences.

The analysis of the data:

It can violate maxims quantity because Trump talked too much, which is at the beginning of the conversation. President Trump answered the question like he had been confident with his utterance that he always did it. In addition, see the words "*I read extraordinarily well. Uh probbaly better than anybody that you have interviewed in a long time.*" These sentences may explain that President Trump is a good man who has read his daily talk extraordinarily, over time, and is better than anyone. At least, the meaning here is excepted to satisfy Jonathan by his sentences was uttered in "*I read a lot, I spend a lot of time with at meetings.*"

Nevertheless, he explained the following answer that was interrupted by Jonathan regarding "*this was the power,*" with such a length of explanation. It does

not give a precise and direct answer to what was asked in the interview. In addition, at the end of his answer in "*but this one didn't reach my desk.*" he gave an appropriate answer even though it had to be various explanations. It is more something in mindful of meaning. Furthermore, he violated the maxims of quantity.

Moreover, he also violated the maxims of relevance. See his second answer, and President Trump made in the wrong of causality because he told about the cause and effect of China. He changed the topic of conversation, which Jonathan asked about the power related to the daily talk discussed before. Then, this section showed that Trump had violated two maxims. It is the maxim of quantity and relevance.

Datum 21

J: The reason I say, this is is even if you don't believe the intel this particular piece of intelligence and there is dispute no doubt. There is dispute in the intelligence community about it your former uh John Nicholson former head of forces in afghanistan said and this is when he was working for you. That Russia is supplying weapons to the Taliban isn't that enough to challenge putin over the killings of u.s soldiers

T: Weapons. When they were fighting Russia too. You know when we were. When they were fighting when the taliban went in afghanistan

J: It's a different era

T: Well it's a different, I'm just saying

J: Yes, but does that mean

T: How does that say. We did that too but how does that oh no. I didn't ask nicholson about that he was there for a long time. Didn't have great success because you know he was there before me and then ultimately I made a change.

(Time: 18:50-19:29)

The context of the data:

The conversation above was very clear about the topic of conversation that asked by Jonathan. It was about the headline in the news, which John Nicholas, an American soldier, has also confirmed that Russian are paying the bounties to the Taliban (Schiffrin, 2020). John Nicholas was a retired United States Army four-star general who last commanded US Forces-Afghanistan (USFOR-A). He has confirmed

that Russia is supplying weapons to the Taliban to kill the American soldiers (Perez, 2020). In addition, President Trump does not answer the question correctly appropriate with the topic, but he exactly brought the topic into the other topic. Then, this question was given by Jonathan to President Trump for his response about the issue of the US. Intelligence and also would be explained in the paragraphs below.

The analysis of the data:

The question is about Trump's belief that there is a dispute over some of the issues facing intelligence. Moreover, Trump has not answered the question correctly. He gave uninformative information to Jonathan, with his utterances are unmatched with the topic of conversation. For example, Trump answered that they also supplied the weapons to fight with Russia. It was when the Taliban went to Afghanistan. This sentence is not what Jonathan wanted to listen to in that conversation. For instance, Jonathan gave his statement in "*It's a different era*," he said firmly to President Trump that had changed the topic of what he was asking. In summary, this situation very clear that Trump was violated the maxims of relevance because he gave in the unmatched topic of conversation.

In addition, Jonathan tried to get Trump to cooperate in speaking, but he still violated the maxims. President Trump violated the maxim of quantity in his second answer, namely by providing uninformative information and too much in speaking by these answers. With his uninformative utterances in "*because you know he was there before me and then ultimately I made a change*." The word tried to build Jonathan's belief about what he knew about John Nicholson's information, but it clearly showed that Jonathan does not get the point he asked. So, President Trump gave his utterances too much, and Jonathan reminded it by "it's a different era," in which Jonathan said that what President Trump answer was not the correct answer and it was a different topic.

In contrast, President Trump answered that statement by his argumentation, "Well it's a different, I'm just saying," was to save his face from the interviewer and the public about what he talked about before. Then, all above the statement that was made by the writer, and concluded that President Trump was violated the two maxims. There are violation maxims of relevance and quantity.

J: But you surely heard that right. I mean it's well known in the intelligence community that they're arming the taliban russia

T: Uh, I don't know when you say arming is

J: Supplying weapons. Russia is supplying weapons and money to the taliban

T: I have heard that, but it's never again. It's never reached my desk.

(Time:19:29-19:46)

The context of the data:

The situation is talked about the US intelligence, which has been discussed at the datum before. In the same context, Trump avoided talking about anything or something. He did not want to answer the question cooperatively, and it looked like he wants to avoid the topic question about arming. Jonathan tried to make his sentences most apparent to make President Trump want to answer the latest news about US intelligence (Schiffrin, 2020). In addition, President Trump, with his second answer that he gave in his statement that he also heard about that hot news, but with his alibi that it never reaches his desk. Then, by this explanation in this context, President Trump was known that he violated the maxims with his utterances. For more explanation, read the paragraphs below.

The analysis of the data:

Jonathan still tried to explain the topic of his question to President Trump. In which they talked about Russia supplying weapons to the Taliban to kill American soldiers. However, still, Trump gave a short and very uninformative answer. Nevertheless, in the second sentence of his response. Trump has admitted that he knew about the intelligence news, but he insisted that the matter did not reach his desk at the end of his sentence. In his speech, "*I have heard that, but it's never again. It's never reached my desk,*" explaining that he hides something or hides a fact. In conclusion, President Trump explained his utterances that it was like hiding something or some truth.

In essence, at the beginning of the sentence. President Trump had known the news but continued with reinforcing his sentence that the problem had not yet reached his desk. Also, by that sentences can be described that Trump has another reason. He wanted to save face from his utterances by repeating the words and bringing the topic of conversation like the conversation before. It is also Trump explained because it was

not reached his desk. It was included in the kind of violation of the maxims of quality because he distorted the information.

President Trump also violated the maxims of quality. He tried to deny something, look in the words of "*I do not know when you say arming is.*" He was tried to hide the truth or the fact like the reason above was explained the hid of the truth. However, it was not only violated the maxims of quantity and quality. He also violated the maxims of relevance because he has hidden something or the truth. He wanted to save his face from the hearer by uttering the words "*it is never reach my desk.*" Also, with his utterances of "*I have heard that, but it's never again. It's never reached my desk.*" He convinces the listener by providing utterances and words that can make him calmer. At least, there are three types of violations that founded President Trump has committed. It violates the maxims quantity type because he gave in less information, and it was uninformative. He violated the maxims of relevant and quality type because he was hidden something or avoided talking about some things.

Datum 23

J: Well. I wanted to ask you about that um the U.S troop level in afghanistan right now is roughly the same as it was when

T: Not. You're wrong. Not.

J: Mr. President, I'm sorry. We have to do.

T: Okay. Are you ready

J: No, no. That would be a different question.

T: I will be down in a very short period of time to 8.000 then we're gonna be down to four thousand we're negotiating right now we've been there for 19 years 19 years,

J: I know, I know. But if you just let me finish

T: We'll be getting out

(Time: 20:14-20:40)

The context of the data:

In the recent topic above that Jonathan opened the new topic of the U.S. troop level in Afghanistan. That is about the U.S. and the Taliban making a peace treaty for Afghanistan. It was also included the provisions regarding the number of American and NATO troops withdraw from Afghanistan. In the conversation above, there was

an offer that the question would be sensitive to answer or not. Then, President Trump agreed to continue the interview by discussing the questions asked of President Trump. However, in reality, President Trump has answered questions that Jonathan has not yet finished asking. Therefore, for further explanation, it can be seen in the analysis below.

The analysis of this study:

In that conversation, Jonathan still explained the question, hoping the conversation cooperated with both of them. Jonathan had not finished explaining, but Trump interrupted him immediately. He said "*Not*" to Jonathan, who had not finished explaining his question. Here is a type of politeness maxim because Trump was interrupted the question. President Trump answered "no" to indicate that Trump refused to discuss the topic that Jonathan would discuss. In addition, Jonathan was very bold and forced because President Trump was resolved the question.

Nevertheless, with Jonathan's bold invitation, Trump finally agreed to answer. At least, the author tried to analyze this data to find any violations committed by President Trump. Then, there was found that Trump violated the maxims of relevant type because he refuses to say something related to the topic. Besides, with the questions that Jonathan has not finished to tell President Trump. Overall, the president answered it spontaneously, which resulted in his answer not referring to what Jonathan asked. He answered questions casually, which was Jonathan's question. Then this was also one of the people who violated the maxims of relevance because the topic of conversation is unmatched and violates the maxims of quantity because he answered the following questions was too much and uninformative.

In the end, it can be said that Trump violated the maxims relevant and quantity. The reason violations were, firstly, President Trump changed the topic of conversation without any permission for waiting for Jonathan to finish the question. The second, that President Trump was over-informed to answer Jonathan's question. Finally, it was assumed that Trump wanted to hide the truth because he initially refused to communicate and tried to avoid the pain of someone hard if he does not speak it.

Datum 24

J: I understand. Look. When you came in it was 8. 800 you boosted to 14.000 and now you're back down to eight thousand five hundred

T: We're now

J: My question to you

T: And four thousand I'll give you the exact,

J: When?

T: Very soon, very soon.

J: What will be the number very soon. Four thousand?

T: Very soon.

J: Like how soon?

T: I don't want to tell you. That I don't want to tell

J: It's big news

T: What is that?

J: Going down 14.000 thousand

(Time: 20:40-21:05)

The context of the data:

There was no much of a situation because they were conversing that Jonathan looked like they did not understand President Trump's utterances. Jonathan was asked about the number that will be very soon, and he looked confused because Trump did not give him more information. President Trump only answered the question by his words that most of them build the uninformative statement. Then, there was the analysis of this conversation that would be discussed in the following paragraph.

The analysis of this data

From the datum before, President Trump has violated the maxims of quantity because he talked too much. Besides, in this next datum, President Trump made the same mistake. He answered the question that Jonathan had not yet asked. It occurred when Jonathan wanted to get straight to the point, but actually, President Trump answered him with a less informative answer "*And four thousand I'll give you the exact, very soon, very soon.*" The word of very soon causes the listeners not to understand what Trump's speech means. The words "*very soon*" carried many meanings. Then, Trump said it and violated it by saying those words regardless of the listener's understanding.

However, in this datum, two types of violations were found by Trump, namely maxims of quantity and maxims of relevance. He was given the information too short uninformative, and maxims of manner because he used ambiguous language. The purpose looked like he wanted to cheer and satisfy the hearer by uttering the words "*I'll give you the exact*," making the hearer accept the conversation's answer. It is ambiguous because he talked too short and did not explain anymore. As a result, the word "*very soon*" was very ambiguous that could be an implied meaning because it has many of the mindful.

Furthermore, he also violated the maxims of quantity type because he has given a statement that is too short and uninformative. President Trump violated the maxim of quantity because he answered the question that does not fit the topic that the questioner asked. Overall, President Trump refused to explain or talk about something that he should not clearly explain to the listener. Nevertheless, the types of maxims relevant in most, he did all the characteristics of his committed offense. The author has also stated that President Trump refused to talk about something in the sentence "*I dn't want to tell you. That I don't want to tell*," which could be interpreted that President Trump was violated the maxims of quality. With the aim that Trump is to hide the truth or fact. At least, many reasons were explained by the writer because there are many violations of the maxims that were occurred in President Trump's utterances.

Datum 25

J: Have you thought about going down to zero?

T: What you don't say we took out in syria. We took out isis we 100 of the caliphate when i took over obama it was totally rampant isis was all over the place. We took them out, we captured them, we killed them 100 not 99, i want to get out at 99. Everyone said oh please would you, i stayed 99 was good but a hundred percent of the caliphate we took out salamani. We took out albert daddy, we took out people that nobody thought possible al baghdadi was the biggest terrorist of them. All they couldn't find them. I took them out salamani even bigger, i took them out, i've done things that no other president's done none. I mean fortunately not too many they should have never been in the middle east. The decision to go to the middle east and get

into the middle east was the single biggest mistake made in the history of our country that's my opinion.

(Time: 21:25-22:21)

The context of the data:

In this topic of conversation, Jonathan asked President Trump about the power of Trump as a candidate for the next president in November. Jonathan asked about when he might be down for zero, meaning here that it was the possible time that President Trump was not a president anymore. Then Trump answered the question by his many sentences by indicating of sentence that in implied meaning.

The analysis of the data:

It was discussed about the topic of the November election. In this topic's questions, it was well known that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity type because he answered Jonathan's question exaggeratedly and did not to the point. Jonathan asked about the time or plan where he might be reached the count of his election will be down zero. On the contrary, President Trump answered with much of the topic information and was not give the critical point of his argument or statement to answer Jonathan's question. Then, this case was explained that President Trump violated the maxim of quantity to satisfy the hearer by his sentences.

Furthermore, in the words "*we took out in Syria, we took out isis,*" it was explained about the achievement of his job, and this word has not answered the questions correctly. In the sentences "*The decision to go to the middle east and get into the middle east was the single biggest mistake made in the history of our country that that's my opinion.*" President Trump gave information that he was not given the satisfying information for Jonathan by was to blame the country for his history of the middle east. Then, this violation was showed that he was not the target of what the interviewer wants, but he gives uninformative information and not to the point.

Furthermore, President Trump violated the maxims of manner because he exaggerated job disks in the presidential. He compared his achievement with the presidential before, and it was in the statement that implied meaning. In this case, President Trump violated the maxims because President Trump wanted to convince the interviewer with his utterances. Then, he gave many explanations for his

achievement by showing that he was through many tremendous things and that no other president can do it, President Trump said.

In conclusion, there are two violations found in the utterances of President Trump. Firstly, he has violated the maxims of quantity because he was talked too much and did not to the point of what the main topic is talked about the topic. Secondly, he violated the maxims of manner because he exaggerated another topic of what he used to imply the meaning of the result question. Then, there are two ways of explanation that President Trump was violated the maxims.

Datum 26

J: You told fox news recently that you couldn't say whether you'd accept the results of the 2020 election. What does that actually look like as the sitting president. I mean it's unprecedented. What would that actually look like?

T: Be Hillary Clinton never accepted

J: She conceded on, she considered

T: Her doesn't accept

J: But that's an important point. She conceded on election right now. She grumbled about it and said all sorts of

T: Grumbles

J: okay

T: She wrote books used the word grumbled fight but she wrote books about it

J: That's fine, but I'm just saying that I get it, I get it.

T: 306 to 223.

J: I'm not disputing you big Hillary Clinton.

(Time: 22:21-22:54)

The context of the data:

Jonathan brought the situation to talk about the 2020 election of presidential. He asked Trump about the look like as the sitting president because it never happens before. The topic must answer Trump in the right place of the question of Jonathan, but he changed the topic abruptly and bringing into a new topic. In which with the conversation that unmatched with the topic. Trump answered the question brought up by Hillary Clinton. She is an American politician who served as the 67th United States secretary from 2009 to 2013, as she was also one of President Trump's rivals in

the 2016 presidential nomination. As a result, President Trump explained Hillary Clinton, who still was not accepted her defeat in the last presidential election, and talked about her giving up on the current election. Then she grumbled about it all.

The analysis of the data:

In this case, President Trump has violated the relevance of maxims because he changed the topic of conversation with Jonathan Swan. President Trump gave the new topic about Hillary Clinton, which has not been discussed in their conversation. Moreover, in this case, President Trump violated the maxims because his sentences are unmatched by the question, and he changed the topic. He did This violation because ha wanted to make the hearer proud of him by his opinion about Hillary Clinton, who has grumbled on that election. Then, in that situation, Jonathan confirmed that President Trump said, *"I get it, I get it"* in his statement. In evidence that Jonathan gave him a signal that he was violated the cooperative principle in conversation by talking about the topic that was not discussed.

However, President Trump also violated the maxims of manner because he exaggerated the topic of Hillary Clinton. All of his answers in this interview was violated the maxims. In the text conversation above, *"She wrote books used the word grumbled fight but she wrote books about it,"* founded his reasons that he wanted to convince the hearer by his achievement being a president. Likewise, looking at the last sentences that *"I'm not disputing you big Hillary Clinton."* This conversation explained that Jonathan reminded President Trump answer that his answer was not in the right place. At least, he violated the maxim of manner because he has changed the topic and exaggerated by his new topic even if Jonathan already reminded him.

Datum 27

J: Listen, what I'm asking is is you're. You'll be the sitting president in the white house. What does that look like not accepted?

T: Looks like are you litigating. Let me tell you what it looks. So we have a new phenomena it's called in it's called mail in voting where you send where a governor it's been here. It's a civil war in terms of the kind, of the kind of millions and millions of ballots they've never.

J: It'll be, it'll be bigger this year because of the pandemic

T: Bigger, no bigger massively bigger. Because it's so. They're going to send tens of millions of ballots to california all over the place who who's going to get them I have a friend. Who lives in westchester country.

J: I send applications

T: His son passed away. He had a beautiful wonderful son young man passed away seven years ago. He called me he said i just got a i just got a ballot.

(Time: 22:56-23:42)

The context of the data:

In this datum, Jonathan still brings the previous topic of discussion into this datum. Jonathan tried to explain the questions to President Trump barely with the purpose was to invite Trump to be cooperatively in communication. Consequently, President Trump continued his speech on the topic that was not needed. Finally, Trump answered the question did not follow the cooperative condition's rules but violated the maxims.

The analysis of the data:

However, by the time Trump gave his answer to Jonathan, he provided an overabundance of information. Trump says a lot and does not to the point. Then, in this conversation, Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he talked too much and was not to the point. President Trump talked too much because he wanted to satisfy the hearer by providing extensive information is also redundant. At least, the listener did not get the points from the answer given by Trump to his question.

At his first question, Trump answered with the principle of cooperation maxims, but after that, he said those few sentences. In addition, in the last few sentences, when Jonathan asked about "*applications*," President Trump explained very much and was unmatched by Jonathan's question. It concluded that President Trump also violated the maxims of relevance because he gave sentences with no relation to that topic of conversation. President Trump was talked about his friend, which is Jonathan did not ask about that answer. Also, to make the hearer cheer with his sentences "*Bigger, no bigger massively bigger. Because it's so,*" it is looked like President Trump makes it understand and appropriated answered with Jonathan's question on this topic of conversation. President Trump violated at least two maxims.

Datum 28

J: Probably applications,

T: My son Robert, he died seven years ago. Somebody got a ballot for a dog. Somebody got a ballot for something else. You got millions of ballots going nobody even knows where they're going. You look at some of the corruption having to do with universal mail-in voting. Absentee voting is okay. If you have to apply. You have to go through a process.

J: You have to apply for failure steve it's the same this is

T: Absentee voting. Good. Look.

J: Let's do concrete. Let's do concrete.

T: Generally they're sending out

J: Applications

T: Governors millions of ballots

J: No, they're not. There's applications

T: There is no way. You can go through a mail-in vote without massive cheating,

J: I honestly don't understand on this topic with wikileaks.

(Time: 23:44-24:24)

The context of the data:

On this topic, Trump's answer was not related to the question of Jonathan. He asked about the application in the presidential election, and then President Trump answered by his Friend's son's story that was died. Finally, Jonathan repeated his question twice, and then he answered that question cooperatively. He even committed many violations during a conversation.

The analysis of the data:

In this section, Jonathan brought the topic of conversation was to discuss the possibilities of the application that will use. However, Trump responded with his last information on the different topics of conversation. It was about his Friend's son who was dying. Generally, he violated the maxim because he was answered with information that does not match the conversation topic. At the end of the conversation, Jonathan confirmed his words, *"I honestly do not understand on this topic with WikiLeaks,"* he explained that they were not on the right topic. Jonathan did not

understand what President Trump was said. Also, he changed the topic of conversation with the topic of millions of ballots. Then, it was founded that President Trump's utterances were violated the maxims of relevance.

Moreover, President Trump also violated the maxims of quantity because he was given an informative meaning. With his answer about the explanation about his Friend's son, which does not bring to the conversation. Of course, this situation was called that President Trump gave the information too much the interviewer did not need that. Then, in the same topic with the analysis above, President Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he talked too many.

Nevertheless, instead, he has changed the topic abruptly by explaining the millions of ballots. Here, it was stated that President Trump violated the maxims of manner because he exaggerated things on millions of ballots. While in Jonathan's question, the keyword is an application that would be used. President Trump uttered that answer included in the types of violation maxims of quantity because he provided information that is redundant and repeated several times. In quotation marks, i.e., "*ballots*." he made in satisfying the hearer with his information, which is used to explain ballots are voting. At Least, President Trump committed three violations of maxims during his conversation with Jonathan Swan.

Datum 29

J: Maybe two months, but what's wrong with the Proper Mailing Call?

T: You decided many months later.

J: Have you discussed?

T: You know why because people lots of things will happen during that period of time. Especially when you have tight margins lots of things can happen. There's never been anything like this when you try now of course right now. We have to live with it but we're challenging it in many courts.

(Time: 25:18-25:36)

The context of the data:

In this section, Jonathan asked about the proper mailing call to President Trump. However, Jonathan always hoped that President Trump would answer the question cooperatively. On the contrary, it was founded that President Trump was not

cooperative during the conversation. Overall, in the last sentences of Trump, he violated the maxims of quantity because he gave in many utterances and not to the point of information. He not only violated one maxim, but nearly he broke all of the maxims. At least, there is an explanation about how President Trump broke the maxims during an interview with Jonathan in the following paragraph.

The analysis of the data:

In the paragraph above, especially in the context of data analysis, President Trump violated the maxims of quantity. This statement was described in the situation of President Trump that given many explanations with his utterances. He was talked about the case of the world. Likewise, everyone did not know about it and must face what the case occurred, and then he answered the question to satisfy the listener. In addition, looking at this sentence, "*We have to live with it but we're challenging it in many courts.*" Which is every people must be challenging with the condition of a new pandemic, Trump said. Then, in this analysis, President Trump was not cooperative in his conversation because he broke the maxim of quantity with talked too much.

Furthermore, President Trump found that he gave his utterances were not in the correct topic discussion. Jonathan has been reminded of him before for being cooperative, but in fact, he ignored it. Precisely, about the question, significantly needed the simple answer. It was needed to answer just only to say, "*yes I have or no I have not,*" but he violated the maxims by given the information too long and was not unmatched with the topic. However, Jonathan asked President Trump about once discussed the proper mailing calls. On the other hand, he explained it at length, and he does a circumlocution topic of conversation. Finally, in this case of datum was founded, there are two types of maxims that Trump violated: maxims of quantity and maxims of relevance.

Datum 30

J: Mr. President the other day a reporter asked you about Ghislaine Maxwell. You said quote i just wish her well frankly. I've met her numerous times over the years especially since i lived in palm beach but i wish her well whatever it is. Mr. President Ghislaine Maxwell has been arrested on allegations of child sex trafficking. Why would you wish such a person?

T: Don't know that but I do know that

J: She has. She's has been arrested.

T: For that friend or boyfriend Epstein was either killed or committed suicide in jail. She's now in jail.

J: Uh-huh

T: Yeah i wish you well. I'd wish you well. I'd wish a lot of people well, good luck. Let them prove somebody was guilty. I mean you do not know that.

(Time: 25:39-26:31)

The context of the data:

This conversation was opened in the new topic of Ghislaine Maxwell. She was a female billionaire whose has a job is in a socialite woman. Maxwell is also a confidant of Jeffrey Epstein, a billionaire who started his career as a teacher but worked on prostitution and sex trafficking (Chappell, 2020). In this conversation, Jonathan asked o President Trump for his responses about the crimes committed by Ghislaine Maxwell, and at that time, Jonathan reported that Maxwell had been arrested (Hallemann, 2021).

The analysis of the data:

However, in this situation, President Trump tried to avoid talking about the context of Maxwell. Jonathan still tried to get President Trump's desired to respond about the criminal who was finally caught up by polices. In contrast, President Trump was not wanted to answer that question. He mainly included the person who violated one of the maxims because he denied talking about something. In addition, Looking at the first answer of Trump on this topic, "*Don't know that but I do know that,*" it explained that President Trump did not want to talk about the topic of conversation. Trump's purpose is to convince the hearer with his utterances on "*Don't know that but I do know that,*" which this answer is to confirm that he does not know with her. Then, two maxims were founded in this analysis. President Trump has violated the maxims of relevance because he refused to say anything about it and violated the maxims of quality because he wanted to deny something for talking about in that conversation.

These words were analyzed and gave the meaning that President Trump wanted to save his face from the public by answering the question by the simple sentence. He answered the question by this utterances "*For that friend or boyfriend Epstein was either killed or committed suicide in jail. She's now in jail.*" It was

explained that he knew about the news or the person, but he did not want to talk about that topic of discussion. Therefore, this is also a type of maxims quality violation that tries to refuse to explain something he knows.

When President Trump tried to respond about the woman, he also violated the maxims of quantity because he had provided much information. In addition, he has explained Epstein's friends who were known to have committed suicide in prison. Trump's utterances were uninformative because it is too much. Jonathan does not ask about Maxwell's friend, but Jonathan was asked about the response of what Trump wishes for Maxwell. The woman who did a child sexually allegedly. In addition, Trump gave his utterances in circumlocution or not to the point. At least, President Trump gave in much information about Maxwell, and at the end, Trump also gave his answer that he wishes she is well with a hope that is also intended for many people.

Datum 31

J: Um, Let's move to Portland. Um I'm sure you've seen the disturbing footage of people in fatigues beating the navy veteran.

T: No, no, no

J: Well,

T: Here you go the fake news,

J: It's a fake news. It's on video. Peppa spring's here,

T: For fifty nine days these people were anarchists and agitators and some protesters but these were anarchists. These people were beating the hell out of the city. They were beating up our federal buildings and our federal courthouse. We told the police to stop it. You make sure and the police wouldn't do it not the police.

(Time: 26:42-27:15)

The context of the data:

The conversation on this topic is about the news in portland. It was about the video that has just gone viral. Jonathan asked President Trump about this video that he also believed that President Trump had seen. However, President Trump interrupted Jonathan's speech and tried to answer the unfinished question by refusing to talk about it with the words "*It was fake news.*" Jonathan tried to persuade and gave him in more detailed explanation to President Trump about the news. With the

meaning that why it was to be a lied? However, it had vital data in the form of an anarchist video in portland. Then, President Trump answered that question.

The analysis of the data:

In this concept, President Trump avoided talking about something and tried to deny something by answering that question uttered by Jonathan as fake news (Selsky, 2020). Many videos have gone viral and been the hot news in the American state that many mass media and online have also uploaded the video (Sze, 2020). Also, with the statement of Joey Gibson, a far-right activist. He has long struggled with Portland Antifa protesters and was indicted last year for his role in being involved in street fights with activists. He said the video was quite scary because it was evident that the officer hit a navy veteran with a stick. It explains the inconsistency of Trump's answer to Jonathan's question in his answer, which tries to explain to Jonathan that the video is fake news. The writer analyzed this situation that President Trump had violated the maxims of relevance because he refused to talk about the veteran military and violated the maxims of quality because he denied talking about the topic discussed by Jonathan, the interviewer.

However, President Trump violated the maxims of quality and relevance. For instance, he also violated the maxims of quantity. President Trump still believed that the question or news was fake, and then President Trump tried to build someone's belief with his statement. Trump talked too much and was not to the point from what he said. Then, President Trump explained his answer in the last question of Jonathan about the video that was gone viral. In conclusion, Trump has violated the maxims of quantity because he talked too much and was not to the point.

Datum 32

J: Your own justice department and homeland security inspector general

T: Yes yes

J: But your inspector generals are investigating unconstitutionally

T: Trying now to blame law enforcement instead of anarchists instead of antifa. It's antifa and anarchists that are causing the problems not law enforcement our law enforcement. If we didn't have people at our courthouse and they're strong tough people and they don't want they. They try and be very good. Believe me, but if we didn't have people there you would have your federal

course as 600 million dollar building. You would have that thing burned to the ground.

J: I'm asking you about tactics and about the unmarked vans where they're rounding people up and i wanted to

T: let me tell you

J: I just finished my question

T: Let me tell you about it could

(Time: 27:16-27:57)

The context of the data:

In this case, Jonathan asked about the inspector generals that was conducted unconstitutional investigations, which means the tactic in their investigation. However, President Trump answered on a different topic from Jonathan's question. He answered about law enforcement and people at the courthouse, which was not the purpose of Jonathan's meaning question. Then, there are the analysis would be explained in the below of paragraphs.

The analysis of the data:

It was known that President Trump failed to understand about what Jonathan's question, but on the contrary, he answered the wrong information. In which his topic conversation was unmatched with the topic that was discussed in both of them. Here, Jonathan Swan asked about President Trump's tactics to respond to the unmarked vans. On the contrary, Trump answered that question by explaining that the people at the courthouse are solid and perfect. Also, he talked about the building that would be burned and building in 600 million dollars if there are no people at the federal course. As a result, it called that President Trump was violated the maxims of relevance because he gave unmatched information.

In addition, President Trump gave the information very much. President Trump gave the sentences, but the listener did not get what has been talked about the topic of conversation. It was about the Antifa. President Trump tried to explain in the words of *"the people at the courthouse, and the building,"* meaning here that President Trump explained about the performance of people at the federal course where they have been strong taught and be kind, and also the building with the prices until 600 million dollars for building. At least, President Trump continued his speech

with his many sentences in another topic of conversation to satisfy Jonathan with his sentences. Then, Donald Trump Violated the maxims of quantity because he makes a fault on their utterances.

When President Trump explained, he also exaggerated the things about the topic discussion that he brought. Jonathan confirmed to President Trump that he was in a misunderstanding by saying this words, *"I'm asking you about tactics and about the unmarked vans where they're rounding people up,"* in order was to focus President Trump for answering the question that was relevant to the topic of the conversation. However, Trump continued by saying, *"let me tell you,"* which meant that he wanted to give more explanation, to discuss it again, and raised to talk. Looking at the conversation above, Jonathan might know what President Trump will say in the next. Then Jonathan tried to speak to finish his question. Then, President Trump was called to violate the maxims of manner because he exaggerated the topic conversation by providing the words discussed above.

In addition, looking at President Trump's answer in the first sentence. He said, *"Believe me, but if we didn't have people there you would have your federal course as 600 million dollar building."* It meant here by According to the book of Christoffersen (2005), the people who told "believe me, trust me and others" were tried to lie or maybe he speaks in truth, but the speaker was lied in most of the time and sometimes accidentally the lie was delivered. As a result, the people wanted to lie before the listener convinced him by his sentences.

However, by this analysis, President Trump might be in the trust of his sentences. It was not in a lie situation, but he is in trust most of the time. Furthermore, he spoke in trust but was not relevant in giving the information. Then, this purpose was analyzed that President Trump talked with his trust and tried to convince the hearer by his sentences. In sum, President Trump uttered the words *"believe me"* in his sentences while explaining the topic of conversation, and that utterances what he was told in truthful. In this case, President Trump has violated three types of maxims at once. It is maxims of quantity, relevance, and manner.

Datum 33

J: I just finish my question because it relates to this, I promise. This is from Rand Paul quote. We cannot give up liberty for security local. Law enforcement can and should be handling these situations in our cities but

there is no place for federal troops or unidentified federal agents rounding people up at will. What is your response to Senator Paul?

T: First of all these are Homeland Security People. They're securing a courthouse.

J: They bought a patrol?

T: Their homeland security

J: Elite units

T: Order hopefully they have come on their hope. Now do you know why They're unmarked?

J: What's?

T: Because these, uh terrorists these antifa people. These people that are anarchists and agitators when they see the name on a uniform of a of a person a policeman a law enforcement person they find out where that person lives and then they go and they scare the hell out of the person's family and so they do it for that reason it just comments there's nothing secret about this and you know it. You see it what's going on right now. We have chad wolfe. They have people he's doing a fantastic job. He's the acting head he's doing a fantastic job. Chad wolf has pickets out very dangerous looking people outside of his house. He's going to be just fine. He's tough and he's got people but if you have the names on all of these uniforms you'll have these maniacs in front of their houses. Scaring their family and their wives and or husbands whatever it may be. I think it's a very good reason not to have your name. Why should you have identification my name is Bill Smith and here's where i live and i'm a member of,

(Time: 22:55-29:31)

The context of the data:

In this topic, Jonathan discusses the quotes by Rand Paul, which many American citizens have spotlighted on his Twitter social media account. Rand Paul was an American politician who has served as the Junior United States Senator from Kentucky since 2011. He is the son of former three-time presidential candidate and twelve-term Texas US Representative Rand Paul. Overall, Rand Paul quoted on his Twitter account and uploaded on the conservative HotAir blog about police reports in Portland detained by officers in unmarked vans. Rand Paul quoted, "*We cannot give*

up freedom for the sake of security. Local law enforcement can and should deal with this situation in our cities, but there is no place for federal troops or unidentified federal agents who round up people at will" (RandPaul). These quotes were tweeted on Paul's account that attracts the attention of many people until they faster spread to social media platforms and electronic media (Budryk, 2020). With this famous news, many Americans also participated in spreading the news because there was a public figure who reported the incident. Therefore, below is an explanation of President Trump's response to the tweet on social media and the many violations of maxims he committed during the interview with Jonathan.

The analysis the data:

The question followed to President Trump about his response to Senator Paul's quote. Trump answered the question with a concise answer. For Jonathan, it might require many responses, but President Trump only answered in short. So it can be said that President Trump has violated the maxims of quantity because it provides less and uninformative information. As a result, President Trump thought it would answer Jonathan's question, but it was only provided in uninformative answer and was too short information.

Besides, President Trump also violated the maxims of relevance because he has changed the topic abruptly. He tried to cheer the hearer by giving a hopefully, but it was continued with the sentences were violated the maxims of relevance. In the sentence "*Now do you know why They are They are unmarked?*" very clearly, that he wanted to change the topic of conversation. In which that topic of conversation was brought by Trump and had been asked before. Before that, he was told that the words of "*Order hopefully they have come on their hope,*" President Trump wanted to cheer the hearer because he has given the information was made the people feel better with his utterances. It means that he gives hope to many people. Overall, Trump continued with the answer that President Trump gave too much. President Trump has violated the maxims of quantity because he talked in many sentences. At least, this paragraph was founded that President Trump was violated the maxims of relevance and quantity.

J: The serious concern is, is the reports of people being rounded up, and not being told why they're being detained. That's what's being investigated by Mr. President the inspectors generals. The inspectors general?

T: You know, why they're being detained well?

J: Yeah, there's an investigation. Do you support that investigation?

T: Well I haven't seen the result yet.

(Time: 29:36-29:50)

The context of the data:

In this case, the question has been raised by Jonathan that regarding the people who are being arrested. Jonathan inquired to President Trump about the number of detained people, but it was not explained why. On the whole, President Trump answered that question with the words "there is an investigation," which explained that everything that is being rounded up, of course, there is the investigation of it. Then, the following explanation about this context, that would be continued in the following paragraph.

The analysis of the data:

President Trump responded to Jonathan's question by distorting the information by asking Jonathan again. President Trump's question was, "*why they're being detained well?*" He explained that President Trump provided the information by asked Jonathan twice, without any related and good answer he gave to the interviewer. So, it called that President Trump was distorted the information. It was showed to the public that there is something hidden or something the truth about that sentence. As a result, Trump violated the maxims of quality because he denied talking about something by distorting the information to Jonathan.

Besides, President Trump also violated the maxims of quantity type in his second answer. It was shown in the quote, "*Well, I haven't haven't seen the result yet.*" It means this sentence requires more elaboration or explanation. That sentence showed that Trump also gave an ambiguous meaning. In which, this situation could understand that he answered by saying yes or no. In short, that President Trump looked for safety. Overall, Trump has violated the maxims of quantity and maxims of manner because he has given less information and ambiguous meaning of his utterances.

Therefore, it has been founded that President Trump committed three types of maxims violations. It is the maxims of quality, quantity, and manner. He had made a mistake in distorting the information, denying something, and too short and uninformative statements, also ambiguous language.

Datum 35

J: Let me finish off. There are many americans out in the streets. Asking for change Mr. President. Have you ever met with a black lives matter activist to hear them out hear their arguments?

T: Well black lives matter started off to me very badly because it was

J: Did you ever make it?

T: Pigs in a blanket burn them like bacon that was my first. The first time I ever heard a black that was three four years ago. Pigs meaning policemen. Pigs is what they're referring to in a blanket fry them like bacon i thought it was so i i got off to a bad start i got off to a very big with a soda.

(Time: 31:36-32:10)

The context of the data:

In this topic, Jonathan asked President Trump about his willingness to meet one of the black lives matter activists. The purpose is to hear some of their arguments. However, Trump replied very spontaneously that it might be terrible for him, with his parable on the topic of "*a pig in a blanket*." Which is could be explained that it was a bad start for him. Also, the text of the conversation above could be meaning that President Trump was in doubt about following the challenge of Jonathan Swan. He gave many statements that many of them were not like President Trump, even if he met them for the first time. Then, more explanation about the situation above and the analysis would be discussed in the following paragraph.

The analysis of the data:

It entered the stage of violating the maxims of relevance because President Trump had not answered the question in the right place of question and answer. President Trump gave much explanation. It is not giving the critical point of what has been asked by Jonathan at first. President Trump made the conversation is too much. He was looking at the second answer of Trump. Trump also violated maxims relevant

because it is not the point of what Jonathan asked about the question. Then, President Trump did twice in violation of relevant and continued by violating maxims quantity because he talked too many sentences.

However, President Trump also made a parable that contained a sarcastic statement. Trump has provided information with long parables and made a circumlocution of information or not to the point. Trump had been violated the maxims of quantity. With his lengthy explanation, he violated the maxims of quality. The words "*Pigs in a blanket burn them like bacon,*" explained that is for the first time. As a result, this sentence gave a parable for someone, which included the maxims of quality because he made some sarcastic statements to make an identity between a human and a pig.

President Trump committed all of these violations without any realize. First, President Trump tried to convince the hearer with his utterances by explaining the people of black skin who did not like him. Generally, Trump made the listener believe with his sentences. Second, President Trump tried to save his face because he had not answered the question correctly above. Third, directly President Trump explained about his first met in horrible experience for a reason could be concluded that Trump did not want to meet them. Last, he tried to avoid the pain of someone by his utterances because he wanted to save other's feelings. Finally, by giving an utterance of the truth, he makes the example by picturing a pig in the blanket. At least, there are several violations made by President Trump during an interview with Jonathan on black lives matters.

Datum 36

J: Would you meet, would you meet with a black lives matter?

T: I would, but i think right now when they haven't when they paint the sign nobody's asked for a meeting right. I've never been nobody's ever asked me for me. Let me tell you with african americans. I'm doing very well they had the best employment numbers. They've ever had they had the best job numbers. They've ever had, they were making more money than they ever made. We were all set until we got hit by china with the virus jonathan there was actually we were becoming a very unified country.

(Time:32:12-32:38)

The context of the data:

Jonathan asked President Trump anymore for his willingness to meet them the black lives matter. Jonathan tried to ask again with President Trump for the result of his argumentation before. At the same time, Trump answered that question in a long of sentences. In this situation, President Trump responded to the question Jonathan with his doubt. He made much argumentation in his achievement with the African-American meeting. Also, bringing and exaggerated the topic conversation of China and its viruses again. He gave the sentences in much with the information were too long. Then, President Trump explained in much with his utterances by talking with brought many topics of conversation like his best achievement, best employment, also combine the topic of conversation with a topic that is China and its Virus.

The analysis of the data:

President Trump tried to cooperate with Jonathan's question, but he found many mistakes in his answer in the following sentences. Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he gave the information too much. Trump gave much explanation also not being to the point answer what Jonathan's question. Looking at the answer of Trump, it is too much. So, looking at the first sentences of Trump's answer. It has an implied meaning. Firstly, Trump wanted to satisfy the hearer by his answer to meet the black lives matter, but for another reason, it is also to convince the hearer by his explanation. Focussed on the word "*I would*," this is giving in many meanings. It can be Trump's power for making the hearer believed with his utterances, and it also can be a statement that he provided to make the hearer feel satisfied with the question. So then, on this violation of quantity, there is the explanation of why President Trump has given those sentences to answer Jonathan's question.

President Trump cooperated with Jonathan's question in this conversation, but no violation founded to make this sentence identified. President Trump tried to cooperate with Jonathan, but he looked still in doubt by his answer. That is by other the word "*but*" after the word "*I would*." Also, he said "*would*" with various kinds of sentences before the word "*but*." When the hearer listens or reads more carefully, they will understand and know an implied meaning. "*I would, but I think right now when they haven't when they paint the sign nobody is asked for a meeting right,*" which these sentences are given in another meaning. "*I would, but....*" It gave the meaning that he will do it or he does not want to do it. It is in doubt condition. However, it had

analyzed that President Trump wanted to establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying. Furthermore, the speaker wanted to make the hearer believe in 100% with his utterance. Another meaning here is to open the future lie by his fake belief.

In another reason is that the speaker does in deliver the lie. This moment would occur when the speaker decided that he will tell the hearer in truth or lie. The exact words are analyzed above also showed that meaning is delivered the lie. It is mean here that every person who said in many words before "*but*" it was a lie, and the words after that are the real what the people wanted to say. Furthermore, this lies known that the speaker violated the maxims of quality because he lies or says something, which believed to be false.

In conclusion of this data analysis, founded there are two violations of maxims done by Trump. It was maxims of quantity and maxims of quality. The purposes are to make the hearer satisfying, convincing with his utterances, establish the false future lying, and analyze that Trump delivered the lie.

Datum 37

J: You have seen the statistics?

T: The knee on the neck was a disgrace okay. That was a disgrace.

J: I'm talking about what does systemic racism mean to you?

T: Uh i hope the answer to that question is no. Do i does anybody really answer that question accurately but

(Time: 32:51-33:05)

The context of the data:

Jonathan asked about the statistics of some police officers treating black people differently than white people. In that situation, Jonathan Asked President Trump for his response and provided feedback on that situation. Besides, President Trump tried to give the best answer by uttering the word "no." by his hopelessness of the answer needed with Jonathan. Also, Trump answered the question by hoped that he did not make racism. Then, there are in the following sentences that being the more explanation of this analysis.

The analysis of the data:

In that conversation situation, Jonathan was very clearly asked about the number of statistics, but he answered on a different topic. Also, the speech was delivered by Trump is very uninformative. Moreover, President Trump can be told that he violated the maxims of relevant type because he provided information that was not discussed. In addition, it also violated the maxims of quantity type because he has provided little information. This case showed that President Trump did not answer the question correctly because President Trump might not see the statistic or might be doing not know about that. Then he violated the maxims of quantity and relevance by providing little information and unmatched topic of conversation.

The discrepancy in President Trump's answer was confirmed by Jonathan "*I am talking about what does systemic racism mean to you?*" a statement that he asked about the systematic racism means. Trump replied with an answer was referred to the sense that he refused to say anything. It can be said that President Trump has violated the maxims of relevant type because he brought the topic from the previous conversation, with there was no continued with Jonathan's question. Furthermore, President Trump also refused to say anything in detail or more detail.

Besides, President Trump also wanted to satisfy Jonathan by his uttered of the sentences hopefully. Look at the quote of "*Uh i hope the answer to that question is no.*" This answer means that president Trump hopes that news was not real, and there was no answer for that question. President Trump said, "*That question is no,*" which is explained about what every people wanted to hear on the sentences of Trump would be uttered from him. Then, Trump did it by giving that words and make the heart feel better with his answer.

In addition, the word "*I hope*" gives a belief in him also for every listener to hear about Trump's answer. Primarily, in this sentence that could be founded that Trump had his reasons for violating the maxims. However, the words above founded another violation of maxims. It was the maxims of quality. In which President Trump distorted the information he gave by providing the other question for Jonathan. At least, there are three kinds of maxims that President Trump violated.

Datum 38

J: What about, what about analysis, what's your cold hardest?

T: I have seen where there is a difference and i don't want there to be a difference. I don't like that there would be a difference but with that being said

(Time: 33:06)

The context of the data:

This topic conversation above explained that Jonathan asked about the most challenging thing for President Trump. Especially about Trump's analysis of black lives matter. Generally, President Trump answered the question by explaining that he did not want to make a difference, which means that President Trump wanted to be a person who likes to make a difference between white people and black people. Likewise, Trump also stated that he did not like to make the differences between them. Then, The analysis of Trump's utterances is the right below.

The analysis of the data:

However, President Trump answered the question by giving the information too much. Trump answered that he did not want to be a difference between white people and black people. It can be stated that President Trump has violated the maxims of quantity type because he provided information that was quite excessive and not to the point of answer. President Trump tried to satisfy the hearer, and the speaker wanted to make the hearer feel better with his utterances. For instance, he answered by this words, "*I have seen where there is a difference and i don't want there to be a difference.*" which is meaning here that Trump wanted to avoid pain from every people who had heard his statement or argumentations of black and white people. Looking at the words "*and i don't want there to be a difference.*" Which is the purpose is to build belief for the listener. Then, it is also can be said that President Trump wanted to convince the hearer or Jonathan because he was uttered his plan that he does not want to be different.

However, President Trump found that he has uttered the word "but" in his sentences preferred that included the kind of delivered the lie. Looking at the last sentence's utterances, "*I don't like that there would be a difference, but with that being said.*." It showed that the meaning of all his sentences was to build the meaning of lied also be mindful for every person who listens and reads. Founded the word "*but*"

was given in different meaning, which is in the book of Christoffersen. It is one of the kinds in delivering of the lie.

On the contrary, the sentences were uttered by President Trump, and it was analyzed. Those sentences were not preferred to the kind of delivered the lie because the sentence after the word of “but” in that context of the conversation was preferred to the explanation to strengthen further some of the sentences he has conveyed regarding the differences between black and white people. Therefore, in the analysis of sentences in this context, although the word "but" has been found in the sentence indicated a lie in Christoffersen's (2005) book. On the other hand, that was in the true meaning. It was the word of reinforcement or to support the sentences that showed to describe the sentences previously in the differences of white and black people.

Datum 39

J: But why do you think black men are two and a half times more likely to be killed by police than what

T: That I don't know, but uh

J: Why, why

T: I don't like it

J: You must have thought about

T: Why I don't know why, but I don't like it. I do not know, that does it speak to

J: This is something systematic it killed

T: Many white people also

(Time: 33:24-33:38)

The context of the data:

Jonathan poses a different question on this topic. He gives a topic that still talked about the scope of black lives matter. It has been said that the police often killed black lives matter than white people. At first, Trump avoided talking about black lives matter, but Trump made a difference between black people and white people in the last of his sentences. Then, the analysis of that conversation above is in the following paragraphs.

The analysis of the data:

It can happen on the side of black skin only, Jonathan asked him, President Donald Trump. However, he refused to talk about it, citing "*I do not know*." The sentence above explained that President Trump violated the maxims of relevance and quality because he refused to talk about something or deny something in the topic of conversation. The words "*I do not know, I do not like it*" are given in many meanings interpreted as saving face because he does not know the truth or hide something. If we look at the complete sentence of that utterance, "*That I do not know, but uh,*" it is provided that the speaker wanted to build one's belief by the lie of deferral. It makes the tactics for preparing the lie by deferral situation, and it was to make someone feel better. Then, Trump answered in the last sentence that he has known even if about the white people.

Besides that, it interpreted that Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he gave in short of an answer. The sentence "*I do not know*" was needed to explain why he does not know. The other sentence is "*I do not like it*," also needed to describe why Trump did not like it well. In addition, the last of sentences answered by Trump in "*Many white people also*" also founded he violated the maxims quantity because it is the too short and uninformative answer. President Trump proved to have violated the maxim of quality because he has distorted information by comparing it with other topics. This sentence "*many white people also*" means that not all people are black but white. Then, with this utterance, he tried to distort the conversation and save him a face from what he wanted to talk about black people.

However, another reason showed and founded that President Trump was to establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying. It is one of the kinds in assessing the situation, with the word "*but*" as the same explanation above. The meaning looked like he hid something for the answer. Also, it might be hurt to tell by Trump. So, he very clearly looked like the person who was in a doubt situation for answering the question, and then he answered by his statement that he did not like them. Generally, this situation showed that President Trump said that he does not know about that problem, but he wanted to hide something or the truth by building the lie. It also known after "*but*" that changed into the statement that he does not like it. Specifically, the lie can be delivered because everything uttered before the word "*but*" is a lie and the real sentence after that. Then, the actual utterances in the conclusion of this datum that President Trump has violated three kinds of type maxims. The maxims

of quantity, quality, and relevance with his reason are to hide the truth or build one's belief for the lie in the future by delivering the lie of "but."

Datum 40

J: And what do you do about it then?

T: Well I think we've already done a lot of

J: You haven't it still exists. I understand your achievements. I know what you're going to say. I'm not suggesting you haven't done a lot of economically

T: Criminal justice form

J: I get it. I'm just saying

T: What changes president Obama couldn't

J: He's not my friend. I'm asking about that statistic?

T: He tried but he couldn't get it done

J: I get it, I get it

T: But i got criminals i got opportunity zones. I took care of the historically black. You know if you look at, if you look at what i've done for colleges for black colleges and universities. I got them funding obama never did it. I did more for the black community than anybody with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln whether you like it or not people say. oh let's see

(Time: 33:48-34:30)

The context about the data:

Jonathan asked the questions about Trump's plans that would be carried out afterward. The condition was after they both talked about the black people who often get caught by the police. However, President Trump answered very briefly and did not match what Jonathan asked. Instead, President Trump replied with the success of his achievements. Also, Trump made in comparing the question with Obama's achievement for many of planning. Then, In the following paragraphs would explaining the analysis of the topic conversation above.

The analysis of the data:

President Trump made a mistake by violating the maxims of the relevant type. Likewise, it occurred because President Trump gave the topic discussion that was not

matched with Jonathan's question, and suddenly Trump changed the topic of conversation to another topic discussion. Jonathan made the situation of President Trump's answer clear by the statement that he knew about what Trump would say by saying, "*I know what you're going to say,*" but in fact, he continued his conversation. In this situation, President Trump provided his utterances with any explanations about the previous topic also continued to Obama's achievement does not do it. Then, with this explanation in this analysis of cooperation, President Trump was not cooperative because he violated the one kind of maxim relevant.

Also, when Jonathan clarified that situation by his question about statistics, President Trump was interrupted Jonathan by his utterances. President Trump answered the question with the information that provided too much, and it was not to the point of topic conversation. In addition, he was given informative information by a provided long answers with his utterances. Then, it could be said that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity type because he provided excessive information.

With the information-overloaded, it can also be analyzed that President Trump did not say the mind idea of his answer, denied something, and distorted the information. Generally, it could be interpreted that President Trump also violated the maxims of quality. This situation showed that President Trump wanted to satisfy Jonathan and make him believed in Trump by his utterances of "*Criminal Justice..*" and about "*what changes president obama couldn't.*" These words explained that the speaker wanted to show his abilities and possibilities to make progress made by President Trump contrary to Obama's performance.

Furthermore, President Trump tried to make the previous President Obama also could be done with the same as good as President Trump that was done in performances while being a leader in the American country. Above all, President Trump continued his utterances by "*but he couldn't get it done,*" which is described that Trump is better than Obama. In which, Trump wanted to make the comparison between himself with the previous President of Mr. Obama. Therefore, it can be concluded that President Trump has violated three types of maxims on this topic conversation: maxims of quantity, quality, and relevance.

J: You really, you believe, you did more than Lyndon Johnson who passed the civilrights movement?

T: I think that Yeah, because did you just reform then i got prison reform

J: Lyndon Johnson's?

T: I done things, I've done well

(Time: 34:30-34:40)

The context of the data:

In this conversation situation, Jonathan tried to compare President Trump with Lyndon Johnson, someone who recently died. It was about the performances who did in more. Lyndon Johnson was one of the proudest presidents of the American people at that time. Many Americans have always held to Lyndon Johnson's vision. He is one of the legislators who got the most extensive legislative program in history and defended collective security. Generally, when Jonathan is asking President Trump the question above. Then he answered that question by his utterances in confidence and belief in himself without realizing that he lacked in his performance.

The analysis of the data:

In this conversation, Jonathan asked President Donald Trump about his achievement better than Lyndon Johnson. In which President Trump utterance said that he thought it was yes. Trump believed in himself that he had done very well than someone. That was given in the meaning that President Trump did in more than Lyndon Johnson's performance. It convinced him that he had done something that he thought had a significant impact. However, President Trump was confident that what he has done is more significant than what Lyndon Johnson has done. As a result, President Trump answered that question looked like with his cooperatively but afterward found that he tried to change the conversation abruptly.

Furthermore, President Trump distorted the information. He answered by providing the question to Jonathan. It was founded that President Trump tried to change the subject suddenly by asking Jonathan a question. Looking at the sentences "*because did you just reform then i got prison reform,*" this word was explained that Trump asked Jonathan with his new Topic. In addition, President Trump tried to make Jonathan believe with his utterances by providing the many information with the way distorted. Then it can be handled that President Trump was violated the maxims of

relevance. After all, he changed the conversation abruptly and violated the maxims of quality because he distorted the information by a question.

Datum 42

J: Did you think Civil Rights understand?

T: Because frankly. It it took a long time but for African-Americans administration Jonathan. Under my administration African-Americans were doing better than they had ever done in the history of this country. So i did a lot job numbers all of the money. They had money they were getting great. Their their percentage was was up their housing ownership was. Uh they did better than they've ever done and now you know what we're doing. I'm building it up again. We're going to have it next year will be a great year unless it's screwed up by somebody that doesn't know what he's doing which could happen but i don't think it will.

(Time: 34:45-35:23)

The context of the data:

In this topic of conversation, Jonathan was asked to President Trump about the presence of civil rights. It was the Understanding of Civil Rights about the job that President Trump was doing. Moreover, President Trump answered that question with the utterances that were explained in most. Furthermore, he brought all of the jobs that were have been given by President Trump to the governors. Then, with his little statements in his speech in the last sentences in that conversation, President Trump gave in the actual meaning that implied meaning by the statement of yes or no.

The analysis of the data:

In the conversation above, Jonathan asked about the possibility that Civil Rights understood all that President Trump had done. Generally, President Trump replied with his information that was given in much, and it was explained about his efforts and results. That question was just needed for the answer yes or no, but he brought it too much. For instance, Trump explains the condition of African-American people who have been great better than which they have never been treated like this in the history of this country. Also, Trump provided his utterances by his performances for them that had been done and for the following year. Then, from that analysis,

President Trump answered that question by describing the information too long and brought into many of topics conversation.

In addition, President Trump explained and provided the information and ended the sentence with a few words. Likewise, at these text of conversation above, which is the crucial point of the topic discussed by the two of them. Overall, those utterances were understood by the deep analysis that the Civil Right was understood, but in fact, he gave in the words of implied meaning and being rounded and too much. The people who listened or read to this text of conversation needed to be more comprehended because he answered by describing the civil rights performances. In that sentence was showed the evidence that President Trump answered with his belief. Overall, the Civil Rights was understood about the program because Trump gave his information in implied meaning that needed a clear answer. As a result, with this analysis, sentences were still unclear whether Civil Rights understands it or not because it does not answer it with the correct answer like yes or no.

Although, whether the listener or the reader understood it or not, but the meaning of the purpose of President trump's utterances made that they were understood. This explanation was given an argumentation that President Trump has violated the maxims of quantity. In addition, because President Trump was talked too much, uninformative and not to the point. At least, by his utterances could be analyzed that President Trump was violated the maxims of quantity because he wanted to satisfy Jonathan by his achievement and his program that he will believe it would be better with the hope that no one will destroy his idea.

Datum 43

J: But taking your relationship with him out of it. Do you find his story impressive what he's done for this country.

T: He was a person that devoted a lot of energy and a lot of heart to civil rights but there were many others also.

(Time: 36:06-36:21)

The context of the data:

The conversation is talking about John Lewis. The person was a civil rights activist and leader who served in the United States House of Representatives for Georgia's 5th congressional district from 1987 until he died in 2020. In that

conversation above, it was founded there is a violation that he was broke it. Before, in the previous conversation that John Lewis also questioned, President Trump answered the question cooperatively. Then, this would be discussed in the following sentences because he was founded that violated the maxims.

The analysis of the data:

The writer took this topic conversation because she founded that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity. Trump did the violation because he talked too much and was not to the point. In this conversation, Jonathan asked about Trump's relationship with him and asked in his story did John Lewis was impressed with President Trump's performance was done for this country. Trump answered that question too much by describing people's character, showing that John Lewis was a good person and perhaps worthy of praise. However, when President Trump gave his argumentation, he adds a little spice to his sentence by giving John Lewis much good credit. Then, at the end of these sentences, he adds "*but*" that many others do.

In addition, President Trump also founded that he violated the maxims of relevance. It occurred because he gave the information or his utterances were unmatched with the topic of discussion. That Jonathan asked about the response of John Lewis, does he did in impressive on the all of Trump performances. However, Trump answered that question with his statement in the description about the character of John Lewis. Generally speaking, the last President Trump's sentences brought in the following analysis by the word "*but*" that considered Christoffersen's book. Then, there is the explanation about the analysis of violation of the maxims quality committed by President Trump during his conversation with Jonathan Swan because he was doing a lie or the words that could believe in false.

However, he did not say it correctly because "*but*" quoted from the book Christoffersen (2005) that explained all of the sentences before the word "*but*" can be said that would be fake. The sentences after that word were the sentences he wants to say. Looking at these sentences, "*He was a person that devoted a lot of energy and much heart to civil rights, but there were many others also.*" With the context of this conversation, it was evident that President Trump's sentences gave the statements that John Lewis is just as good as other people in general. As a result, It also given the words that do not entirely mean that John Lewis is a good person, like the praise given by Trump.

However, at the end in his sentence, President Trump explained that the other people also do the same. In addition, it gave the meaning that President Trump was not getting impressed with John Lewis because what he does was also what other people do. While here, it can conclude that President Trump wanted to build the lie with the compliment. Then, he gave his reason for avoiding the hurt of someone with many good statements about Jhon Lewis's characters. The lie was delivered with the word "*but*" because he provided excessive information and did not directly have a point.

Likewise, President Trump first gave the compliment statement to make the hearer felt good. However, he also gave his statement in embellishment or decorated the sentence he said because he did not remember the detail. Then, President Trump makes a statement that also equates him with others. In other words, it would say that he wanted to build the lie, and actually, he was delivered the lie with 'but' because he founded that he was not valid with his first utterances by the praise he gave to John Lewis. Then, it founded that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity, quality, and relevance. His "lie" included the lie with the reasons to avoid hurt someone also build the lie with compliment and embellishment.

B. Discussion

This section was the resulted data from the analysis in the finding point. The researcher found many types of maxims used by president Trump during an interview on HBO. The researcher wrote the finding above based on the data was transcribed from oral data into written data. The researcher took the data from Jonathan and President Trump's utterances during an interview situation. Significantly, the analysis focused on President Trump's utterances that violated. Overall, the researcher wrote the datum about President Trump violated the type of four maxims. There are the maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner.

While the maxims of quantity occurred when the people provided the information was too little or much, they did repeat the words and uninformative answers. The people who violated the maxims of quality are the person who lies, makes the irony or sarcastic words, denies something to talk about, and distorted the answer or information. The violation maxims of relevance were when the people who gave the information were unmatched with the topic of conversation, changed the topic abruptly, try to hide something or denied something to discuss, and make the

wrong causality. Last, the maxims of manner happened when the people used ambiguous language, used slang words, exaggerated the topic, and gave in a small voice. Then, the writer uses the theory to analyze the data analysis above to find excellent results.

It was related to the educational background. The researcher conducted this discussion into the issues has discussed above. Wich, there are many online media portals reported about the uttered by President Trump in implied meaning. It reported that President Trump has untruth spoken. It was recorded to the News.com (Clench, 2020), CNN (Collinson, 2020; Dale, 2020), The Canberra Times (Thorpe, 2020), and the Washington Post (Barr, 2020). They gave in the wrong statement. The researcher's finding above and the discussion stated that President Donald Trump did not lie in over all of his utterances. However, President Trump was violated many types of maxims and only in many utterances for doing a lie-in rare, and it can count the lie. It was analyzed based on Grice's theory and Christoffersen's book. As a result, this problem was discussed above with the findings to argue about how Trump gave his utterances in an interview.

The researcher founded that President Trump, not all of his utterances giving an untruth statement, but it was in little. President Trump did in most for the violation maxims of quantity and relevance. This situation explained that President Trump often gave much information, and it was too much until the hearer has not got the point of his sentences. So, he violated the maxims of relevance, explaining that President Trump gave all of his utterances. His topic was often unmatched with the topic of Jonathan's question. President Trump also used that maxim of relevance because he changed the topic of conversation abruptly. At least, President Trump can conclude that he gave many uninformative sentences because his speech was unmatched and too much in explaining.

Therefore, about the lie, he was done in coronaviruses diseases. Many media online reported that President Trump gave the result of data of the death American people is unbelieved or untruth. In fact, by this analysis, President Trump did not deliver a lie from the data provided by him. However, he did violation maxims relevant because he gave in another topic of conversation. He showed Jonathan the result of the death of American people by cases, but actually, Jonathan asked about the data of American people who were dead by population. For more information of analyses looked at the datum above for reading the result of datum. Then, this

statement can conclude that President Donald Trump did in many of various maxims in violation. Besides, it continued with the most and less frequently used by President Trump during the conversation. It was more dominant that President Trump gave the information or the explanation too much, and it was not related to the conversation. His purposes were to make the hearer feel satisfied with his answer and make the listener believe in his utterances.

In addition, the researcher founded that President Trump in most dominant violated the maxims of quantity because he did in the circumlocution of information or not to the point of conversation. He gave the information too much and sometimes it is too short. President Trump gives his sentences in much because he wanted to make the hearer satisfy with his answer. Most President Trump repeated in a specific word. When he gave in less information, the answer was uninformative because his answer is needed more explanation. At least the violation maxims of quantity are the most President Trump used to utterance the information during an interview.

Moreover, the less dominant President Trump violated the maxims in the types maxims of manner. An explanation that maxims of manner here gave the meaning that the speaker did in ambiguous language. Sometimes is to exaggerate the topic of conversation. Trump used this ambiguous language because sometimes he spoke something that the listener did not understand, or maybe the hearer did not know about that words. For instance, he makes the topic of conversation exaggerated and made Jonathan was not known. So, President Trump rarely used slang words, and the speaker's voice was not loud enough. However, by analyzing President Trump's utterances, he did not speak in most but seldom gave ambiguous languages during an interview with Jonathan. President Trump also violated the maxims of quality for the less dominant, with the total of violations is twenty-one types of maxim. This type of violation maxim was used in most because he denied something and distorted the information. Rarely in a lie or speaks something that is believed to be false and in irony or sarcasm. Sometimes, it happened when Trump violated the maxims of relevance for changing the conversation topic, and then he distorted the information. At least, this types of violation maxims of manner are rarely President Trump used during an interview with Jonathan on HBO.

Finally, in that conversation, President Trump has violated the four maxims. Overall, the researcher founded and concluded that President Trump violated the four maxims with 107 types with the statement above. It consists of maxims of quantity

with 35, maxims of quality are 21, maxims of relevance are 34, and maxims of manner is 17. So with the most dominant is the maxims of quantity, and the less dominant is the maxims of manner. This data obtained from 43 data consists of several topics, including coronavirus diseases, Afghanistan's intelligence, Russian bounties to the Taliban, the November election, and the black lives matter. Then, many types of violations of maxims were committed by President Trump during an interview with Jonathan Swan in HBO (See Appendix I).

However, besides he violated those types of maxims, President Trump also was analyzed that in rare he did a lie for many of datums because Trump has the reasons or purposes of violating the maxims. Then, President Trump made a lie for every sentence he provided to answer. In addition, the researcher also founded that President Trump was doing a lie by violated the maxims. President Trump founded that he wanted to build the lie and to deliver the lie by uttering the words "but" in the five types of datum. His reasons were to build the lie is to deferral, compliment, embellishment, and bald-face. So, the reasons are to avoid hurting someone, avoid pain or embarrassment, and establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying. At least, the writer stated that President Trump did not lie in most when interviewing Jonathan, but he rarely did it in purposes.

Although before the lie was delivered, the speaker also occurred in prepared build the lie. President Trump founded four times that he provided a lie, and once known as to build a lie. Look at Appendix II. It showed that in the first line, especially in the number of the third datum. It explained that President Trump built the lie, meaning that he made a plan or tactics for making a lie with his utterances, but he gave in truth sentences in the conversation. In addition, with the reasons that President Trump wanted to tell a lie to make someone feel significantly better. Meaning here, nobody tells the truth to the person who asked the speaker about the initial question. It was called a compliment in the types of build the lie cited from the book of Christoffersen (2005). Then, this is one of the types of building the lie that could see in the third chapter of the finding session, and also could give more explanation by way of analysis datum in the third number.

Furthermore, the reason that President Trump used is to build the lie when making a conversation. It is still in a plan to build the lie, and the lie is sometimes delivered and did not deliver. However, President Trump has analyzed that he built the lie just once time and delivered the lie four times. In addition, even if President

Trump did deliver the lie about four times, it cannot be said that President Trump was lying over all of the time he made a conversation. In which, that showed in the number of datum 3 for building the lie and delivering the lie were 17, 36, 39, and 43. While President Trump delivered the lie by the word “but” uttered in the number of datum 17, 36, 39, and 43. Generally, President Trump has identified four times he uttered the answer with the lie, and also sometimes he began with his plan to build the lie first. President Trump wanted to deliver the lie was usually used the reasons were to deferral, compliment, embellishment, and bald- face. In addition, the reasons were to assess the situation to avoid hurting someone: 1, to avoid the pain of embarrassment: 2, to establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying: 3. Then, there is the discussion that has founded that President Trump made in the plan to build the lie only in the number of the third datum, and was delivered the lie four times with sometimes used the tactics to build the lie first or was not used the tactics.

Finally, President Trump in most uttered the lie with the type of ‘but’ in his sentences while answering his information. The dominant reason is to establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying. So, the context of lie that President Trump has done in dominant ways to make a lie with the tactics of complimenting and Embellishment. In conclusion, it has analyzed that President Trump wants to build a lie, but the lie has been delivered and conveyed, with the reason being to establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying (See Appendix II).

At least, in this analysis of violation maxims in conversational implicature, the writer found many weaknesses found in the finding above. When the researcher analyzed the data of utterances, she founded that the speaker who violated the maxims was only for President Donald Trump’s words, but in actually Jonathan also in rarely violated the maxims of conversation. However, Jonathan violated the maxims only in rare, which Jonathan was not like as President Trump, who used the violation of maxims in most. Then, the researcher finished this analysis, and she formulated the suggestions for the next researcher. It was to analyze this topic for using the other theorist because sometimes they were violated the maxims during a conversation, often when they were in an interview or debating situation.

BAB IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter would discuss the conclusion and the suggestion. Every section consists of the results taken from the finding and the discussion of data analysis. The conclusion is the result described from the final data analysis, the dominant and less dominant, answering the research problem that the writer founded. On the other hand, the suggestion meant some recommendations for the next researcher who wants to continue this analysis. Then, there is the final description in the following paragraph founded would write.

A. Conclusion

The Result of the data analysis found that President Donald Trump used much violation of maxims in his interview of the AXIOS on HBO. In that year, the world visited with many various problems, especially the United States. Therefore, President Trump was invited to the AXIOS program to interview with a national journalist named Jonathan Swan to talk about many topics in political issues. At least, this analysis found that President Trump violated the maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner.

President Trump violated the maxims of quantity because he gave the information too much, and he was given the circumlocution of a topic conversation or was not to the point. President Trump violated the maxims of quality because President Trump distorted the information and said something that they believed to be false. President Trump violated the maxims of relevance because he gave information that was not related to the topic. President Trump also violated the maxims of manner because President Trump gave ambiguous language to answer the question. In addition, President Trump violated the maxims because he wanted to make the hearer believe with every word he spoke in that conversation. In conclusion, President Trump declared that he was often not cooperative when interviewing Jonathan on HBO.

Besides the cases above, the introduction or background study is explained in the first chapter. The day after the interview of both President Trump and Jonathan Swan happened, it became famous in the media electronic as like online news, media social, and others. It occurred that President Trump was the jokes of many materials

for all of the American state. The situation was being crowded in the online media platform because the American reported that President Trump lied about the data he provided. It showed when President Trump answered the questions about the topic of coronavirus diseases. In addition, the widespread news explained a misunderstanding and untrue statement in those citizens of the United States in analyzing Trump's utterances. Then, the researcher founded this topic discussion and began to analyze the video of President Donald Trump in his interview with Jonathan.

In addition, the researcher categorized each of Trump's sentences based on Grice's theory in the cooperative principle of conversation. With a deep understanding of the meaning of every word that President Trump uttered. So, the analysis continued with identifying the lies founded in President Trump's utterances based on the book of Christoffersen's (2005). The action of a lie was analyzed because many media online reported that President Trump made in lie situation. In other words, it was to know how to answer the research problems obtained from the several problems discussed in the background study. Moreover, President Trump was violated many maxims and being not cooperative when answering Jonathan's question during an interview on HBO. Therefore, in this analysis, the purposes of a lie in utterances were displayed in the sentences below.

In short, President Trump was not spoke cooperatively in the right way when he answered the question. The data above resulted from a discussion on President Trump violating the maxims based on 43 data. It did not consist of utterances in all of President Trump's sentences but was divided into the situations when President Trump violated the maxims, even with many topics. So, from the analysis above, it can be concluded that President Trump violated the four maxims with 107 types of maxims based on Grice's theory (1975). Specifically, President Trump violated the maxims that categorized into every kind of maxim. Trump violated the rules of conversation or violated the maxims of quantity in 35 utterances. Maxims of quality are 21 utterances, maxims of relevant are 34 utterances, and maxims of manner are 17 utterances. This result showed that he violated the maxims of quantity in more dominant, and less dominant is maxims of manner. At least, the explanation here was that President Trump often violated the maxims of quantity because he talked too much, give in short information, and gave uninformative information.

Meanwhile, President Trump's lies and his reasons were analyzed based on Christoffersen's (2005) book. The finding here that President Trump founded has two

types of lies in his conversation. It was built the lie and also delivered the lie. In most, the calculation was that President Trump has delivered the lie four times and built the lie in once during his conversation. The lie plan was founded in the number datum of 3, and the delivered lie was found in 17, 36, 39, and 43. The purpose for that President Trump was to build the lie with the kind of reasons in deferral, compliment, embellishment, and bald-face while he provided his lie. In addition, President Trump has analyzed in his delivered the lie that he uttered the word "but" in his sentences. With this technique, President Trump's utterances were more mindful because every word the speaker had told before the word "But" was a lie. Then, there are many examples, and the final analysis would describe in the right below of this paragraph.

President Trump wanted to lie during his conversation, and then he prepared or made a plan for the situation and the condition that could be applied. President Trump was beginning with his way to do what needed to do a lie, knowing the consequences, and what the steps he must take to do for a lie. This example of President Trump's utterances analyzed in built of the lie based on Christoffersen's book. The words are *"This was sent to us by china one way or the other, and we are never going to forget it. "believe me," we are never going to forget it, and we were beating china at every single point we were beating them on trade."* President Trump said in truth by providing the word of believing, but President Trump makes the compliment condition in real life. He avoided the pain and embarrassment because he told in truth. At least, it could say that President Trump did not provide a lie, but he tried to build the lie in his utterances.

However, President Trump also delivered the lie that most used to build the lie before delivering the lie well. Trump has often used the word "but" for providing the lie. Look at this one of examples that President Trump has uttered the words that included the kind of lie *"He was a person that devoted a lot of energy and a lot of heart to civil rights, but there were many others also."* This sentence meant here that in the sentences given the statements by President Trump, that person was just as good as other people in general. In addition, It gave words that do not entirely mean that person was a good person, like the praise that President Trump has given. However, at the end of his sentence, President Trump explained that the other people also do the same. In conclusion, it would say that he wanted to build the lie, and actually, he was delivered the lie with the word 'but' because President Trump

founded that he was not valid with his first utterances by the praise he gave about that person.

Furthermore, President Trump declared that he did not follow the rules of cooperative principle based on Grice's theory. President Trump violated 107 maxims, which are more dominant in quantity and less dominant in manner. Also, President Trump founded on lying during his conversation about four times. The type of lies used by the words "but" to violate the maxims by providing the lie because that President Trump made the good words for the future lie. Then, many types of maxims were violated by President Trump, also with his many reasons that he provided the lie.

B. Suggestion

When the researcher finished the data analyses, it can result from the finding to give suggestions for the next researcher. This analysis used much time to look for previous data and determined the topic with many problems in linguistic studies. Then the researcher matched this data with scientists' theory in linguistics and analyzed the words and sentences by the objects of meaning under study. However, it takes much time to finish this research. Especially for further researchers who want to continue the topic of the problem, the object under study used the same method or continued this research. Therefore, there are some suggestions for the next researcher might have to make.

Furthermore, the future researcher must examine the two objects. The point is to examine the two parties in the video, namely Jonathan and President Trump. Both of them violated the same type of theory from the cooperative principle, especially in the violation maxim types of communication. However, the researcher has only completed research on Donald Trump, which violated the four maxims with his reasons. Then, further research is needed to analyze violation maxims based on the interviewer's side, Jonathan Swan.

Meanwhile, the next researcher also can analyze the topic with the comparison theories based on the videos of President Trump's speeches. In addition, the next researcher must analyze two or three videos of Trump's interview program with other journalists. With the hope that researchers can analyze which one is more or less and how often Trump uses the violation of the four maxims by the utterances he gives. The author recommended this because of many videos, news, or jokes that allude to President Trump, who promises many people when he makes speeches or

conducts an exclusive interview. In short, the author gives further suggestions to further researchers, hoping to make it easier for readers to understand the context of the theory used and make many readers can analyze someone's utterances first based on the theories of science before giving any false statements.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Dwi Khusnul Qhotimah was born in Banjarmasin on February 19, 1999. She graduated from Islamic Boarding School in 2016. Along with her senior of high school, she is an activist in the student organization of Pondok Modern. After graduated from senior high school, she started her higher education in 2017 at English Literature, Faculty of Humanities in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and finished in 2021. During her study at university, she was an activist in UKM Simfoni FM. She also followed much organization in Malang city, it is Kejar Mimpi Malang Community managed by CIMB Niaga.

Appendix 1: The results in violations of four maxims

No. Datum	Speaker	Cooperative Principle				Amount
		QN	QL	R	M	
1.	Donald J. Trump	✓	✓		✓	3
2.		✓		✓		2
3.		✓	✓	✓	✓	4
4.		✓	✓	✓		3
5.		✓		✓		2
6.		✓		✓		2
7.		✓	✓	✓		3
8.		✓		✓	✓	3
9.		✓				1
10.			✓	✓	✓	3
11.			✓		✓	2
12.		✓	✓	✓	✓	4
13.			✓	✓		2
14.		✓		✓	✓	3
15.		✓		✓	✓	3
16.				✓	✓	2

17.			✓		✓	2
18.				✓		1
19.		✓		✓	✓	3
20.		✓		✓		2
21.		✓		✓		2
22.		✓	✓	✓		3
23.		✓		✓		2
24.		✓	✓	✓	✓	4
25.		✓			✓	2
26.				✓	✓	2
27.		✓		✓		2
28.		✓		✓	✓	3
29.		✓		✓		2
30.		✓	✓	✓		3
31.		✓	✓	✓		3
32.		✓		✓	✓	3
33.		✓		✓		2
34.		✓	✓		✓	3
35.		✓	✓	✓		3

36.		✓	✓			2
37.		✓	✓	✓		3
38.		✓				1
39.		✓	✓	✓		3
40.		✓	✓	✓		3
41.			✓	✓		2
42.		✓				1
43.		✓	✓	✓		3
In Sum	Donald J. Trump	35	21	34	17	107

QN : Quantity 35

QL : Quality 21

R : Relevant 34

M : Manner 17

Appendix 2: The result of reasons in Lie by violated the four maxims

No.	No. Datum	Speaker	Violated the four Maxims				Deliver the lie	Build the Lie	Reasons of Lie
			QN	QL	R	M			
1.	3	Donald Trump	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	- Compliment	- To avoid pain or embarrassment - To establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying.
2.	17			✓		✓	“But”	- Embellishment - Bald- face	- To avoid pain or embarrassment.
3.	36		✓	✓			“But”	-	- To establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying.
4.	39		✓	✓	✓		“But”	- Deferral	- To establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying.
5.	43		✓	✓	✓		“But”	- Compliment - Embellishment	- To avoid hurting someone.

In Sum	5	5	4	3	- But: 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deferral: 1 - Compliment: 2 - Embellishment: 2 - Bald- Face: 1 	Reasons for Lie: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To avoid hurting someone: 1 - To avoid pain or embarrassment: 2 - To establish a false trust that paves the way for future lying: 3
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