# PROPERTIES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURES ON IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL INTERVIEW 2015

**THESIS**

**Advisor**

**Dr. Meinarni Susilowati**

**BY**

**Muyassaroh (12320046)**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2016**

**PROPERTIES OF CONVERSATIONAL IMPLICATURESON IRAN**

**NUCLEAR DEAL INTERVIEW 2015**

**THESIS**

Presented to
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

BY
Muyassaroh
NIM 12320046

Advisor
Dr. Meinarni Susilowati
NIP 19670503 199903 2 005

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMICUNIVERSITY OF**

**MALANG**

**2016**

i

# APPROVAL SHEET

This is to declare that the Muyassaroh's thesis entitled **Properties of Conversational Implicatures on Iran Nuclear Deal (IND) Interview** has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, June 2016

Approved by
the Advisor,

Acknowledged by
the Head of English Language and
Letters Department,

Dr. Meinarni Susilowati
NIP 19670503 199903 2 005

Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum
NIP 19691122 200604 1 001

The Dean of
Faculty of Humanities
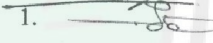Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Muyassaroh's thesis entitled **Properties of Conversational Implicatures on Iran Nuclear Deal (IND) Interview** has been approved by the board examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language and Letters Department.

**The Board of Examiners**                                          **Signatures**

1. Dr. Hj. Kun Aniroh, M, Pd.          (Examiner)          1.
   NIP 19570127 198303 2 002

2. Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed, Ph. D.     (Chair)      2.
   NIP 19670529 200003 1 001

3. Dr. Meinarni Susilowati              (Advisor)          3.
   NIP 19670503 199903 2 005

The Dean of Humanities Faculty
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A
NIP 19670313 199203 2 002

# STATEMENT OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declare that this thesis entitled **Properties of Conversational Implicatures on Iran Nuclear Deal (IND) Interview** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Thus, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 2016

Muyassaroh

iv

# MOTTO

Say: "If the ocean were ink (wherewith to write out) the words of my Lord, sooner would the ocean be exhausted than would the words of my Lord, even if we added another ocean like it, for its aid (Kahfi; 109)
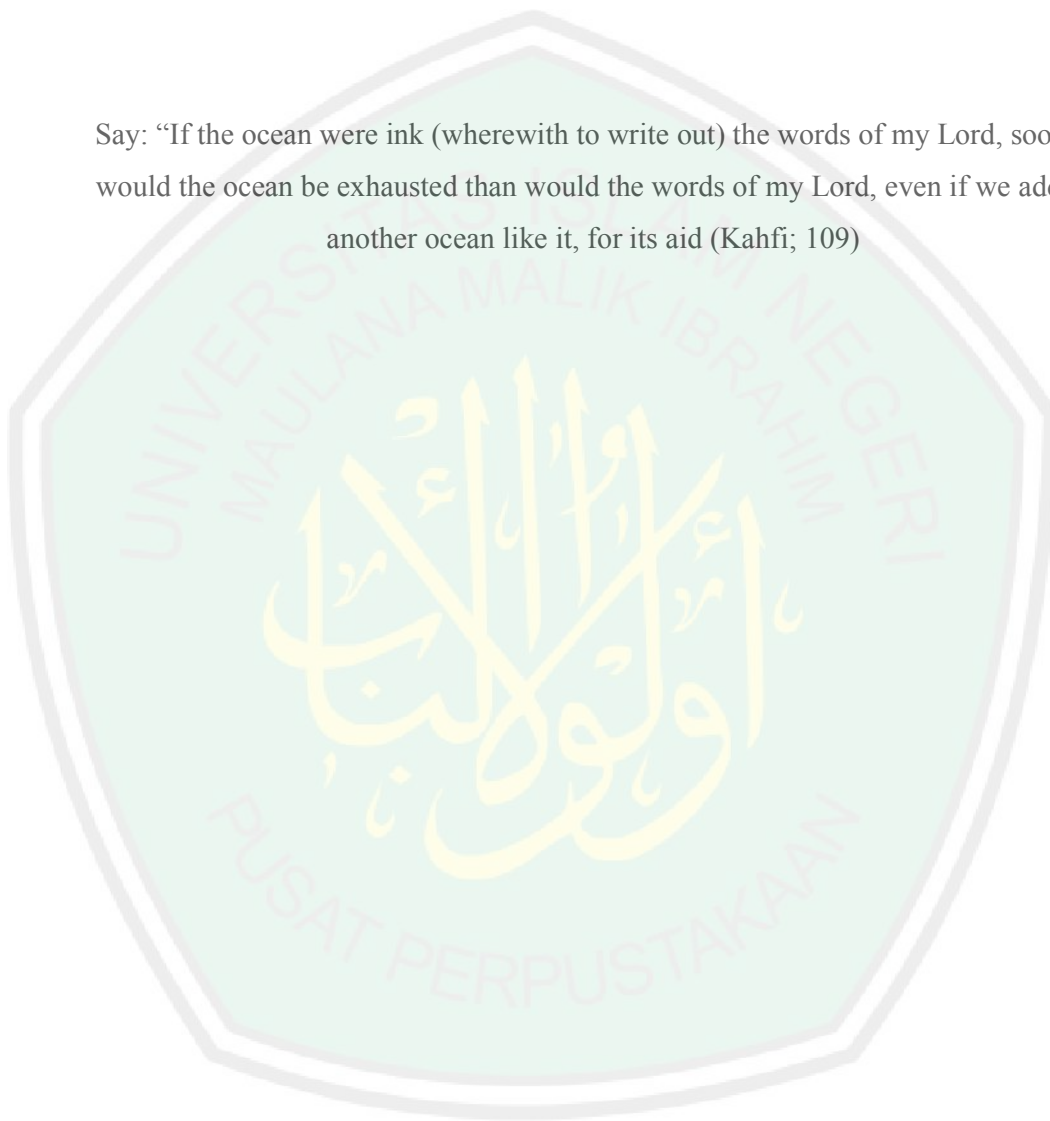
# DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents

for their love, affection, and prayer

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah swt., the most Gracious and the most Merciful. Allah is the one who has given me guidance and blessing in completing this thesis. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam as the religion which is *rahmatan lil al-alamin*.

First of all, my sincere gratitude goes to my thesis advisor, Dr. Meinarni Susilowati. She has patiently and conscientiously guided and helped me conduct this thesis with her critical and constructive comments for improving this study. Board of examiners, Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed, Ph. D and Dr. Hj. Kun Aniroch, M.Pd.who have given me some suggestions and comments in revising this study. My lecturers of English Letters and Language Department for being patient in teaching me to get much valuable knowledge. Afterwards, I thank my friends, especially Septa and Rida who always drove my days crazy.

Malang, June 2016

Muyassaroh

# ABSTRACT

**Muyassaroh**. 2016. *Properties of Conversational Implicature on Iran Nuclear Deal Interview 2015.* Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. Advisor: Dr. Meinarni Susilowati.

**Keywords**: Properties of conversational implicature, Conversational implicature

This study examines how the properties of conversational implicature are produced by the interviewer and the interviewee on Iran Nuclear Deal interview (IND). It is crucial to undertake due to two points; to ensure whether certain utterance is either conventional implicature or conversational implicature and providing interpretation about the implicature's intended message. Meanwhile, IND interview is involved as the subject since this speech event is about politics in which conversational implicature in political conversation is more complex than that in daily conversation. Secondly, the interviewer often proposed sarcastic questions revealed using conversational implicatures. Thirdly, the interviewee often used conversational implicatures when avoiding particular questions and conveying verbose replies.

This study was qualitative since the data was in the form of utterances. Moreover, this study was descriptive since it described properties of conversational implicature produced by the participants in IND interview. Meanwhile, approach used in this study involved Pragmatics since the data focused on a different level of meaning and contextual framework dealing with the very general assumptions that speaker and hearer brought to every occasion of speaking. Furthermore, theory utilized in this study was properties of conversational implicature proposed by Grice (1975).

Findings of this study demonstrated that universality was discovered in the data since it derived various interpretations if seen from both context and background knowledge. Meanwhile, the data had reinforcibility because it was made explicit. However, the explicated one was its lexical aspect instead of its meaning. The next property, non-conventionality, belonged to the data because it was worked out using its context to find its interpretations. Nonetheless, the contexts did not answer intended messages of the data yet. Moreover, calculability emerged in the data since it required identifiable process of reasoning and calculation. Furthermore, the data had non-detacebility because if a word of the data was replaced with its synonym, its interpretation remained same. The last property, defeasibility existed in the data when the data was inconsistent with background assumptions. Nevertheless, the canceled one was its lexical items rather than its conversational implicature meaning.

Furthermore, the next studies should involve subject in group of online shop because the comments of the seller and the customers in that group may contain various properties of conversational implicature. Moreover, students of expatriate school can be selected as the subject because their different cultures may carry particular conversational implicatures. Meanwhile, participant observation should be used because it enables to get deep comprehension about the context.

# ABSTRAK

**Muyassaroh**. 2016. *Ciri-Ciri Implikatur Percakapan dalam Wawancara Perjanjian Nuklir Iran 2015*.Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.

**Keywords**: *Ciri-ciri implikatur percakapanm, implikatur percakapan*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana cirri-ciri implikatur percakapan digunakan dalam wawancara PerjanjianNuklir Iran (PNI). Penelitian ini sangat penting untuk dilaksanakan karena dua hal; untuk memastikan apakah ujaran termasuk implikatur percakapan atau implikatur konvensional dan menyediakan interpretasi tentang maksud tersembunyi dari implikatur.Selain itu, wawancara tersebut dipilih sebagai subjek studi ini karena implikatur percakapan dalam wacana politik lebih kompleks daripada implikatur percakapan dalam pembicaraan sehari-hari. Kemudian, pewawancaranya sering bicara sarkastik sedangkan yang diwawancarai sering menghindari pertanyaan dan menjawab pertanyaan secara berlebihan yang kesemuanya diujarakan melalui implikatur percakapan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif karena datanya berbentuk ujaran. Kemudian, penelitian ini deskriptif karena menggambarkan cirri-ciri implikatur percakapan dalam wawancara PNI. Sementara itu, pendekatan yang digunakan adalah Pragmatik karena data berhubungan dengan level makna yang berbeda yang berkenaan dengan asumsi yang pemicara dan pendengar bawa pada kesempatan bicara. Disamping itu teori yang digunakan oleh teori CIP Grice (1975.

Hasil kajian ini menunjukkan *universality* terdapat di data karena ia menghasilkan makna yang beragam jika dilihat dari konteks dan latar belakang wawasan. *Reinforcibility* muncul karena data dibuat eksplisit.Tapi yang dibuat eksplisit bukan pesannya melainkan aspek leksikalnya. *Non-conventionality* muncul di data karena data diiterpretasi menurut konteknya. Tetapi, konteks tersebut belum bias menentukan pesan dari data. *Calculability* ada karena data butuh proses interpretasi untuk memahami pesan tersembunyinya. *Non-detacebility* muncul karena jika kata di data diganti dengan sinonimnya, pesannya tetap akan sama. *Defeasibility* ada jika data tidak konsisten dengan latar belakang wawasan.

Selanjutnya, disarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk memilih grup belanja online karena komentarp rodusen dan pelanggan mungkin mengandung CIP yang bervariasi. Selain itu juga disarankan memilih parasiswa sekolah ekspatriat untuk menjadi subject. Hal itu karena perbedaan budaya mereka mungkin mengandung CIP tertentu. Disamping itu, disarankan untuk menggunakan observasi partisipan agar memungkinkan memeroleh konteks yang mendalam.

## مستخلص البحث

ميسره 2016. خصائص المحادثة التعريض على إيران صفقة النووية مقابلة عام 2015. البحث الجامعى. قسمللغة الإنجليزية آدابها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: د ميناريخ سوسيلو ، ماجستير التربية

كلمات البحث: خصائص التعريض التخاطب، التعريض الخطابي

---

تبحث هذه الدراسة كيف يتم إنتاج خصائص التعريض التخاطب عن طريق المقابلة والضيف في مقابلة إيران . اتفاقية نووية . ومن الأهمية بمكان أن تتعهد بسبب نقطتين. لضمان ما إذاكان بعض الكلام إما التعريض التقليدية أو التعريض التخاطب وتقدم تفسير حول الرسالة المقصودة من التعريض ل. وفي الوقت نفسه، تشارك مقابلة دائرة الهجرة والجنسية كموضوع منذ هذا الحدث هو خطاب حول السياسة التي التعريض الخطابي في الحديث السياسي هو أكثر تعقيدا من ذلك في محادثة اليومية. ثانيا، إن المقابلة في كثير من الأحيان المقترح الأسئلة الساخرة كشفت باستخدام التعريض التخاطب. ثالثا، الضيف كثيرا ما يستخدم التعريض التخاطب عندما تجنب مسائل معينة ونقل ردود مطول.

وكانت هذه الدراسة النوعية بما أن البيانات في شكل الكلام. وعلاوة على ذلك، كانت هذه دراسة وصفية لأنه وصف خصائص التعريض الخطابي أنتحت من قبل المشاركين في مقابلة . وفي غضون ذلك، النهج المتبع في هذه الدراسة تشارك البراغماتية لأن البيانات التي تركز على مستوى مختلف من معنى والإطار السياقي التعامل مع الافتراضات العامة جدا أن مكبر الصوت والسامع تقديمهم إلى كل مناسبة الكلام. وعلاوة على ذلك، كانت النظرية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة خصائص التعريض المحادثة التي اقترحها جرايس (1975).

أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن عالمية تم اكتشافه في البيانات لأنها مستمدة تفسيرات مختلفة اذا نظر اليها من كل من السياق والخلفية المعرفة. وفي الوقت نفسه، كانت البيانات رينفرثبلة لانه تم صريحة. ومع ذلك، كان واحد يفسر من جانبها المفردات بدلا من معناها. الخاصية القادمة، غير اصطلاحية، ينتمي إلى البيانات لأنه كان يعمل بها باستخدام سياقها لإيجاد تفسيرات لها. ومع ذلك، فإن سياقات لا يجيب الرسائل المقصودة من بيانات حتى الآن. وعلاوة على ذلك، ظهرت الحسابية في البيانات نظرا لأنه يتطلب عملية التعرف عليها من المنطق والحساب. وعلاوة على ذلك، كانت البيانات نون دتجبلة –لأنه إذا تم استبدال كلمة من البيانات مع مرادفاتها، تفسيرها أن تثبت نفسها. والخاصية الأخيرة، كانت موجودة د فسبلة في البيانات عندماكانت البيانات غير متناسقة مع الافتراضات الخلفية. ومع ذلك، كان واحد إلغاء بنودها المعجمية وليس معناه التعريض الخطابي.

وعلاوة على ذلك، ينبغي للدراسات المقبلة تشمل في مجموعة يخضع من متجر على الانترنت لتعليقات البائع والزبائن في تلك المجموعة قد يحتوي على خصائص مختلفة من التعريض الخطابي. وعلاوة على ذلك، طلاب مدرسة المهجر يمكن أن يكون اختيار هذا الموضوع لأن الثقافات المختلفة قد تحمل معينة التعريض التخاطب. وفي الوقت نفسه، ينبغي استخدام الملاحظة بالمشاركة لأنه تمكن من الحصول على الفهم العميق إزاء السياق

# TABLE OF CONTENT

# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers research background, research question, research objectives, research significances, scopes and limitation, definition of key terms and research methods.

## 1.1 Research Background

This study aims at investigating the properties of conversational implicature used by the interviewer and the interviewee on Iran Nuclear Deal interview (IND). Conversational implicature refers to any meaning implied in a conversation (Wang, 2011). A lot may have been done researches about conversational implicature. However, there seemed to be no discussion about properties of conversational implicature in those researches. The researchers studied intended messages of the conversational implicature only through cooperative principle and its maxims.

To achieve effective analysis of conversational implicature, it is necessary to rely on concept of conversational implicature properties. It is argued that conversational implicature has six properties (Bublitz&Norrick, 2011). The first property is calculability. Calculability refers to processes of interpretation required by a hearer to work the meaning of conversational implicature out (Chapman, 2011). The second property is non-conventionality. Itmeans that what is conversationally implicated cannot be a part of the conversational meaning of what is revealed (Chapman, 2011). The third

1

property is non-detachability. Conversational implicature is non-detachable because it deals with the semantic content of what is said, rather than linguistic form used. The fourth property is reinforceability. It emerges when conversational implicature can clarify what is previously stated (Bublitz&Norrick, 2011). The fifth property is universality. This property might appear because meaning of conversational implicatures potentially has various interpretations. "This is a consequence of the complex reasoning process involved in deriving implicatures" (Potts, 2012, p. 9). The sixth property is defeasibility. That property exists if the conversational implicatures are inconsistent with semantic entailments, background assumptions, contexts, and priority conversational implicatures (Bublitz&Norrick, 2011).

Study on properties of conversational implicature is crucial to undertake due to two points. The first one is to determine whether certain utterance can be categorized into either conventional implicature –it refers to the conventional meaning of the words used (Brown & Yule, 1983) –or conversational implicature. It is because conventional implicature sometimes is hard to be distinguished with conversational implicature. The mistake on determining kind of implicature might influence process of interpreting implicature's intended meaning. Secondly, comprehending conversational implicature's properties will uncover intended meaning of that implicature. One of the properties which can provide interpretation of a conversational implicature is calculability. By property of calculability, intended message of

conversational implicatures can be identified deeply. It is because by this property, intended message of conversational implicatures is observed through the context, co-text, cooperative principle, and background knowledge(Chapman, 2011). In other words, identifying the properties of conversational implicature in an utterance can lead to achieving the meaning of that conversational implicature itself.

To prove conversational implicatures characterized by the distinctive properties, this study investigates the interview on Iran Nuclear Deal which Steve Inskeep as the interviewer and President Obama as the interviewee. This speech event is taken as the subject due to particular features. The first one is discourse of this talk involves political discourse which often contains the utterances using conversational implicature by the participants. Moreover, conversational implicature in political interview is more complex than that in daily conversation. It is because to comprehend conversational implicature in political interview one needs to know not only general context of that interview but also its context of the current communicative situation and background knowledge about the political world. Secondly, questions addressed by the interviewer, Steve Inskeep, tended to be indirect yet sarcastic questions which required conversational implicatures. Thirdly, the interviewee, Obama often used conversational implicatures precisely when avoiding particular questions and conveying verbose replies. Also, his rhetorical statements were sometimes revealed using conversational

implicature. Distinct style of speaking of these two speakers might contain various conversational implicatures.

Conversational implicatures on political discourse have previously been examined by some researchers. Putri (2011) investigated the implicatures existing in the transcript of interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem about political view of Moslem world and solution to the conflict between Palestinian and Israeli. The results of her study showed that Obama violated all of the maxims so this caused the occurrence of implicature. Similarly, Novianingrum (2015) focused on identifying the implied meaning of the utterance by observing the non-observance maxims on ABC Interview between Barbara Walters and Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad interviews script. The speaker flouted maxim of quantity to avoid misleading towards the listener in order to look for support to achieve speaker's mission. Meanwhile, Adaoma (2016) examined conversational implicature on Obama's political speech on "Race and Economic Renewal in America". The analysis proved Obama obeyed Grice (1975)'s maxims to a great extent and flouted them to a lesser extent.

Their discussion of conversational implicature was only about implicature in general aspect such as its kinds, meanings, and maxims. This present study, therefore, investigates properties of conversational implicature to investigate implicature in different perspectives. The distinct nature of communication is assumed to provide new findings. As the consequence, the findings can contribute for widening findings on implicature.

## 1.2 Research Question

Based on the research background, this study formulates a research question. That is "How are the properties of conversational implicature used in Iran Nuclear Deal interview?"

## 1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study aims at finding out howthe properties of conversational implicature used by the interviewer and the interviewee on Iran Nuclear Deal interview.

## 1.4 Significances

This study is undertaken to provide several theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study is supposed to extend theoretical perspective on properties of conversational implicature. It is because if there are new findings and incompatibility between theory and data in result of this study, it can be starting point for developing new dimensions of properties of conversational implicature. As the result, the findings are expected to enrich theoretical perspective on properties of conversational implicature.

Practically, when one knows concept of conversational implicature –as well as its properties –it might encourage s/he to use it when it is necessary. As the example is when s/he wants to keep one's face. Keeping one's face is one of goals of conversational implicature since communication is not only

about transferring information but also about making socialization stay
smooth. Additionally, this study might realize interviewee candidate that it is
likely for interviewer to give tricky questions uttered using conversational
implicature. If so, the interviewee candidate needs to learn about
conversational implicature. Furthermore, this research subject –dealing with
politics –is investigated using linguistic perspective (i.e. implicature). It can be
inferred that linguistics –especially, properties of conversational implicature –
is required to explore political issue. In other words, this can encourage
linguists to derive theory about relation between pragmatics and politics.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study emphasizes on properties of conversational implicatures.
For doing so, the interviewer and the interviewee of Iran Nuclear Deal
interview are involved as the subject.Steve Inskeep, as the interviewer tended
to be indirect yet sarcastic in uttering the questions. So, the questions are
interesting to examine in perspective of conversational implicature properties.
Meanwhile, the interviewee, Obama is taken as the subject because he often
used conversational implicatures especially when avoiding particular
questions and revealing verbose answers. Moreover, his rhetorical statements
were sometimes conveyed using conversational implicature.Thus, Steve and
Obama's speaking styles which contained conversational implicature are
assumed to provide various properties of conversational implicature which are
significant to study.

However, due to the limited of time, the data is not got from observation. So, the chance of accessing valid and complex data and comprehending the context might be skin-deep. Besides, this study only use one approach namely pragmatic approach. Additionally, there was no comparison of the use of conversational implicature properties between the interviewer and the interviewee.

## 1.6 Definitions of Key terms

1) Conversational implicature: any meaning implied and inferred from an utterance which is meant without being part of what is literally said.

2) Property of conversational implicature: Features describing conversational implicature. It has six properties including cancelability, reinforcibility, non-detacebility, calculability, non-conventionality, and indeterminacy.

3) Defeasibilityrefers to meaning of conversational implicatureswhich can be cancelled.

4) Calculability isidentifiable process of calculation and reasoning required in interpreting conversational implicature.

5) Non-conventionality means what is conversationally implicated cannot be a part of the conversational meaning of what is revealed.

6) Non-detachabilitydeals with the semantic content of what is said, rather than linguistic form used.

7) Reinforceability is meaning of conversational implicatures which is made explicit without being redundant.

8)     Universality refers to meaning of conversational implicatures which potentially has different interpretation.

9)     The interviewer wasSteve Inskeepwho tended to be indirect yet sarcastic in uttering the questions. The sarcasm often contained conversational implicatures.

10)    The interviewee was Obama who often used rhetorical statements and verbose answers and avoided particular questions which were conveyed using conversational implicature.

## 1.7 Research Method

### 1.7.1 Research Design

This research could be categorized into qualitative research due to some characteristics. Firstly, the data was gathered through human instrument. Secondly, the data was in the form of utterances which required deep exploration and interpretation. Thirdly, result of this study was represented using words containing rich description of the analyzed data.

Furthermore, this study used pragmatic approach. It was because Pragmatics focuses on a different level of meaning –not social and cultural meaning, yet individual, intention-based meaning which could supplement the logical, propositional, and conventional meanings representable through a linguistic code. Besides, pragmatic approach focuses on contextual framework dealing with the very general assumptions that speaker and hearer bring to every occasion of speaking

(Schiffrin, 1994). Meanwhile, a different level of meaning and contextual framework emerged in Iran Nuclear Deal interview.

### 1.7.2 Research Instrument

In collecting the data, human instrument was used. It was because the researcher was the only instrument who could obtain, collect, and analyze the data.

### 1.7.3 Data Source

Source of the data was video retrieved from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6aL5TVVRFI. Meanwhile, the script was taken fromhttp://www.npr.org/2015/04/07/397933577/transcript-president-obamas-full-npr-interview-on-iran-nuclear-deal. This was official website of NPR (National Public Radio) –media association of syndicate of public broadcasting radio in United Sates. So, the transcript's validity and trustability were guaranteed.

### 1.7.4 Data Collection and Analysis

Some stages were done to collect the data. The first one was transcribing all utterances in the transcription. Afterwards, reading fully all utterances on the transcript was done to comprehend their contexts (e.g. the topic, the participants, the scene, and so forth). Then, those utterances containing conversational implicature were underlined to be identified based on their properties. The existences of conversational implicature properties in the underlined utterances,

then, were investigated using Grice (1975)'s properties of conversational implicature. The property of defeasibility existed in the conversational implicatures if they were inconsistent with semantic, entailments, background or ontological assumptions, contexts, and priority conversational implicatures. Identifying this property was undertaken through comprehending context of this data deeply. Meanwhile, the property of reinforcibility was in the conversational implicatures if they were made explicit without being redundant. It was explored by carefully reading as well as relying more on the structure of the utterance. The next property, non-conventionality, was identifiable process of calculation and reasoning. To prove the existence of the property of non-conventionality, the utterance was worked out on the basis of the linguistically coded content of the utterance, the Cooperative Principle and its maxims, the linguistic and non-linguistic context of the utterance, background knowledge, and the assumption.

In addition, the conversational implicatures had property of non-detacebility if the utterance with the same semantic content had the same conversational implicature. To discover the this property, one of the words of the data was replaced with its synonym in order to prove whether or not meaning of the conversational implicature changed after the replaced word. The last property, universality was a property of conversational implicature revealing that conversational

implicature might indetermine. Conversational implicature might derive different interpretations. To find out this property, the data was identified based on perspective of not only its context but also co-text, maxims, and background knowledge.

Meanwhile, the analyses were elaborated further in the part of discussion. In this part, general trends of the findings were discussed. The points discussed were similarities and dissimilarities between properties of conversational implicature found in the data and properties of conversational implicature belonged to Grice (1975)'s theory. The similarities and the dissimilarities were explored in term of what aspects which made the findings similar and dissimilar to that selected theory.

Furthermore, the points discussed in discussion part were concluded in the part of conclusion. This session was based on the research question i.e. *How are the properties of conversational implicature used in Iran Nuclear Deal interview?* Thus, the main points of how the properties of conversational implicature were used in Iran Nuclear Deal interview were detected.

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter covers the related literatures that support this study in answering the research question. It discusses the theories about of implicature proposed by Grice (1975). Moreover, some previous related studies are used as the comparison.

### 2.1 Definitions of Implicature

Some people have a tendency to communicate in indirect style. The indirectness is in line with the notion "what is said is not necessarily what is meant" called implicature. The term "implicature" is originated by the work of H.P. Grice (1975) to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says (Brown & Yule, 1983).

Furthermore, implicature is divided into two parts; conventional and conversational. Conventional implicature is implicature which is conventionally encoded yet non-truth conditional (Simon, 2000). Such the implicature does not require the hearer to know the context in order to catch the meaning. Suppose one says "Shak Rukh Khan is a great Bollywood star. Everyone must understand that what s/he means is that Shak Rukh Khan is a great Indian film actor requiring no certain context. It is because lexically "star" here means an actor ("star", 2010). Meanwhile, "Bollywood" here refers to the motion-picture industry in India ("Bollywood", 2010).On the contrary, conversational implicature relies more on the context. It conveys

12

different meaning according to different context. Huang (Bublitz & Norrick, 2009) defines conversational implicature as the utterance which has implied meaning and inference in which the sentence is only meant without being the part of what is revealed. Consider this below conversation.

A beggar approached Mr. Parsons, an employee, who emerged from his hotel.

> Beggar: Listen, guv'nor. Just a minute of your time
> Parson: It's late. I have an appointment. Do you want me to give you something?
>
> (Kantor, n.d.)

Parson did not directly refuse the beggar's asking. He implied by saying "It's late. I have an appointment. Do you want me to give you something". That is what is called by conversational implicature.

## 2.2 Properties of Conversational Implicature

In order to achieve effective interpretation of conversational implicatures, concept of conversational implicature properties is necessary to use. Properties of conversational implicature have six features (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011) such as defeasibility, non-detachability, calculability, non conventionality, Reinforceability, and universality.

### 2.2.1 Cancelability

Meaning of conversational implicatures can be cancelled. The cancellation might exist if the conversational implicatures are inconsistent with semantic entailments, background or ontological assumptions, contexts, and priority conversational implicatures (Bublitz&Norrick, 2011). Here is the example.

A beggar offered Mr. Parson a cigarette. However, he refused the offer by telling that he did not smoke.
Beggar: I ain'tno beggar, guv'nor. You bet I ain't I got a handy little article here that I sell. One buck. Best cigarette lighter made.
Parson : "But I don't smoke".

<div align="right">(Kantor, n.d.)</div>

The meaning of the utterance can be cancelled if he then said either "I don't smoke only today since my wife has been home" or "But, I don't smoke. But if you force me, I will smoke".

### 2.2.2 Non-detachability

Conversational implicature deals with the semantic content of what is said, rather than linguistic form used. Hence, if the word(s) of a conversational implicature is replaced with its(their) synonym(s), meaning of that conversational implicature remains same. "In order words, the implicature will not be detached, separated from the utterance as a whole, even though the specific words may be changed" (Wang, 2011, p.1163). The example is as follow:

Kent, a local citizen of Metropolis in Chicago approached Lo, a tourist sitting at a bench near a Superman statue. Kent spoke in formal utterance since he and Lo did not know one another.
Lois : Is this Metropolis?
Kent: The one and only.
Lois: I imagined something much bigger.

<div align="right">(Larson, n.d.)</div>

If the above underlined word is changed into the word "conceived" the change changes nothing toward the utterance's intended message.  It is because the word "conceived" is synonymous with the word "imagined" ("imagined", 2010). The word "conceive" is

used to express that someone is thinking or creating (something) in the mind (Hornby, 1995). So, the word "conceive" is suitable for being used in the above utterance. It is because what Lois meant by the word "imagined" is that she thought or created in her mind that Metropolis was something much bigger that the reality about it was. Meanwhile, what Lois was trying to imply was quite similar. The word "something" produced by Lois refers to Metropolis. So, Lois's intended message was that she thought that metropolis was much bigger than it was now.

### 2.2.3 Calculability

Interpreting meaning of conversational implicature requires identifiable process of calculation and reasoning. A hearer needs to take time to work the meaning of conversational implicature out (Chapman, 2011). In order to reach a comprehension from what is said to what is conversationally implicated, it is necessary for a hearer to understand the concept on the basis of (i) the lexical content of the utterance, (ii) the Cooperative Principle and its maxims, (iii) the linguistic and non-linguistic context of the utterance, (iv) background knowledge, (v) the assumption that (i)-(iv) are available to both participants of the exchange and they are both aware of this (Chapman, 2011). Here is the example of calculation process that the hearer goes through to catch the meaning of conversational implicature.

Cathy was talking to Damien, her boyfriend through mobile-phone. What they talked about was Rachel, their friend who was alone all the time. Cathy, therefore, proposed an idea of making someone in the office or rugby club to be Rachel's boyfriend. However, Damien seemed disagree with that.

Cathy: She is lonely. I really worry about her. It doesn't help her being alone all the time. Isn't there someone from work, maybe, or the rugby club?"

Damien: For Rachel? Not being funny, Cathy, but I'm not sure I know anyone who is desperate.

(Hawskin, 2015)

Cathy might not understand what Damian meant immediately. Cathy might need to take time to work Damien's intended message out. The time might be used to do processes of interpretation on the basis of lexical content of the utterance, cooperative principle and its maxim, the linguistic and non-linguistic context of the utterance, background knowledge, and the assumption (Chapman, 2011). Firstly, from the lexical content, Damien said that he was not sure because she knew someone who was desperate. Secondly, from cooperative principle and its maxim, Damien disobeyed maxim of relevance. It was because Damien's respond was irrelevant to Cathy's question about whether there was someone in the rugby club. Cathy's question normally required the answer either yes or no. However, Damien's answer was about his doubt about Rachel. Thirdly, based on context of the story, Rachel was a desperate girl. So, it was hard for her to have a boyfriend. Thus, based on the three processes of interpretation, Damien implied that he disagreed with Cathy's idea of finding a boyfriend in the rugby club for Rachel.

### 2.2.4 Non-conventionality

Interpretation of conversational implicature has nothing to do with its lexical meaning. In other words, what is conversationally implicated cannot be a part of the conventional meaning of what is revealed (Chapman, 2011). Interpretation of conversational implicature relies much on its context. Lexically same utterance, for example, can have different intended message, if their context are dissimilar.

> Tom and Rachel broke up. However, Rachel still called him many times. It disturbed Tom so he asked her not to call him again through saying the utterance
> Rachel: (Rachel said nothing)
> Tom    :"Please, Rachel, You can't call me like this all the time. You've got to sort yourself out"
> (Hawskin, 2015).

The above underlined phrase can mean improving self in term of love, friendship, job, and so on. However, if seen from the context that Rachel was an alcoholic, dope fiend, and chain smoker, the meaning will be different. What Tom meant by the phrase was to encourage Rachel to avoid the bad habit.

### 2.2.5 Reinforceability

Conversational implicatures can clarify what is previously stated. "This is because conversational implicatures are not part of the conventional import of an utterance" (Bublitz & Norrick, 2011, p. 409). Conversational implicatures reinforce what have been said

leading to a sense of rather pointless repetition (Chapman, 2011). The example is below:

> Near of fence of Rachel's flat, a woman was screaming when her baby was brought by a fellon
>
> A woman: What are you doing? <u>What are you doing with her</u>? Give her to me, give her to me
>
> (Hawskin, 2015)

The question "What are you doing?" actually can refer to many things. However, the woman made her question explicit by adding the phrase "with her".

### 2.2.6 Universality

The meaning of conversational implicatures potentially has different interpretation. It is sometimes indetermine –"an expression with a single meaning can give rise to different implicature on different occasions, and indeed on any one occasion the set of associated implicature may not be exactly determinable" (Wang, 2011, p.1163). 'This is a consequence of the complex reasoning process involved in deriving implicatures' (Potts, 2012, p.9). For example:

> Cathy was talking to Damien, her boyfriend through mobile-phone. What they talked about was Rachel, their friend who was alone all the time.
>
> Cathy: She is lonely. I really worry about her. It doesn't help her being alone all the time. <u>Isn't there someone from work, maybe, or the rugby club</u>?"
>
> (Hawskin, 2015)

What Cathy meant by uttering the underlined phrase can mean many things such as (i) Cathy asked Damien's opinion whether someone she meant is suitable to be Rachel's boyfriend, (ii) Cathy got Damien to ask someone from work or the rugby club to accompany Rachel. (iii) Someone Cathy meant might be a psychiatrist who she thought was able to calm Rachel.

## 1.2 Previous Studies

This part covers previous studies which resemble to the topic and the subject of the present study, namely, conversational implicatures on political discourse. The previous studies are presented to show the gap between the present study and the previous ones.

The first researcher which examined conversational implicatures on political discourse was Putri (2011). The researcher examined the implicatures on interview between Obama and Hisyam Melhem about political view of Moslem world and solution to the conflict between Palestinian and Israeli. In analyzing the data, she used theory of cooperative principle's Grice (1975). Her findings demonstrated that Obama violated all of the maxims so this emerged implicature. The violation of maxim manner often occurred because Obama often spoke in general and stated indirectly to answer the interviewer's question. Furthermore, Obama violated the maxim of quantity because he often answered the question insufficiently by explaining more than what is expected. The other maxims Obama flouted included maxim of quality and

relevance. The violation of maxim quality occurred since Obama spoke contradictive in his utterances and gave irrelevant statement in answering the questions. Obama's goal of using the implicature was to show the power of the United State. Nonetheless, he wanted to be careful with what he uttered in commending the point of view about the track between Palestinians and Israeli.

Meanwhile, Putri (2011) used ethnography of SPEAKING to deepen the context. Her concept of exploring the context could be considered to be the strength of her research. Nonetheless, her analyses were skin-deep since she explained kinds of maxim violation and implied message of the flouted maxim with no further elaboration. Moreover, there was no argument about reason of choosing the subject and the topic. Putri (2011) only stated concept of the topic and non-linguistic features of the subject.

Similarly, Novianingrum (2015) investigated the implied meaning of the utterance by observing the non-observance maxims on ABC Interview between Barbara Walters and Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad interviews script. The non-observance of maxim was analyzed using Grice (1975)'s theory in order to be able discover the implied meaning of utterance. What the researcher discovered from her research was the speaker did non-observance towards maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. The non-observance maxim, the speaker violated most was maxim of quantity. That violation was done in order to avoid misleading towards the listener because his goal in this interview was

looking for support to achieve speaker's mission. Besides, the speaker tended to answer more than what was asked. It is because the speaker wanted every question to be answered clearly to make people trust him about his issues who made a dynasty in Syria.

However, this study had a weakness in its analysis. Novianingrum (2015) did not elaborate her analyses deeply. She mentioned only kinds of maxim violation and the meaning of the emergence of the maxims. Besides, this study had no strong arguments of choosing the topic and the subject. Novianingrum (2015), in her research background, stated many concepts about the topic, yet she did not explain why she took the topic. Similarly, in the research background, Novianingrum (2015) only explored the subject's non-linguistic features.

Furthermore, Adaoma (2016) studied conversational implicature found in Obama's political speeches about "Race and Economic Renewal in America". In this study, the researcher concluded that Obama's speech was as informative as was required. In this sense, he obeyed the maxim of quantity. Meanwhile, on the maxim of quality, Obama made effort to state the truth as he knew and trusted, and was also able to provide evidence for his assertions. Regarding the maxim of relation, Obama's speech was relevant. The questions were rhetorical and had the implicature the addressees should wait no longer. In addition, Obama avoided obscurity of expression and ambiguity carefully. Efforts were made on Obama's part to be

straight, brief and orderly. This was indication of compliance with the maxim of manner.

Aspects which became the strength of Adaoma (2016)'s study were on her arguments of selecting the subject and formulating the objective of the study. The reason of her selected subject was the use of language in the speech in which it was used so as to make it meaningful to the hearer. Besides, Adaoma (2016)'s objective of the study was to determine the discursive ingredients of winning the American Presidency. However, the exploration of her findings was not related to the discursive ingredients of winning the American Presidency. Additionally, intended messages of the speech were not explored deeply since the analyses only included kind of maxim violation.

From the three studies carried out above, it can be stated that their analyses were ineffective. They examined the political discourses' intended messages through their maxims only. The researchers did not rely on properties of the conversational implicatures which may deepen the analyses since the concept consists of many processes of achieving effective interpretations of the conversational implicatures –not only involving the maxims. This present study, therefore, used the concept of conversational implicature properties to achieve effective intended messages of this research subject. Furthermore, the previous studies had no strong arguments of the selected subject. This present study provides strong argument of selecting Iran Nuclear Deal interview as the subject. The interviewer who tended to be

sarcastic and the interviewee who tended to avoid the questions may provide

properties of conversational implicatures which are significant to examine. In

conclusion, the different topic and subject between the present study and the

three studies explained above are expected to provide new findings which

contribute for enlarging Pragmatics especially dealing with conversational

implicature.

# CHAPTER III

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter involves finding and discussion. Finding deals with the analyses of conversational implicatures found in Iran Nuclear Deal interview (IND). In finding, the data containing conversational implicature is analyzed based on its conversational implicature properties. Meanwhile, discussion concerns with rich descriptions aimed to answer the research question.

## 3.1 Findings

There were thirty one utterances containing conversational implicatures in IND interview. Intended message of those utterances were identified based on their context to find whether or not the utterances had similar intended messages. From the identification, it was found there were fifteen utterances which implied similar intended messages. On the other hand, the sixteen utterances had distinct intended messages. The sixteen utterances were assumed to provide various properties of conversational implicature. Therefore, the sixteen utterances were selected to be the data.

Meanwhile, the data order was based on sequence of topic of the talk. This style of data order was selected since this study followed flow of the data. Each topic of the talk was provided in excerpt 1, excerpt 2, etc. Besides, each topic of the talk was given its context. Additionally, each topic of the talk contained some utterances –uttered by Steve as well as Obama –which dealt with the topic of the talk. Certain utterances which contained conversational

implicatures were selected to be the data. The data was bolded and numbered

in bracket –such as (1), (2), (3), etc. –as the data 1, data 2, data 3, etc written

on the right side. In addition, each data was given the discussion of its

elaboration of properties of conversational implicature and conclusion of the

data's kind of conversational implicature properties and intended  message.

Furthermore, the term *properties of conversational implicature*  was

abbreviated as PoCI while the term *Iran Nuclear Deal* wasabbreviated as IND.

**Excerpt 1**

This excerpt contained five data. Each data dealt with the topic of this

excerpt. That was about the reason why Obama selected Iran to have IND

instead of other countries.The data arose due to the plan of IND which had

been a viral. Many issues emerged among the United States and allied nations.

The interview of IND on April 2015 at the White House, therefore, was

conducted to clarify the issues.

Steve: **So many of the concerns and questions about the Iran deal** **(1)**
**(.) seem to me to   focus on what kind of a country you think**
**Iran ↑ is. People are asking (.hhh) "what will happen in 10 or** **(2)**
**15 years as the deal starts to expire," or they're asking "what**
**will Iran do in the region during the period of the deal?** (hhh)
All of those concerns seem to get down to the nature of the
government itself (.) which makes me begin this by asking (hhh)
Do you <u>believe</u> that Iran's government is a government that is
capable of changing its ways?

Obama: **[...] I would argue that this deal is the right thing to do for the** **(3)**
**United States, for our allies in the region and for world peace**
**regardless of the nature of the Iranian regime**. [...] But (.) this
is a good deal (.) if you think Iran's (.) open to change. **BUT IF** **(4)**
**IT DOESN'T CHANGE, WE ARE SO MUCH BETTER if**
**We Have >this deal in place than if we don't<**. And so (.) I'm
not trying to avoid your question. **I — I think**

**that there are::: different trends inside of Iran**. >I think there
are hard-liners inside of Iran< that (.) think it is (.) the right thing to
do to <u>oppose</u> us (.) to seek to destroy Israel, to cause havoc in
places like Syria or Yemen or Lebanon. And then I think there are
others (.) inside Iran who think that this is (.) counterproductive.

**Data (1)**

In regard of PoCI, data (1) had some points which were necessary
to elaborate. First, if the word "deal" was replaced with word "agreement",
the replacement did not change the meaning. Meaning of this
conversational implicature was still about Obama's reasons of choosing
Iran to have IND. It was because the word "deal" and the word
"agreement" were synonymous ("agreement", 2008).  The word
"agreement" was used to indicate a promise arranged by two different
groups or allies (Hornby, 1995). So, the word "agreement" matched to be
used for the data (1)'s context because what Steve meant about the word
"deal" in data (1) was a promise made by two different allies Iran and the.
U.S.  This matter indicated that property of non-detachability adheres at
data (1).Second, in this context Steve was not asking about Iran in the
perspective of its culture, social, and economy. However, because this
context related to IND, intended messaged of data (1) was to tell Obama
that questions were about what Iran which made Obama have the
agreement with it. In this sense, data (1) referred to the property of non-
conventionality. Third, Steve made the word "concerns" more explicit
through adding the word "questions". From the word "questions", Steve
conversationally implicated that what he meant by the word "concerns"

was the same as questions. So, it meant that property of reinforceability belonged to data (1).Fourth, three processes of interpretation were needed to get proper intended message about the data (1). First, Steve lexically asked Obama about what kind of a country he thought Iran was. Second, contextually, that question dealt with IND. Third, if seen from background knowledge about IND, this deal was controversial. That was some agreed with it and some did not. Thus, from the three processes can be assumed what Steve implicated inside of this question was that why Obama had nuclear deal with Iran rather than with another countries having nuclear such as Iraq, India, and so forth. The previous processes demonstrated that data (1) had property of calculability.

In short, data (1) had property of non-detachability, reinforceability, non-conventionality, and calculability. Meanwhile, based on the properties, data (1)'s intended message was that Steve asked Obama why he chose Iran to have the deal instead of the other countries such as Iraq, India, and so forth.

**Data (2)**

Some points in the data (2) dealing with PoCI were required to be explored. Firstly, the clause "*what will happen in 10 or 15 years as the deal starts to expire?*" presupposed that IND prevailed for 10 or 15 years. Nonetheless, that presupposition becoming the part of conversational implicature meaning could be defeasibe if either not until ten or fifteen years, Iran violated the deal and reproduced the nuclear or the deal was

extended until more than fifteen years. In this sense, property of defeasibility belonged to this data. Secondly, if the word "happen" was replaced with the word "occur," this changed utterance still had the same intended message as the real utterance. The intended message of both utterances was about whether Iran would reproduce the nuclear when the deal started to expire or not? No change of the data (2)'s intended message existed because the word "happen" and "occur" were synonymous ("happen", 2008). Besides, the word "occur" was used to express something to take place (Hornby, 1995). It meant the word "occur" was suitable to be used in data (2)'s context because the word "happen" in the data (2) dealt with something to take place when IND started to expire. This matter showed that data (2) had the property of non-detachability. Thirdly, if Steve said "*what will happen in 10 or 15 years*" without adding the prepositional phrase "*as the deal starts to expire*", Obama must also understand that what Steve meant by "in 10 or 15 years" was time when the deal expired. However, Steve made it more explicit by adding that prepositional phrase. This case was the indication that data (2) fulfilled the property of reinforceability. Fourthly, the clause "*what will happen in 10 or 15 years as the deal starts to expire,*" derived two different interpretations. First, if seen from Steve's following question (i.e. "*Do you believe that Iran's government is a government that is capable of changing its ways*?), that clause meant that whether or not Iran was capable of changing its regime. Secondly, based on Obama' utterance (i.e. *Now,*

*ideally, we would see a situation in which Iran, seeing sanctions reduced, would start focusing on its economy, on training its people, on reentering the world community, to lessening its provocative activities in the region*) that clause demonstrated that whether or not in ten or fifteen years Iran had improved its economy and its relation to the world community. In this sense, the data (2) referred to the property of universality. Fifthly, processes of interpretation were necessary to do in order to get proper the data (2)'s intended message. First, lexically, Steve asked about what would happen in 10 or 15 years as the deal started to expire. Second, based on the context, the word "deal" here referred to IND. So, it meant "what will happen" here referred to result of IND for ten or fifteen years. Third, based on the background knowledge about IND one of contents of the deal involved prohibition for Iran to produce nuclear. So from the three processes, Steve's intended question might be whether or not Iran would reproduce the nuclear when IND started to expire. This matter demonstrated that property of calculability belonged to the data (2).

To conclude, data (2) contained property of defeasibility, non-detachability, reinforceability, universality, non-conventionality, and calculability. Moreover, based on those properties what Steve implied through the conversational implicature in the data (2) was that whether Iran would reproduce the nuclear when IND expired or not.

**Data (3)**

Concerning PoCI, data (3) had some points which were necessary to discuss. First, people having no idea about the data (3)'s context might think that the phrase "*this deal*" referred to any deal done by Iran and United States and its allies. Besides, the people probably interpreted the prepositional phrase "*for the world peace*" denoted that the deal somewhat involved all countries of the world. As the result, they must interpret that data (3)'s intended message improperly. In short, knowing the data (3)'s context could help understand that intended message. The one who uttered the utterance –data (3) –was Obama who talked about IND done by Iran and United States and its allies. Moreover, in the following utterance Obama said that Iran would start focusing on its economy, on training its people, on reentering the world community. So from the contexts what Obama meant in the data (3) was that IND could lead Iran on improving its economy and its relation to the world community. The previous facts indicated that data (3) referred to the property of non-conventionality. Second, point of the data (3) was that IND was right thing to do for the world peace. Nonetheless, it could be canceled if (1) Iran had hidden plans inside of agreeing IND, (2) State getting much luck was only the United States, the other countries got only marginal roles (3) Iran enemies had chances of destroying Iran. In this matter, data (3) referred to the property of defeasibility. Third, the word "right" was synonymous with the word "true". Thus, if the word "right" in the data (3) was changed into the word "true", the change did not influence that intended meaning. The intended

message of the data (3) and the synonymously changed statement abide

identical. That was IND could lead Iran on improving its economy and its

relation to the world community and prevented war. The change did not

influence the data (3)'s intended message since both the word "right" and

"true" were similar ("right", 2008). The word "true" was able to be used in

data (3)'s context. It was because the word "true" was used to indicate

something having all the expected qualities of a thing ("true", 2008).

Meanwhile, what Obama meant by "the right thing" –in the data (3) –was

what he expected in IND. In this sense, data (3) had property of non-

detachability. Four, data (3) might derive different interpretations. One of

them was based on Obama's following statement "*Iran, seeing sanctions*

*reduced, would start focusing on its economy, on training its people, on*

*reentering the world community, to lessening its provocative activities in*

*the region,*" the data (3) meant that IND could lead Iran on improving its

economy and its relation to the world community. Meanwhile, if seen

from the data (3)'s relation to Steve question namely "*Do you believe that*

*Iran's government is a government that is capable of changing its ways*?"

seemingly, Obama tried to avoid that question. Obama implied that he did

not want to say whether or not he believed in Iranian regime because the

most important point was people in the United States must believe in IND.

Moreover, if seen from what Obama revealed at American University in

Washington that America's legislators had only choices either diplomacy

or war, the data (3) meant that IND was the best choice since it might

prevent war. In that speech he also emphasized that Iran having nuclear weapons was much more dangerous to the world that one having advantageous from exemption from the international sanctions (Kaster, 2015). This case was the indication that data (3) had the property of universality. Five, the phrase "*the world peace*" of the data (3) involved all countries on the earth. Nevertheless, Obama made what he meant more explicit by adding the prepositional phrase "*for the United States, for our allies in the* region". It might be as emphasis that the main actor getting many advantageous for IND was the United States and its allies. In this matter, data (3) fulfilled the property of reinforceability. Five, to comprehend the data (3)'s intended message required some interpretation processes. Lexically, Obama conveyed that IND was the right thing to do for the sake of the world peace. Besides, if Obama said either yes or no, he was in the position of obeying maxim relevance toward Steve's question. However, his violating maxim of relevance toward Steve's question denoted that he did not want to talk whether or not he trusted in Iranian regime. Moreover, in the following utterance Obama said "*Iran, seeing sanctions reduced, would start focusing on its economy, on training its people, on reentering the world community, to lessening its provocative activities in the region*". So, from the interpretation processes Obama's intended message was that IND might lead Iran to improve its economy and its relation to the world community on preventing war. The process was the indication that data (3) has property of calculability.

In conclusion, the data (3) had the property of defeasibility, non-detachability, reinforceability, universality, non-conventionality, and calculability. In addition, based on those properties, the data (3)'s intended message was IND could lead Iran on improving its economy and its relation to the world community.

**Data (4)**

As regardsPoCI, there were some points in data (4) relating to it. First, the word "change" was synonymous with the word "alter" ("change", 2008). The word "alter" was used to indicate a change in character, position, size, shape, etc. (Hornby, 1995). It meant the word "alter" matched to be used in the data (4)'s context. What Obama meant by the word "change" in the data (4) was Iran's change in case of violating IND. Hence, if the utterance of the data (4) was changed into "*But if it doesn't **alter**, we are so much better if we have this deal in place than if we don't,*" this did not change the data (4)'s intended message. That intended message was still that he could not answer whether or not he believed in the change of Iranian regime. Yet, he wanted to emphasize that IND was the best decision because the United States only had two choices either war or diplomacy. In this sense, data (4) had property of non-detachability. Second, data (4) implied that to have IND was the best choice. However, the implication could vanish if either IND was good only for certain countries or IND strengthened Iran enemies. This showed that data (4) fulfilled the property of defeasibility. Third, the clause "*if it doesn't*

*change*" might refer to whether or not Iran could change its regime, if seen from Steve's question, –i.e. "*Do you believe that Iran's government is a government that is capable of changing its ways?"* The change of Iranian regime related to Iran's ability to not breach the deal again. Besides, based on Obama's following statement – i.e. "*Now, ideally, we would see a situation in which Iran, seeing sanctions reduced, would start focusing on its economy, on training its people, on reentering the world community, to lessening its provocative activities in the region*" –the clause "*if it doesn't change*" might mean whether or not IND could improve Iran's economy and relation to the world community. Meanwhile, the clause "*we are so much better if we have this deal*" could be assumed that the word "better" here was only for the United States and Iran. Some people thought Obama made IND to manipulate Iran to realize American's projects in the region. Conversely, the United States's Allies such as England, France, Russia, China and Germany got only marginal role. The while, Iran's goal on IND was to expand its power toward countries in the Middle East. On the other hand, "*better*" here if seen from Obama's speech at American University in Washington might mean that IND was the best choice since according to him America's legislators had only choices either diplomacy or war. The previous facts indicated that data (4) had the property of universality. Four, to arrive at the right interpretation of the data (4), processes of interpretation were necessary to undertake. Lexically Obama stated that IND was so much better to do, though Iran did change. Besides, based on

the context, the word "it" referred to Iran having nuclear deal with the United States and its allies. Moreover, based on Steve's question –i.e. "*Do you believe that Iran's government is a government that is capable of changing its ways?"* – the word "change" in the data (4) referred to whether or not Iran could change its regime. In this point, Obama flouted maxim of relevance toward Steve's question because the utterance of the data (4) did not answer Steve's question about whether Obama believed in the change of Iranian regime or not. The flout might imply certain intended meaning. Meanwhile, based on the background knowledge about IND, the deal was undertaken since the American legislators had only two choices either diplomacy or war. In conclusion, from the previous interpretation processes what Obama implicated was that he could not answer whether or not he believed in the change of Iranian regime. Yet, he wanted to emphasize that IND was the best decision because Iran having nuclear weapons was much more dangerous to the world than one having advantageous from exemption from the international sanctions. In this matter, data (4) fulfilled the property of calculability.

To conclude, data (4) contained property of defeasibility, non-detachability, universality, and calculability. Meanwhile, based on those properties, data (4)'s intended message was that Obama emphasized that IND was the best decision. According to him, letting Iran produce nuclear weapons would be much more dangerous to the world rather than exempting Iran for the international sanctions of the nuclear production.

**Data (5)**

In regard of PoCI, some points in data (5) were necessary to explore. Firstly, the word "think" was synonymous with the word "feel" ("think", 2008). The word "feel" was used to express an opinion (Hornby, 1995). So, the word "feel" was suitable to be used in the data (5)' context. It was because what Obama meant by the word "think" in the data (5) was to express an opinion about differences in Iran. Therefore, if Obama said "*I — I **feel** that there are different trends inside of Iran*" instead of "*I — I think that there are different trends inside of Iran,*" the data (5)' intended messages stayed similar. That was because the word "think" was same as the word "feel". This demonstrated that data (5) refers to property of non-detachability. Secondly, the phrase "different trends" might refer to any trend for those who did not know the context. They might think "trends" included politics or economy or culture and so on. However, the phrase "different trends" here, based on Obama's next utterance (i.e. "*I think there are hard-liners inside of Iran that think it is the right thing to do to oppose us, to seek to destroy Israel, to cause havoc in places like Syria or Yemen or Lebanon. And then I think there are others inside Iran who think that this is counterproductive. And it is possible that if we sign this nuclear deal, we strengthen the hand of those more moderate forces inside of Iran*"), demonstrated that not all Iranians agreed with IND. This matter was the evidence that non-conventionality belongs to data (5).Furthermore, it was necessary to do processes of interpretation in order

to comprehend intended message of the data (5). From the lexical content Obama revealed that there were different trends inside of Iran. Moreover, Obama flouted maxim of relevance toward Steve's question about whether or not Obama believed that Iran was able to change its regime. The word "different" here meant not all Iranians had the same thought. Meanwhile, Obama's following statements –i.e. "*I think there are hard-liners inside of Iran that think it is the right thing to do to oppose us, to seek to destroy Israel, to cause havoc in places like Syria or Yemen or Lebanon. And then I think there are others inside Iran who think that this is counterproductive. And it is possible that if we sign this nuclear deal, we strengthen the hand of those more moderate forces inside of Iran*"– reinforced what was meant by "different trends inside of Iran". So, Obama's intended message of the data (5) was that he could not answer whether he believed in Iran's capability of changing its regime or not since not all Iranians agreed with IND. The previous processes of interpretation indicated that data (5) referred to the property of calculability.

In conclusion, data (5) referred to the property of non-detachability, non-conventionality, and calculability. Meanwhile, based on those properties, the data (5)'s intended message was that Obama could not answer whether he believed in Iran's capability of changing its regime or not since not all Iranians agreed with IND.

**Excerpt 2**

Except 2 consisted of one data. The data was about

disadvantageous of economic growth in Iran after IND was formalized.

The emergence of the data was begun when Steveconcluded Obama's

previous statements that if iran started to reproduce **nuclear, lifting of**

**many sanctions against Iran would be done. Steve also restated**

**Obama's statement that IND**was good for economic growth in Iran.

Nonetheless, at the same time, Steve stated his skeptic about the

disadvantageous of Iran's economic growth.

| | |
|---|---|
| Steve: | **=Obviously, the tradeoff for the concessions on the nuclear program is the lifting of many sanctions against Iran(.).** |
| Obama: | Yes |
| Steve: | **[…] How if at all, can you prevent <u>Iran</u> from using its new <u>wealth</u> over the next several yea:::rs to support Bashar al-Assad of Syria, to support Hezbollah, adventures in Yemen, or elsewhere?** |
| Obama: | Well, you know, those are relevant issues. <u>And</u> it is true::: that Iran would not be entering into any deal, I assume (.) if in fact their economy (.) was not under significant pressure […] |

**(6)**

**Data (6)**

In regard of PoCI, there were some points in data (6) dealing with it.

The first one was that the word "prevent" was synonymous with the word

"avert"("prevent", 2008). The word "avert" matched to be used in data

(6)'s context since that word was used to express "to prevent something"

(Hornby, 1995). Meanwhile, what Steve meant by prevent in data (6) was

preventing Iran from using its wealth to support its allies. Hence, if the

word "prevent" in the data (6) was replaced with the word "avert," its

intended message was still similar. Its intended message remained that Obama could not answer whether he believed in Iran's capability of changing its regime or not since not all Iranians agreed with IND. In this sense data (6) has property of non-detachability. The second one was that before getting intended question of the data (6), processes of interpretation were needed. Lexically Steve asked Obama about how if IND made Iran support its allies. Based on the context, "you" here referred to IND instead of Obama. Meanwhile, if seen from background knowledge, Bashar al-Assad of Syria, Hezbollah, adventures in Yemen are countries which allied with Iran and often made damage in the world. So, Steve's intended question was probably "you said IND is for the world peace. However, how about will Iran use its new wealth the following several years to support the crime of Bashar al-Assad of Syria, Hezbollah, adventures in Yemen or elsewhere?" In this matter, property of calculability belonged to the data (6).

In short, data (6) could be categorized into the property of non-detachability and calculability. Meanwhile, based on the two properties, this data's intended message was that Obama could not answer whether he believed in Iran's capability of changing its regime or not since not all Iranians agreed with IND.

**Excerpt 3**

This excerpt had two data which was about what Obama could anticipate about Iran'sviolating IND. The data arose when Steve restated Obama's argument that IND was for economic growth in Iran. Nonetheless, Steve doubted that Iran would violate IND especially at the time when American business people and European business people did business with Iran. So, Steve asked Obama what he could anticipate. Then Obama said that the answer for that question would be details of IND draft. Meanwhile, the details still needed to work out over the next two to three months.

Steve: **This is widely anticipated (.) to cause a lot of economic growth in Iran. Iranian business people are already banking on this.[...] But if there is a disagreement about whether Iran violates them, aren't you going to face the same problem?= There will be American business people and European business people who will be doing business with Iran, who will be making a lot of money, who will be very reluctant to have that happen. [...]And you can do that again?**

Obama: =Well, the (.) (right) We're not going to make this subject (.) to the typical Security Council where one country can hold out (.) and you can't get this done. But these are details that still have to work out (.) be worked out, Steve. **So I don't want to give the <u>false impression</u> that (.) we have all this resolved**. This is why I have <u>said</u> this is an important first step that we've taken. We have a political framework and an understanding, but the devil is in the details, and over the next two to three months we are going to be in a very tough series of negotiations (.) to make sure that the mechanisms we've set in place <u>actually work</u>. […] **Undoubtedly, the Iranians are going to have some differences in terms of <u>how</u> we implement all the things that have been discussed (.) in the political framework, and this drafting process is going to be really, really tough**.

**(7)**

**(8)**

**Data (7)**

There were some points in the data (7) dealing with PoCI. First, the word "false" was similar to the word "wrong" ("false", 2008). The word "wrong" could be used in data (7)'s context because that word was used to say something not right (Hornby, 1995). Meanwhile, what Obama meant by the word "false" in the data (7) was impression which was not right about the details of IND. Thus, if the above statement is replaced with "*So I don't want to give the **faithless** impression that we have all this resolved*," the change changed nothing to the data (7)'s intended message. That intended message remained that Obama did not want to answer Steve's question about whether or not he could guarantee that Iran would not violate IND since details of the deal had not completed yet. This matter demonstrated that property of non-detachability adhered at the data (7). Second, the data (7) enabled to derive two different interpretations. If seen from background knowledge that IND would still be formalized in the following month, what Obama meant by uttering the utterance in the data (7) was to avoid people' guess that IND had been formalized. On the other hand, based on cooperative principle, Obama flouted quantity maxim of being informative. Steve asked about whether or not he could prevent Iran from violating IND. However, Obama seemed avoiding the question by uttering some utterances which were uninformative. One of the utterances was "*So I don't want to give the*

*false impression that we have all this resolved*". Thus, Obama's intended message in the data (7) was that he would not answer Steve's question about whether or not he could prevent Iran from violating IND since the draft of that deal was in progress. The previous facts indicated that property of universality belonged to the data (7). Third, some processes of interpretation were needed to get proper interpretation of the data (7). Lexically, Obama said that he did not want to give the false impression that IND was done. Moreover, Obama flouted maxim of quantity. Steve asked about his believing in Iran. However, Obama replied it by telling that he did not want to give the false impression on the details of IND draft. Besides, based on Obama's previous utterance, "*But these are details that still have to work out — be worked out,*" the data (7) implied that draft of IND was not done yet. So, what Obama meant by uttering the utterance of data (7) was that Obama did not want to answer Steve's question about whether or not he could guarantee that Iran would not violate IND since details of the deal had not completed yet. Those processes of interpretation demonstrated that data (7) had property of calculability.

To conclude, data (7) can be classified into the property of non-detachability, universality, and calculability. Meanwhile, what Obama implied through this conversational implicature was he did not want to answer Steve's question about whether or not he could guarantee that

Iran would not violate IND since details of the deal was not complete yet.

**Data (8)**

As regards PoCI, data (8) had some points which required to be discussed. The first one was that the word "implement" in the data (8) was synonymous with the word "apply". The word "apply" was used to say "to use pressure in order to operate something" (Hornby, 1995). This meant the word "apply" was suitable for the data (8)'s context. This was because what Obama meant by the word "implement' in data (8) was Iran stopped producing nuclear in order to operate IND. Thus, it did not change what Obama intended to convey if the word "implement" in the data (8) was changed into the word "apply." His intended message was still that that to anticipate Iran from violating the deal, the drafting process should be tightened. This case indicated that property of non-detachability adheres at data (8). The second one was that Obama implied that though Iran and the United States would coincide with the political framework, it possibly emerged problems especially in case of the implementation. So the drafting process of IND would be tightened. However, the implication could be cancelled if the draft maker really anticipated the emergence of the problems. In this sense, data (8) had property of defeasibility. The last one was that to comprehend the speaker's intended message in the data (8) the processes of interpretation were required. Lexically, Obama revealed that there would be some problems of IND details in term of the

implementation. Besides, Obama flouted maxim of relevance through being irrelevant toward Steve's question. Steve's question was about whether or not Obama could guarantee that Iran would keep obeying IND. Answer of this question should be either yes or no along with its explanation. Nonetheless, Obama's answer concerned with the implementation of political frameworks in IND. This meant he implied something. Moreover, Obamas's next utterance (i.e. … "*the devil is in the details*"…) also indicated that there would be some problems in term of the draft of IND. If so, what Obama implicated was he could not guarantee Iran's obeying IND. However, to anticipate Iran from violating the deal, the drafting process should be tightened. So, those interpretation processes showed that data (8) referred to the property of calculability.

In conclusion, the data (8) contained the property of non-detachability, defeasibility, and calculability Meanwhile, based on those properties, this data's intended message was that to anticipate Iran from violating the deal, the drafting process should be tightened.

**Excerpt 4**

Excerpt (4) contained one data. That data was Israel's demand to be a part of IND when it was formalized. The data emerged when Steve conveyed that Prime Minister of Israel, Netanyahu demanded to be got involved in IND when the deal was finalized. Steve also said

that the demand was irrational for diplomats. However, according to

him many people would consider it to be a reasonable demand.

> Steve: Prime Minister Netanyahu, who you mentioned (.) has added demand in recent days. He said that as part of this deal (.) when it's finalized, Iran should recognize the state of Israel (.) You're smiling as I, as I say that. Diplomats might see that as an obviously inappropriate (.) demand to make in this negotiation, but it sounds reasonable on its face. Many people will find that to be a reasonable=
>
> Obama: =Well-well
>
> Steve: **Why not do that?**           **(9)**
>
> Obama: Well, let me say this (.) it's not that (.) the idea of Iran recognizing Israel (.) is unreasonable. It's completely reasonable and ((LAUGH)) that's U.S. policy.

**Data (9)**

In regard of PoCI, there were some points in the data (9) relating

to it. First, if Steve revealed "*Why not **approve** that?*" instead of "*why*

*not do that?*" intended question of the data (9) was same. The word

"approve" was suitable for being used in data (9)'s context. The word

"approve" could be used to express agreeing to accept a request

(Hornby, 1995). What Steve meant by the word "do" in data (9) was

agreeing to accept Israel's request in getting involved Israel in IND.

Meanwhile, data (9)'s intended question was that "if Israel as your

alley yet Iran' enemy wants to be a part of IND, also not all people

seems agreeing that demand, will you agree with that demand?" This

case was the indication that data (9) had property of non-detachability.

Second, to arrive at correct assumption for the data (9), processes of

interpretation were necessary to do. Steve's question literally was

about whether Obama agreed with Israel's demand to be part of IND when it was finalized or not. Moreover, based on Steve's previous statement –i.e. *"Diplomats might see that as an obviously inappropriate demand to make in this negotiation, but it sounds reasonable on its face. Many people will and that to be a reasonable"* –the data (9) demonstrated that not all people disagreed with that demand. Additionally, if seen from background knowledge, Israel and The United States were allies. The United States promised to give hand and protect the Jews entities in Israel. Thus, Steve's intended question in the data (9) might be "If Israel as you alley yet Iran' enemy wants to be a part of IND also not all people seems agreeing that demand, will you agree with that demand? Those interpretation processes indicated that property of calculability adhered at the data (9).

In short, data (9) could be categorized into the property of non-detachability, and calculability. Meanwhile, based on the two properties, Steve's intended question might be "If Israel as you alley yet Iran' enemy wants to be a part of IND also not all people seems agreeing that demand, will you agree with that demand?

**Excerpt 5**

Excerpt 5 had two data. This data was about suggestions for Israel if IND was formalized. It arose when Steve stated that Israel's demand for being got involved underlined a broader concern that

Israel had. He also concluded Obama's previous statement that due to IND, Israel had to defend in ten or fifteen years and longer with a country which was fundamentally opposed to the existence of Israel.

Steve: **=The demand that's being made there, (.) of course, underlies a broader concern that Israelis have. You're suggesting implying through this nuclear that Israel must live another 10 or 15 years and longer with a country that is fundamentally opposed to the existence of Israel. How should Israelis <u>think about Iran↓</u> in the years to come↓** **(10)**

Obama: **[…] The most important thing for Israelis is, to know that they can defend↓ themselves, and that they have(.) America (.) the world's most powerful (.) country (.) there (.) to protect them along:::side>their military and their intelligence operations<** **(11)**

**Data (10)**

Some points in data (10) dealing with PoCI were required to be explored. Firstly, the word "how" in the data (10) could be changed into the word "wherein". In spite of that, the change did not change the data (10)'s intended message. That intended message remained same namely Steve wanted to ask Obama about what Israel needed to do if IND was formalized. That was because the word "wherein" was used to say "in what respect". So, it meant that data (10) referred to property of non-detachability. Secondly, to get comprehension about intended message of the data (10) required some interpretation processes.

Lexically, Steve asked about how Israelis should think about Iran in the years to come. In addition, the clause "*how Israelis should think about Iran*" –based on the context –dealt with IND. Moreover, if seen from background knowledge, these two countries were inimical.

Accordingly, Steve's intended question was "according to you what does Israel need to do if IND is formalized?" The process showed that property of calculability belongs to this data.

To conclude, data (10) could be classified into the property of non-detachability, and calculability. Meanwhile, what Steve implied through the conversational implicature in the data (10) was what Israel needed to do if IND was formalized.

**Data (11)**

Concerning PoCI, data (11) had some points which were necessary to emphasize. The first one was the word "defend" above had similar meaning to the word "protect" ("defend", 2008). The word "protect" was suitable for being used in data (11)' context since that word was used to express to keep something safe from harm. Meanwhile, what Obama meant by the word "defend" in data (11) was to protect Israel from harm. Thus, if word "defend" in the data (11) was replaced with the word "protect" the change did not change the data (11)'s intended message. That intended message remained that IND would not bring something bad toward Israel since the United States would always take side and Israel had great military and intelligence operations. This case indicated that data (11) has property of non-detachability. The second one was Obama implied that IND would not bring something bad toward Israel since the United States would always take side and Israel had great military and intelligence operations. Nevertheless, that implication could vanish if the United States

breached its promise to always take side Israel and if Israel's military and intelligence were no longer great. So, this fact showed that property of defeasibility adhered at data (11). The third one was processes of interpretation in the data (11) were required in order to get its correct interpretation. Based on the lexical content, Obama said that Israelis must be able to defend themselves since Israel had military and intelligence and had America. Meanwhile, the context, "defend" here was in term of Israel's relation to IND. In the clause "*they have America*" Obama seemed trying to tell Israelis that America would always take side Israel. Through the phrase "*the world's most powerful country*", Obama might imply that if Iran violated Israel, Israel should not worry because it had America having much power all over the world. To sum up, Obama implicated that IND would not bring something bad toward Israel since the United States would always take side and Israel had great military and intelligence operations. The process showed that property of calculability belongs to data (11).

In conclusion, the data (11) had the property of defeasibility, reinforceability, calculability and non-detachability. Besides, this data's intended message was that IND would not bring something bad toward Israel since the United States would always take side and Israel had great military and intelligence operations.

**Excerpt 6**

There were one data in excerpt 6. The data was about Scott

Walker's plan of withdrawing from IND. This data existed when Steve

told Obama that Scott Walker, the governor of Wisconsin and possible

presidential candidate would have withdrawn from IND **on his**

**administration. In an interview, he also had said that he would have**

**done it even if the United States allies wanted to remain in IND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Steve: | **=Scott Walker, the governor of Wisconsin and possible presidential candidate, who has said in one interview and then expanded in another interview last week his view that, on day one of his administration — were he to be elected — he would revoke this deal. He (.) would withdraw from this deal. He said he would do it even if U.S. allies wanted to remain in the deal.** |
| | **If you conclude a deal, and Congress has not formalized it, will that, as a practical matter, be within the power of the next president — to withdraw from the deal on day one?** |
| Obama: | Keep in mind, Steve, that there(.) is long precedent for a whole host of international agreements(.) in which there's not a formal treaty ratified by::: Congress, by the Senate — in fact, the majority of agreements that we enter into around the =world. |

**(12)**

**Data (12)**

As regards PoCI, there were some points in the data (12)

relating to it.  First, the word "formalize" was similar to the word

"regularize" ("formalize", 2008). The word "regularized" could be

used in data (12)'s context since that word was used to indicate making

something lawful. Meanwhile, what Steve implied by saying

"formalized" in the data (12) was to make IND lawful. Accordingly, if

the word "formalized" in the data (12) was changed into the word

"regularized"its intended question was still same. That was "*are you*

*sure that IND will be ongoing? How about the next president bans IND? Moreover, the congress has not formalized it.*" In this sense, the data (12) had the property of non-detachability. Second, Steve made the phrase "*Congress has not formalized it*" more definite through adding the prepositional phrase "*as a practical matter*". Steve seemed trying to emphasize that it would be a big problem if congress did not formalize IND. This demonstrated that data (12) had the property of reinforceability. Third, processes of interpretation for the data (12) were necessary to achieve its proper interpretation. Lexically, Steve uttered that if congress had not formalized the deal, itwould be the power of the next president to withdraw from the deal. Based on the context, "deal" here referred to IND. Meanwhile, if seen from background knowledge, the congress involved people of republic party who disagreed with IND due to consideration of oppositional party and wanted Obama to be under their control (Amir, 2015). Moreover, some international sanctions belonging to Iran could not be ended without the congress's approval (Amir, 2015). Thus, Steve's intended question might be "*are you sure that IND will be ongoing? How about the next president bans the deal? Moreover, the congress has not formalized it.*" This process demonstrated that data (12) contained property of calculability.

To conclude, data (12) referred to the property of reinforceability, calculability and non-detachability. Meanwhile, based

on the properties, Steve's intended question might be "*are you sure that IND will be ongoing? How about the next president bans the deal? Moreover, the congress has not formalized it*."

**Excerpt 7**

Three data existed in excerpt 7. The data was about what made him plan to remove Cuba from the terrorist list. It emerged when **Steve stated that Obama would travel to Central America for a meeting of Latin American nationsin in which Cuba's leaders would be there as well.**Then, Steve stated that the United States would remove Cuba from list of state sponsors of terrorism. Steve revealed that the plan would succeed. Afterward, Obama stated about his plans in Cuba such as building an embassy, having more regular contact, and consultants around a whole host of issues there.

Steve: **You are preparing to travel (.) to Central America for a meeting of Latin American nations. Obviously Cuba will come up. Cuba's leaders will be in attendance.** The United States is close(.) we are told, to <u>removing</u> Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism. **I know you have a process to go <u>through</u>, but give me a sense of your inclinations.** Why would that make sense to do now, and what would —what has Cuba done to deserve it? **(13)**

Obama: =Our hope is to be in a position where we can open an embassy there — that we can start having more regular contacts and consultations around a whole host of issues, some of which we have interests in common. […] **There are areas where there are serious differences, and (.) you know, I don't expect, immediate transformation in the Cuban American::: relationship overnight**. **But I do(.) see the possibility — a great hunger within Cuba — to begin a change — a process(.) that ultimately, I think, can lead to more freedom and more opportunity.** **(14)** **(15)**

**Data (13)**

In regard of PoCI, some points in the data (13) were necessary to discuss. Firstly, the word "inclination" in the data (13) had similar meaning to the word "affinity" ("inclination", 2008). The word "affinity" could be used in the data (13)'s context since that word was used to say "interested in something" (Hornby, 1995). Meanwhile, what Steve meant by the word "inclination" was Obama's interest in removing Cuba from list of state sponsors of terrorism. Thus, if the data (13) was replaced with "*I know you have a process to go through, but give me a sense of your* ***affinities***", the replacement did not replace its intended message. That intended message remained that Steve wanted Obama to convince him that his plan of removing Cuba from sponsorship terrorism was the best decision to do. This sense demonstrated that data (13) had property of non-detachability. Secondly, processes of interpretation for the data (13) were needed to get its effective interpretation. Lexically Steve stated that Obama must have a process to pass, but he wanted Obama to give him a sense of his inclinations. Additionally, that statement dealt with plan of removing Cuba from list of state sponsors of terrorism if based on Steve's

introductory question –i.e. "*The United States is close, we are told, to removing Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism*". In addition, the phrase "*a process to go through*" might mean that Steve was sure that Obama's plan toward Cuba would succeed. If seen from background knowledge, the Unites States and Cuba have had a conflict since 1962 (Februarini, n.d.). Thus, from those interpretation processes what Steve implicated inside of the utterance of data (13) could be identified. That was he wanted Obama to convince him that his plan of removing Cuba from sponsorship terrorism was the right thing to do in view of the United States and Cuba were conflictive. The processes of interpretation indicated that property of calculability adhered at data (13).

In conclusion, the data (13) contained the property of calculability and non-detachability. Meanwhile, this data's intended message was Steve wanted Obama to convince him that his plan of removing Cuba from sponsorship terrorism was the best decision to do.

**Data (14)**

In regard of PoCI, there were some points in data (14) relating to it. First, the word "transformation" was similar to the word "conversion" ("transformation", 2008). The word "conversion" could be used in data (14)'s context since that word was used to indicate process of changing one form, state, etc., to another ("conversion", 2008). Meanwhile, what what Obama meant by the word "transformation" was process of changing relationship between Cuba

and America. Thus, what Obama meant by uttering the utterance in the data (14) would not change, if the word "transformation" in that utterance was replaced with the word "conversion". That utterance's intended was Cubans had not changed yet. So, this meant that data (14) referred to the property of non-detachability. Second, the words "areas", "differences," and "transformation" must mean differently for anyone having no idea about the context. It could be areas in countryside, differences in term of a custom, and transformation of energy. However, based on the context of the data (14), the words "areas", "differences," and "transformation" related to Cuba. Additionally, Steve's other utterance (i.e. *The United States is close, we are told, to removing Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism*) presupposed that the "transformation" referred to Cuba which would be removed from The United States's list of state sponsors of terrorism. Thus, it could be concluded that Obama's implied message was he did not count on Cuba's changes immediately since not all Cuban intended to change. The previous facts showed that data (14) had the property of non-conventionality. Third, in order to comprehend the data (14)'s implied meaning, processes of interpretation was necessary to undertake.

Lexically, Obama conveyed that there were serious differences in Cuba so he did not expect immediate transformation in the Cuban American relationship. In addition, Obama flouted maxim of relevance in relation to Steve's question about what Cuba had done to deserve its removing

from terrorist list. The flout demonstrated that he implied something.
Additionally, the noun phrase "serious difference" referred to many
Cubans who had not changed yet. The phrase "you know" could mean
therefore. Thus, what Obama implied inside of the statement of the data
(14) was that he was unsure about removing Cuba from terrorist list
since many Cubans had not changed yet. The processes of interpretation
were the indication that data (14) referred to the property of
calculability.

In short, data (14) could be categorized into the property of non-
detachability, non-conventionality, and calculability. Meanwhile, based
on the three properties, data (14)'s intended message was that Obama
was unsure about removing Cuba from terrorist list since many Cubans
had not changed yet.

**Data (15)**

Some points in the data (15) dealing with PoCI were required to
be explored. Firstly, the word "opportunity" in the data (15) was
synonymous with the word "chance". The word "chance" could be used
in the data (15)' context since that word was used to indicate something
desirable happening. Meanwhile, what Obama meant by the word
"chance" in the data (15) was great possibilities which might happen to
Cuba. Thus, it did not change what Obama intended to convey if the
word "opportunity" above was replaced with the word "chance." His
intended message was that Cuba had done nothing to deserve its

removing from list of state sponsorship of terrorism. Therefore, this data referred to the property of non-detachability. Secondly, Obama reinforced what he meant by the phrase "the possibility" through adding the next phrase "a great hunger within Cuba". Here he seemed trying to imply that possibility was in the form of a great hunger. In addition, he made the phrase "to begin a change" explicit with the phrase "*a process that ultimately, I think, can lead to more freedom and more opportunity*". Obama might imply that result of the change could lead to more freedom and more opportunity. In this sense, data (15) belonged to property of reinforcement. Thirdly, before arriving at conversational implicature meaning of the data (15), processes of interpretation were necessary. Obama lexically conveyed that Cuba possibly began to change. Meanwhile, based on Steve's statement –i.e. "*The United States is close, we are told, to removing Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism*" –the word "possibility" and "change" concerned with Obama's plan of removing Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism. This meant that Obama flouted maxim of relevance in answering Steve's question –i.e. "*Why would that make sense to do now, and what would what has Cuba done to deserve it?*" This meant that Obama implied certain message. The noun phrase "great hunger" could mean that the change was still an aspiration not an action yet. So, what Obama implied was Cuba has done nothing to deserve its

removing from terrorists list. The processes of interpretation were the indication that data (15) referred to the property of calculability.

To conclude, data (15) can be classified into the property of non-detachability, reinforceability, and calculability. Meanwhile, what Obama implied through this conversational implicature was Cuba has done nothing to deserve its removing from terrorists list.

**Excerpt 8**

In excerpt 8, there was one data. The data was about Steve's thanking to Obama. The data arose when the question about removing Cuba from the list of state sponsorship of terrorism became the last Steve's question. Afterward, Steve ended the interview by saying "thanks" to Obama.

> Steve: **=Last thing I want to ask you about, Mr. President. The United States is close, we are told, to removing Cuba from its list of state sponsors of terrorism. Why would that make sense to do now, and what would — what has Cuba done to deserve it?**
> >Mr. President thanks very much<
>
> Obama: **I enjoyed it very much Steve**. Thank you.

**(16)**

**Data (16)**

Concerning PoCI, some points in data (16) were necessary to discuss. The first one was the word "enjoyed" was similar to the word "relished" ("enjoyed", 2008). The word "relished" could be used in the data (16)'s context since that word could be used to indicate "enjoying or getting pleasure from something" (Hornby, 1995). Meanwhile, what Obama meant by the word "enjoyed" in data (16) was that he got

pleasure from that interview. So, if the above utterance is replaced with "*I relished it very much, Steve*," its intended meaning would be same. That was Obama implied that Steve did not need to thank since he also got the excitement in that interview. This matter indicated that data (15) referred to property of non-detachability. The second one was those who did not know the context might think "it" here referred to meal, party, concert, and so forth. They also must have no idea about the speaker's intended message. Therefore, context was needed to get the speaker's correct intended message. "It" here referred to interview about IND. Meanwhile, "I" here was Obama interviewed by Steve. So, Obama implicated that Steve should not say thank to him since he also got excitement in that interview. In this sense, data (16) had property of non-conventionality. The third one was through that utterance Obama seemed implying that Steve should not say thank to him since he also got excitement in that interview. However, the implication could be defeasible –or degree of the enjoyment decreased –if Obama then said; (1) but, you should euphemize your question, (2) However, you should not cut in on my statement, (3) If possible, it would be much better if there was mineral water on the table. The previous facts demonstrated that property of defeasibility adhered at data (16).The last one was interpretation processes were required for the data (16) to get its effective interpretation. Firstly, Obama said that he enjoyed the interview. Secondly, he violated maxim of relevance toward Steve's

statement i.e. "*Mr. President, thanks very much"*. It meant he implied something through being irrelevant. If he had been in a position to say *never mind* or *it's okay*, or, *don't mention it,* this would have been cooperative. Meanwhile, Obama's following statement was "thank you". This was probably because he also needed to thank for being given the enjoyment by Steve in the interview. So, he implicated that Steve should not thank since he also got the excitement in that interview. Those interpretation processes were the indication that data (16) had the property of calculability.

In conclusion, it could be conveyed that the data (16) had the property of defeasibility, non-conventionality, calculability and non-detachability. Meanwhile, what Obama implied using the conversational implicatures was that that Steve should not thank since he also got the excitement in that interview.

## 3.2 DISCUSSION

From the findings above, properties of conversational implicatures found in the data were in line with properties of conversational implicatures constructed by Grice (1975). However, to a great extent, there were the incompatibilities between properties of conversational implicatures discovered in the findings and properties of conversational implicatures proposed by Grice (1975) including non-conventionality, universality, defeasibility, reinforceability, calculability and non-detachability.

Interpretations of conversational implicatures in the data relied on its context. The findings were in line with Grice (1975)'s property of non-conventionality. According to him, non-conventionality refers to what is conversationally implicated cannot be a part of the conventional meaning of what is revealed (Chapman, 2011). In spite of that, the findings above indicated the context was insufficient to comprehend the data's implied message. That implied message was intelligible if both the context and the background knowledge were involved in process of interpreting the data.

Moreover, the findings showed that the data was made explicit. The findings were quite similar to property of reinforceability proposed by Grice's (1975) –the property of reinforceability deals with conversational implicature which is made explicit without producing too much of a sense of redundancy (Chapman, 2011). Nonetheless, there were several points which made the findings were not precisely similar to Grice (1975)'s property of reinforceability. Firstly, what was made explicit in the data was not its intended meaning instead of its lexical aspect. Secondly, the lexical aspect which was made explicit functioned both as modifier and as cause-effect. Thirdly, some data was made explicit not within the data itself yet by its previous and following data.

In addition, the data required the processes of interpretation which was identified based on the data's lexical content, context, Cooperative Principle and its maxims, and background knowledge to achieve the data's intended message. The findings corresponded to Grice (1975)'s notion about property

of calculability. The property of calculability is defined as identifiable process of calculation and reasoning in interpreting conversational implicature including (i) the lexical content (ii) the Cooperative Principle and its maxims, (iii) the linguistic and non-linguistic context of the utterance, (iv)background knowledge, (v) the assumption (Potts, 2012). However, the order of the processes was different. The Cooperative Principle and its maxims was in the third process rather than in the second process since Cooperative Principle and its maxims was hard to examine before examining the context of the utterance. Besides, some data did not need background knowledge to be interpreted. It was because the interpretation was intelligible only through its context. Moreover, it was found that flouting maxim of relevance was automatically flouting maxim of quantity. In short, if certain utterance was irrelevant, ultimately the utterance was uninformative. It could be because the measurement of the informativeness was in its relevance.  Similarly, it was unable to find maxim of relevance and quantity in questions. That might be because to see the relevancy and the informativeness, there should be preceding utterance to relate this utterance to the preceding one. The while this question was the beginner.

Meanwhile, the findings demonstrated if word of the data was replaced with its synonym, the replacement did not change its intended message. The findings proved that Grice (1975)'s property of non-detachability could exist in conversational implicature. According to him, non-detachability property deals with the semantic content of what is said, rather than linguistic form

used (Bublitz, &Norrick, 2011). Thus, if word of a conversational implicature is replaced with its synonym, meaning of that conversational implicature remains same (Wang, 2011). Nevertheless, it was found several problems in non-detachability property. The first one was that two similar words sometimes had no similarities in term of the use. The second one was that if certain word was replaced with its synonym, it made structure of that utterance awkward. The last one was that if certain word of the data was changed into its synonym it sounded funny.

Additionally, some data derived different interpretations if seen from different perspectives such as the context, cooperativeness toward the question proposed by the interviewer, and background knowledge. The findings were in line with what Grice (1975) meant by property of universality. The property of universality refers to implicature which potentially derives different interpretations because the implicature's meaning is sometimes indetermine (Bublitz, &Norrick, 2011).

Furthermore, the findings proved that meanings of conversational implicatures were defeasible if they were inconsistent with their background knowledge. The findings were in line with Grice (1975)'s theory of property of defeasibility. Defeasibility property concerns with meaning of conversational implicatures which can be cancelled if they are inconsistent with semantic entailments, background or ontological knowledge, contexts, and priority conversational implicatures (Bublitz, &Norrick, 2011). Nevertheless, what was canceled in some data was not its conversational

meaning yet one of its lexical items. Besides, implied meanings in some data which was in the form of questions could not be canceled.

Overall, the findings proved that all the data contained three to six properties of conversational implicatures proposed by Grice (1975). The properties which often existed in the data were non-detachability, and calculability. On the other hand, the properties which rarely emerged were non-conventionality, defeasibility, reinforceability, and universality. However, properties of conversational implicatures which existed in the data were bit different from Grice (1975)'s conversational implicature properties. In other words, further studies are required to undertake for sake of perfecting the existing theory of conversational implicature properties.

# CHAPTER IV

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter, the main conclusions including several points of what was concluded as well as suggestions for improvement of further research were presented.

### 4.1 Conclusion

This section concerned with the answer for research question formulated in chapter one. The answer –based on the findings –conclude that properties of conversational implicatures produced by the interviewer and the interviewee on interview of Iran Nuclear Deal (IND) involved properties of conversational implicature proposed by Grice (1975) such as defeasibility, non-conventionality, non-detachability, universality, calculability, and reinforceability.

The property of defeasibility existed in some data since it was inconsistent with background assumptions. However, what was canceled in conversational implicature was not its meaning but its lexical aspect. Besides, certain utterances which were in the form of question were unable to cancel. Meanwhile, the property of reinforcibility was in the data because the data was made explicit without being redundant. Nevertheless, what was reinforced commonly was not implied meaning of the conversational implicature, but its the lexical aspects. Moreover, the lexical aspects reinforced functioned not only as reinforcement, but also as the modifier and as cause-effect. The next

65

property, non-conventionality, belonged to the data because it was worked out using its context in order to find its meaning. Through this property, it was discovered that not only context required to interpret conversational implicature but also background knowledge. Moreover, universalitywas discovered in the data because meaning of the conversational implicature data was indeterminate if seen from different perspectives such as the following statement, cooperativeness toward the question proposed the interviewer, and background knowledge.  Furthermore, all the data had property of non-detacebility because one of the words of each data did not change its conversational implicature meaning if replaced with its synonym. The last property, the property of calculability emerged in all the data in findings since all the data required identifiable process of reasoning including the linguistically coded content of the utterance, the linguistic and non-linguistic context of the utterance, the Cooperative Principle and its maxims, background knowledge, and the assumption in order to find its intended message.

## 4.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings and the discussion, some recommendations for the next researchers –who are interested in investigating properties of conversational implicature–were derived. First, in case of subject, the next researchers may select group of online shop in social media such as what's app, line, and facebook. The comments including questions, answer, critics, and commendation on the online shop group may carry various properties of conversational implicatures which are significant to investigate. Similarly, another subject that the next researchers may choose is students of expatriate school. In such the school students commonly are from different countries along with different cultures. The differences in the cultures may carry various conversational implicatures.

The second one is in term of the subjects' activity. The next researchers who involve students of expatriate school as the subject may involve their class presentation as the data. In the occasion, many of the students will speak up. The utterance uttered by every student is assumed to have unique properties of conversational implicature. In spite of that class presentation has a tendency to be set –not fully spontaneous speaking. It is because when students want to speak in front of the class generally they have made a draft in case of what they will speak up. If so, if the next researchers prefer natural and spontaneous speaking, they may take conversation between people who are doing a transaction in a market. In this speech event, properties of conversational implicatures relating to social aspect can probably achieved.

The last one is in term of process of taking and analyzing the data. Regarding the research instrument, the next researchers should use participant observation. Collecting the data through this observation enables to get deep comprehension about the context. Similarly, to get deeper comprehension about the context, they can use the theory of ethnography of SPEAKING's Dell Hymes. Additionally, the next researchers should know background knowledge of any speech event they take. It is because in comprehend conversational implicature to know only the context is insufficient. Moreover, the next researchers do not need to use theory of conversational implicature properties proposed by Grice (1975). Properties of conversational implicature's Grice (1975) have little differences from properties of conventional implicature. To find out properties of conversational implicature, the next researchers can use grounded theory since no one has proposed theory of conversational implicature properties except Grice (1975).

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adaoma, I. E. (2016).Analyzing the Political Speeches of Obama on "Race and Economic Renewal in America" in the Light of the Theory of Conversational Implicature. *Mediteranian Journal of Social Science*.*7*(3), 253-262.

Amir. (2015). *Apa di BalikPerjanjianKerangkaKerjaDengan Iran Seputar Program Nuklirnya?* HTI. Retrieved from http://hizbut-tahrir.or.id/2015/04/16/apa-di-balik-perjanjian-kerangka-kerja-dengan-iran-seputar-program-nuklirnya/

Brown, G.,& Yule, G. (1983). *Discourse  Analyse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bublitz, W.,&Norrick, N. R. (2011).*Foundations of Pragmatics*. Germany: De Gruyter Mouton.

Chapman, S. (2011). *Pragmatics*. England: Palgrave Macmillan.

Februarini, R. (n.d.). *SejarahHubunganAntaraAmerikaSerikatdenganKuba*. Academia edu. Retrieved from http://www. academia.edu/12824170/SejarahHubungan_AntaraAmerikaSerikatdengan Kuba

Hawskin, P. (2015). *The Girl on the Train Novel*.Random House Group Company.

Hornby, A. S. (1995*). Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Kantor (n.d.).*A man who had no eyes Short Story*.

Kaster, Carolyn. (2015). *Obama tentangPerjanjianNuklir Iran: PilihDiplomasidaripadaPerang*. VOA. Retrieved from http://www.voaindonesia.com/a/obama-tentang-perjanjian-nuklir-iran-pilih-diplomasi-daripada-perang/2903729.html

Larson, (n.d.).*A Metropolitan Man Drama.*

Novianingrum, D. (2015). *Conversational Implicature on ABC Interview between Barbara Walters and Syrian President Bashar al-Assad*. State Islamic University of SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta. Jakarta.

NPR.(2015, June 16). Trancript of Interview of Iran Nuclear Deal. [Web log post]. Retrieved from http://www.npr.org/2015/04/07/397933577/transcript-president-obamas-full-npr-interview-on-iran-nuclear-deal

Pott, C. (2012). *Presupposition and Implicature*. Stanford Linguistics.

Putri, W. (2011). *An Analysis of Implicature as Found in Transcript of Interview between Barack Obama and HisyamMelhem from al-Arabiya TV*.Andalas University. Padang.

Wang, H. (2011). Conversational Implicature in English Listening Comprehension. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research. 2*(5), 1162-1167.

Yule, G.(2010).*The Study of Language*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

# APPENDIX

| DATA | UTTERANCES | Calculability | Non-Conventionality | Non-detachability | Universality | Defeasibility | Reinforceability |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data 1 | So many of the concerns and questions about the Iran deal (.)seem to me to focus on what kind of a country you think Iran ↑ is. | √ | √ | √ | | | √ |
| Data 2 | People are asking (.hhh) "what will happen in 10 or 15 yearsas the deal starts to expire," or they're asking "what will Iran do in the region during the period of the deal? | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |
| Data 3 | [...] I would argue that this deal is the right thing to do for the United States,for our allies in the region and for world peace regardless of the nature of the Iranian regime. [...]But (.) this is a good | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |

| Data | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | deal (.) if you think Iran's (.) open to change. | | | | | | |
| Data 4 | BUT IF IT DOESN'T CHANGE, WE ARE SO MUCH BETTER if We Have >this deal in place than if we don't< | √ | | √ | √ | √ | |
| Data 5 | I — I think that there are::: different trends inside of Iran | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| Data 6 | […] How if at all, can you prevent Iran from using its new wealth over the nextAnd it's got to stop and it's got to stop fast.several yea:::rs to support Bashar al-Assad of Syria, to support Hezbollah,adventures in Yemen, or elsewhere? | √ | | √ | | | |

| Data | Text | | | | | | |
|------|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data 7 | So I don't want to give the false impression that (.) we have all this resolved | √ | | √ | √ | | |
| Data 8 | […] Undoubtedly, the Iranians are going to have some differences.in terms of how we implement all the things that have been discussed (.) | √ | | √ | | √ | |
| Data 9 | Why not do that? | √ | | √ | | | |
| Data 10 | How should Israelis think about Iran↓ in the years to come↓ | √ | | √ | | | |
| Data 11 | […] The most important thing for Israelis is, to know thatthey can defend↓ themselves, and that they have(.) America (.) the world's most | √ | | √ | | √ | √ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **powerful (.) country (.) there (.)to protect them along:::side >their military and their intelligence operations<** | | | | | | |
| Data 12 | If you conclude a deal, and Congress has not formalized it, will that, as a practical matter,be within the power of the next president — to withdraw from the deal on day one? | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| Data 13 | I know you have a process to go through, but give me a sense of your inclinations | √ | | √ | | | |
| Data 14 | […] There are areas where there are serious differences, and (.) you knowon't expect, immediate transformation in the Cuban American::: relationship overnight. | √ | √ | √ | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Data 15 | But I do(.) see the possibility — a great hunger within Cuba — to begin a changea process(.) that ultimately, I think, can lead to more freedom and more opportunity | √ | | √ | | | √ |
| Data 16 | I enjoyed it very much Steve. Thank you. | √ | √ | √ | | √ | |
| | The Total | 16 | 6 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 6 |

# CURRICULUM VITAE

## I. Personal Details

Name : Muyassaroh

NIM : 12320046

Profession : Student

Department : English Language and Letters

Place & Date of Birth : Bangkalan, November10th1993

Address : Jl. Makmur K. A. RT18/RW05Bululawang-Malang

East Java 65171

Phone Number : 085749576983

Email : muyassaroh91@yahoo.com

Gender : Female

Marital Status : Single

Nationality : Indonesia

## II. Educational Background

1. 2000 – 2003, State Elementary School of Konang-Bangkalan

2. 2004 – 2006, Nahdlatul UlamaElementary School of Bululawang-Malang

3. 2009 – 2012, Nahdlatul Ulama Vocational High School of Bululawang-Malang

4. 2012 – Now, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang,