MAXIM VIOLATION DONE BY DONALD TRUMP IN SOME TV TALK SHOWS

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Ailia, Lathifatul.O.R. 2019. *Maxim Violation Done by Donald Trump in some Tv Talk Shows in USA.* English Department, Faculty of Art and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Dr. A Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Maxim violation, Cooperative principle

This research aimed to find the maxim violation done by Donald Trump in some Tv Talk Shows in USA. The data of this research were all Donald Trump's utterances. This research used a qualitative research method to support the analysis. The purpose of this research are to investigate the types of maxim violation done between Donald Trump and the host tv in talk show in USA and moreover this research is to investigate the purpose of Donald Trump's violating the maxim by his utterances using Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and sadehvandi's idea.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 13 violation of maxims which are uttered by Donald Trump in tv talk show in USA. Donald Trump violated maxim of quantity, quality, and relation, Donald Trump does not violating maxim of manner. There were four in violation maxim of quality, six utterances in violation of maxim quantity, and three in violation maxim of relation. The higher violation of maxim that done by Donald Trump is violation maxim of quantity, its about six utterances. Then, there were violation of maxim quality and the last is violation of maxim of relation.

Furthermore, the researcher found three types of purpose that Donald Trump violated the maxim based on Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea. . Those are to protect the answer, to avoid discussion, and to express feeling. Donald Trump violated maxim of quality in lies something to protect his answer, and violated maxim of quality in irony statement to express his feeling. He also violated the maxim of relation in unmatched with topic to avoid discussion.

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ABSTRAK

Ailia, Lathifatul. O.R, 2019. *Pelanggaran Maksim Yang Dilakukan Oleh Donald Trump Di Beberapa Acara Tv Talk Shows di AS*. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Dr. A Dzo'ul Milal, M. Pd.

Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menemukan pelanggaran maksim yang dilakukan oleh Donald Trump di beberapa Tv talk show di AS. Data dari penelitian ini adalah ucapan Donald Trump. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk mendukung analisis dari penelitian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti jenis-jenis pelanggaran maksim yang dilakukakn oleh Donald Trump dan pembawa acara di beberapa acara tv talk show di AS dan untuk lebih lanjut penelitian ini meneliti tujuan dari Donald Trump melanggar maksim melalui ucapannya meggunakan teori Ghofman dan ide dari Khosravizadeh dan sadehvandi.

Berdasarkan analisis tersebut, peneliti menemukan 13 pelanggaran maksim yang telah di ucapkan oleh Donald Trump di beberapa acara tv talk show di AS. Donald Trump melanggar maksim kualitas, kuantitas, dan hubungan, Donald Trump tidak melanggar maksim perilaku. Ada 4 pelanggaran maksim dari kualitas, 6 ucapan yang melanggar maksim kuantitas, dan 3 di pelanggaran maksim hubungan. Pelanggaran paling tinggi dilakukan oleh Donald Trump di maksim kuantitas, ada 6 ucapan. Kemudian ada di pelanggaran maksim kualitas dan yang terakhir maksim hubungan.

Selain itu, peneliti menemukan 3 jenis tujuan pelanggaran maksim oleh Donald Trump berdasarkan teori Ghofman dan ide Khosravizadeh dan sadehvandi. Yaitu termasuk menolak menjawab, menghindari diskusi, dan mengungkapkan perasaan. Donald Trump melanggar maksim kuantitas dengan berbohong untuk menolak menjawab, dan melanggar maksim kualitas dengan perkataan ironi untuk mengungkapkan perasaanya. Dia juga melanggar maksim hubungan dengan berbicara yang tidak cocok dengan topik untuk menghindari diskusi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a basic overview of this research. Including the research question which is investigated, the reason for choosing the topic, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the study

In daily communication, we have to maintain ourselves to deliver our speaking to be understood. In spoken communication, utterances that we exchange should be meaningful so that communication can be successful. Each utterance created by a particular speaker can contain utterance or speaker meaning, and sentence meaning. Utterance meaning is what the speaker means or what she/he implies when he or she uses a string of language (Dwi Asri, 2015). Utterance meaning will be the starting point when we want to talk about implicature (Hurford, et.al, 2007).

Moreover, in the pragmatic study, both the listener and the speaker who do interaction will cooperate in order to achieve the target of the communication (Nadar, 2009). A pragmatic approach is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996).

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In a conversation, a speaker and a hearer are supposed to respond to each other in their turn and to exchange the needed information that benefits both of them (Crowley & Mitchell, 1994). By giving the required information, they can understand each other's utterances and their conversations become smooth. The speaker and the hearer are said to have fulfilled the Cooperative Principle when they manage to achieve a successful conversation. According to Grice (1975), Cooperative Principle which consists of four maxims (maxim of quality, quantity, relevance, and manner) is the suggested principles for the speaker and the hearer to show their cooperation by giving an appropriate contribution in their conversation. By applying the Cooperative Principle, the speaker allows the hearer to draw assumptions on the speaker's intentions and the implied meaning.

However, the conversation will be unsuccessful when the speaker and the hearer misunderstand each other. According to Grice (2002), 'when a speaker does not fulfill or obey the maxims, the speaker is said to "violate" them'. Violation is the condition where a speaker does not purposefully fulfill certain maxim.

Moreover, according to Grice (1975), the maxim of quantity is how 'a speaker should say no more and no less than what is needed'. While the maxim of quality based on Grice (1975) is the expectation of a speaker to give a listener true information. He must not say something which he believes to be false or he does not have required information about it (Grice, 1997). As for maxim relevance, the communicators must contribute a relevant contribution to the context of the dialogue. Finally, the maxim of manner means the communicators avoid obscurity

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of expression and ambiguity. Moreover, the communicators are to say something concisely and orderly.

Furthermore, there are several reasons for the maxim violation. According to Cristoffersen (2005), people tend to tell lies, they believe that a lie is a natural tool to survive and to avoid them from anything that may put them in appropriate condition. However, the major purpose for people to tell a lie is that they want to save their face. Sometimes, when people do something bad, they have no choice but to lie to cover up their secret and to save their face. There are many reasons for people to lie such as to hide the truth, to please the hearer, or maybe the speaker envies other people, and many others (Tupan, Natalia 2008).

There have been several studies conducted in the maxim violation. The first was conducted by Deni Iskandar (2010) entitled "*The Gricean maxim Analysis in the scripts of the Simpsons Season 5"* from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. Deni investigated the types of maxims that were used in the dialogue of 'The Simpsons Season 5' movie. He analyzed the data through descriptive qualitative that used himself as the main research instrument to obtain the data by watching the movie of 'The Simpsons Season 5'.

The result indicated that the speaker in the movie of 'The Simpsons Season 5' considered applying the maxims when he gave a suitable contribution in interacting with others. And the speaker had fulfilled the indicators of applying those maxims such as the significance response, being truthful, being adequately informative, and being brief. On the other hand, the speaker sometimes violated the maxim**s** because he/she tried to hide some information or the speaker refused

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to share information and purposely gave incorrect information. Nevertheless, this study is less natural, because the script of the dialogue movie has been made by the play director.

There was also research conducted by Maria Anggryani Eno Toda and Imam Ghozali entitled "*Violence of maxims analysis of cooperative principle in Maleficent movie.*" This research belongs to discourse analysis because it analyzed the utterance produced by the characters from a movie and the transcription itself. She chose the utterances consisting of maxim violations from the script then she classified the utterances based on the categories of the maxim. After that, she analyzed the character's reasons for violating the maxims. And the result showed that the researchers found the characters in one situation violated one maxim in one utterance. The characters intentionally violated the maxims in order to achieve certain purposes. By employing certain ways, they violated the maxims in order to save face, to hide the truth, to please the hearer, to build someone's belief, to avoid punishment, to express a feeling, and to avoid discussion. The main reason the characters violated the maxims in the Maleficent movie was to hide the truth.

The next research was conducted by Nurul Anwar in 2015 entitled *"an analysis of conversational maxim in the script of the movie 'How to Train Your Dragon'".* The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method using a film script for the data source. The result indicated that the types of conversational maxims in the script of "how to train your dragon 2" was dominated by the maxim of

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relation. The domination of the maxim of relation was a sign of good conversation.

Yet, this study is too general because he did not use a specific speaker or actor meanwhile they have different age and different life background. Yet, this study seems to be too general since the researcher analyses every speaker without considering their age and life background. Whereas, those aspects influence the occurrence of maxim violation. Conti and Camras (1984) state that the higher the level of education, the higher the chance of maxim violation to occur.

Therefore, this present study aims at filling in the gaps by the previous studies: they use the script of the movie as their data source. While scripts of the movie are made by the play director, therefore the researches are less natural. Furthermore, the new present study, the researcher wants to analyze conversational activity in talk show without any setting by the play director in which the conversation goes naturally and investigates maxim violations done by Donald Trump in a tv talk show in the USA. As we know that a talk show is the television programs to interview and to discuss something happening in society. The speaker that has been chosen by the researcher is Donald Trump, we know that Donald Trump is the President of America. His speech or utterances in public television has become a trending topic in some social media. Then, the researcher wants to find out whether the conversations violate the maxims or not.

The researcher chooses talk show because talk show is a forum for public criticism, discussion, as well as creating a direct interaction between a resource, broadcasters, and listeners. Talk show is a way of attracting listeners because the

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listener can directly read the exposure of the resource person, get an explanation, and also ask the resource person (Howard 1999).

The researcher analyzes maxim violations done by Donald Trump in a tv talk show in the USA and observes the purposes that make maxims violations happen in their communication through their utterances based on Goffman's theory, also Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea. Goffman (2008) says that the speaker does not stand by Grice's maxims in order to save face. Based on Khosarvizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011:122-123), in some cases the speakers violate Grice's maxims in order to cause misunderstandings on their participants or their hearer to achieve some other purposes, for example, to protect answer, please counterpart, avoid discussion, avoid the unpleasant condition, and express feelings.

1.2 Research Questions

In accordance with the background of the study, the researcher attempts to provide the research problem as the following:

1. How did the violation of maxim done by Donald Trump in a tv talk show in the USA?
2. What are the purposes of violating the maxims done by Donald Trump and Host in some tv talk shows in the USA?

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1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the writer has several objectives to follow:

1. To identify how the violation of maxim is done by Donald Trump in a tv talk show in the USA.
2. To describe the purposes of violating the maxims made by Donald Trump and the Host in a tv talk show in the USA.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is conducted for two main significance goals, theoretical and practical. For theoretical significance, the researcher wants to recover people's knowledge about the pragmatic approach, especially in cooperative principle in maxim violations.

In addition, practically, the researcher hopes that the research will give a meaningful contribution to linguistic views, especially in the pragmatic field for college students who are interested in pragmatic studies. And for further research, this research is to add and broaden the knowledge of pragmatics, especially the study of the cooperative principle.

1.5 Scope and limitation

In order to keep this study concerned with the topic, the researcher has limitation for this research. This research focuses on how the maxim violations are done by Donald Trump and Host in a Tv talk show in the USA. The researcher focuses on the phenomena in one Talk Show and interaction by their interaction.

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1.6 Definition of key terms

Cooperative Principle : The speaker should give meaningful, successful utterance to extend and maintain the conversation (Dwi Asri, 2015)

Maxim violation : When a speaker does not fulfill or obey the maxims, the speaker is said to "violate" them. The condition where the speaker does not purposefully fulfill certain maxims is what we called maxim violation.

Maxim of quantity : Each participant's contribution to the conversation should be just as informative as it requires (Frederking, 1996).

Maxim of quality : The speaker needs to inform the fact in a conversation in order to create cooperative communication (Grice, 1997).

Maxim of relation : When a speaker is delivering their utterance in such a way that is applicable and relevant to the particular context being discussed: be relevant at the time of the utterances (Frederking, 1996).

Maxim of manner : When the speaker is avoiding obscurity, ambiguity, unnecessary prolixity, being brief, and orderly.

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Talk show : A radio or television program in which usually well-known persons are engaged in discussions or are interviewed (Merriam-Webster).

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the researcher's explanation of the theory which she uses for analyzing this research. The theories are divided into some parts, as follows: the first subchapter is discussing pragmatic because it becomes the primary theory in this research. The second subchapter discusses the cooperative principle theory. Then the third is subchapter about the maxim violation theory includes in conversational maxim and criteria of maxim violation. In the last subchapter, the researcher presents Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea.

2.1 Pragmatics approach

In communication, the hearer should not only know about the meaning of the words in utterances but also we need to know what the speakers mean by the utterances. The study discusses what the speaker means or 'speaker meaning' is called pragmatics (Yule, 2010). Moreover, pragmatics is a study about the systematic study of meaning by virtue of, or depend on the context, and the use of language (Huang, 2007). There are several experts of pragmatics who define the term differently. Yule (1993) classifies the meaning of pragmatics into four kinds: 1. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, 2. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, 3. Pragmatics is the study of more get communicated than is said, 4. Pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance.

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2.2 Cooperative principle

The speaker approach to the interaction produces the success of the conversation. The way in which people try to make communication run well is called cooperative principle (Dewi, 2015). The cooperative principle is an important term made by the speaker and the hearer when they speak one another. Grice (1975) offers the cooperative principle which states "make your conversational contribution such is required, like the stage at which it occurs by the accepted purpose or the direction of the talk exchange which you are engaged". It can be said that the speakers need to supply meaningful, fruitful utterance to extend and maintain the conversation. Therefore, the speaker always tries to make his utterance relevant to the context, clear and understandable, concise and straightforward, so that communication will run well. Furthermore, the listener needs to assume that his or her conversational partner is doing the equivalent principle. Grice has divided the cooperative principle into four basic conversational maxims.

As mentioned above, some conversational implicature may occur if one of the speakers does not fulfill the cooperative principle. He (2003) said that the cooperative principle is followed suitably, not something like obligatory. The hearer could be unrealized when the speaker does violation in the cooperative principle deliberately.

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2.3 Conversational Maxims

Conversational maxims are defined by Richards and Schmidt (2010) in their Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics as "an unwritten rule about the conversation which people know and which influences the form of conversational exchanges." They give an example in the following exchange that describes the term of maxim violation:

a*: Let's go to the movies.*

b*: I have an examination in the morning*

From the example above, we can see that B gives a reply that seems not to be in line with A's invitation. An invitation is usually answered by acceptance or refusal, but B gives his answer to the invitation using a short cut as the reason why B could not join to the movie. Richard and Schmidt (2010) explain that "B has used the "maxim" when speakers normally give replies which are relevant to the question that has been asked A".

The use of cooperative principle is not only in operation, but it helps us to understand more the way people say things (Yule, 2010). In some affair, the cooperative principle does not take place. People deliver messages not following the principle but they can follow what the other means. It helps us to understand why people say something that might not be difficult to accept as a good way of communication but they still use it. Yule (2010) gives an example:

During their lunch break, one woman asks another how she likes

the sandwich she is eating and receives the following answer.

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Woman: Oh, a sandwich is a sandwich.

In few see, the woman says something obvious and it does not need to be said anymore. If the woman speaks based on the maxim of Quantity about being "as informative as is required," the listener may assume that she has something to say behind what she said. Her friend gives her an opportunity to tell about the sandwich whether it is good or bad, delicious or not, and so on. "Oh, a sandwich is a sandwich" has answered what she needs to say that it is not worth talking about.

Grice (2002) states that there are four conversational maxims: (a) maxim of quantity: the speaker give much information as is needed; (b) maxim of quality: the speaker speak truthfully; (c) maxim of relation: what they say about it should be relevant; (d) the maxim of manner: the speaker must say things clearly and briefly.

2.4 The Categories of Maxims

Grice (2002) divides conversational maxims into four basic maxims which yield results in accordance with the Cooperative Principle. The maxims are as follows:

1) The Maxim of Quantity: in this category the quantity of information is provided, as the following maxims:

- Make sure that you will give your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).

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- Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

Example:

Ana: Jill. Is your mother home?

Jill: Yes. She is.

This conversation is a simple conversation that happens when Ana asks about Jill's mother. Jill's answers contain the information that is needed by Ana. The answer is not too short and also not too much for giving the information.

2) The Maxim of Quality: the category of maxim quality relates to "try to make your contribution one that is true". It subsumes to:

- Do not say what you believe to be 'false'.

- Do not say that for which you have not enough proof.

Example:

Tom: Does Adam like play soccer?

Mike: No. He only likes to watch soccer.

From that conversation, Tom is stating the wrong statement, then Mike gives him the correct statement by telling the fact about Adam's daily habit. That conversation includes as the maxim of quality; the speaker and the hearer give truth and enough proof.

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3) The Maxim of Relation: Make sure that whatever you say is relevant to the conversation at hand. There is one maxim under the maxim of relation. It is "be relevant"

Example:

Ren: Nancy, I did not see you on my birthday last week. Where did you go?

Nancy: Oh sorry, I went to the hospital to see my aunt.

In the conversation above, Nancy's answer is relevant to Ren's question. It means the speaker and the hearer get the relevant topic to be discussed.

4) The Maxim of Manner: Under this category, Grice puts a supermaxim–be perspicuous–and he puts various maxims such as:

- Avoid obscurity of expression
- Avoid ambiguity
- Be brief (avoid unnecessary long-winded)
- Be orderly

Example:

Alan: Where did you put my book?

Chris: I put in on a red bag. The red bag is in your room.

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From that conversation, it could be seen that Chris gives complete and detail explanation to Alan about the position of his book.

To be more understandable, Grice (2002) shows us the analogy of how the conversational maxims work. The analogy for each category is as follow:

1) Quantity: I want you to help me repairing my car. I ask your help and your contribution not less or more than what my car needed. For instance, in some condition, I need four screws and I hope that you will not give me seven or eight.

2) Quality: I want you to give a contribution to be serious and not to be false. In some moment, I need sugar to make a cake and you help me to make. I hope that you will not give salt or black pepper: if I need a fork, I don't expect you give me a spoon.

3) Relation: I want my partner has the appropriate contribution for me to immediate needs at each stage of the contract. Grice (2002: 28) said that, "If I am mixing the ingredients for a cake, I do not expect to be handed a good book, or even an oven cloth (though that might be an appropriate contribution at a later stage)".

4) Manner: I want a partner to make it clear what contribution he is making and to complete his performance with reasonable news.

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2.5 Violating the maxims

Speakers sometimes say things that are not entirely based on facts, sometimes they say things that are false or a lie. Speakers also choose answers to be said based on aspects and considerations. People who have known each other for a long time may be more likely to say what they really think, while those who just know each other might filter out what they should and should not say.

In the market

A: *Thank you, I need to look for another one. I will be back if it is best for us.*

B: *You are welcome. We always welcome.*

In the conversation above, A delivers his refusal to the product with an indirect refusal. It does not mean that A is lying since B as the shopkeeper understands that her customer does not satisfy with the product.

A participant in a talk exchange may fail to fulfill a maxim in various ways, which include the following:

1) He may quietly and unostentatiously violate a maxim; if so, in some cases he will be liable to mislead.
2) He may opt-out from the operation both of the maxim and of the cooperative principle; he may say, indicate, or allow it to become plain that he is unwilling to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. He may say, for example, I cannot say more; my lips are sealed.

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3) He may be faced by a CLASH: he may be unable, for example, to fulfill the first maxim of quantity (be as informative as is required) without violating the second maxim of quality (has adequate evidence for what you say).

4) He may FLOUT a maxim; that is, he may BLATANTLY fail to fulfill it. On the assumption that the speaker is able to fulfill the maxim and to do so without violating another maxim (because of clash), is not opting out, and is not, in view of the blatancy of his performance, trying to mislead, the hearer is faced with a minor problem. How can his saying what he did say be reconciled with the supposition that he is observing overall cooperative principle? This situation is one that characteristically gives rise to a conversational implicature; and when a conversational implicature is generated in this way, a maxim is being EXPLOITED (Grice, 2002).

Someone in conversation saying Mr. *x* skill is an ordinary skill. He might implicate more than what he said. It can be meant that he was not compatible with Mr. x or he did not accept Mr. x to be with him. A violation of maxims, exploitation, is "a procedure by which a maxim is flouted for the purpose of getting in a conversational implicature by means of something of the nature of a figurative speech" (Grice, 2002). In the exploitation procedure, a maxim may be violated at the level of what is said. The hearer is entitled to assume that that maxim, or at least the overall cooperative principle, is observed at the level of what is implicated.

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2.5 Criteria of violation of maxims

Quantity	• the speaker does not to the point • the speaker is uninformative • the speaker talks too short • the speaker talks too much • the speaker repeats certain words
Quality	• the speaker lies or says something that is believed to be false • the speaker does irony or makes ironic and sarcastic statement • the speaker denies something • the speaker distorts information
Manner	• the speaker uses ambiguous language • the speaker exaggerates thing • the speaker uses slang in front of people who do not understand it • the speaker's voice is not loud enough
Relation	• the speaker makes the conversation unmatched with the topic • the speaker changes conversation topic abruptly • the speaker avoids talking about something • the speaker hides something or hides a face • the speaker does the wrong casualty

In this case, the violation is a situation where the speaker does not purposefully fulfill certain maxims for some other purposes. Grice notices that violation of his maxims takes place when the speaker intentionally refrains from applying maxims in their conversation. Scholars have fully discussed diverse reasons for violation of maxims. Grice (1975: 49) underlines that when the

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speaker refrains from applying his maxims, the speaker is “liable to mislead” their counterparts in conversation. Goffman (2008: 17) says that the speaker does not abide by Gricean maxims in order to save face. Chirstoffersen (2005) also argues that in real life situation, people violate the maxims for different reasons. Khosarvizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011: 122-123) say that the speaker violates Grice’s maxims in order to cause misunderstandings on their participants’ part to achieve some other purposes, for example, to please counterpart, evade discussion, avoid the unpleasant condition, and express feelings.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher presents the methods used to analyse the data, research design, data and data source, technique of data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method where the data collection examined based on the cooperative principle. Jhonstone (2000:25) states that descriptive qualitative study is the comprehension summarization study of specific experienced done by individuals or groups. It also added by Creswell (1988:15) that qualitative research could involve an analysis of words and utterances taken from transcripts, video, recording and etc. This research was conducted to find out the maxim violation found in Donald Trump's utterances in some tv talk shows in USA, there were the best talk show on tv 2018 including Conan, Jimmy Kimmel Live, Late Night, The Tonight Show, The Daily Show, Last Week Tonight, The Oprah Winfrey Show, and The Late Show with Stephen Colbert. The researcher investigated the types of maxim and maxim violation found in the conversation. This research used videos and transcription to get the utterances by Donal Trump and presenter in their conversation.

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3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this research were the utterances of Donald Trump in the best tv talk show in USA. The researcher used the videos that have been taken from Youtube Channel as the source of data. It contains 12 videos with different topics from best tv talk shows in USA. The subject of this research was Donald Trump.

3.3 Instrument

There were two instruments of this research, first is the researcher herself. The researcher was the key of this research. Besides that, another tool of this research was computer. It was used to open youtube website and to watch the video.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used Youtube as the main source to collect the data and it was done through the several steps, as follows:

- The first step was opening youtube website and downloading all parts of videos consisting of interviews with Donald Trump in tv talk show in USA in computer.
- The second was, the researcher understood the conversation for many times through listening and watching.

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- The third, the researcher transcribed the video into written text manually by listening and watching then writing word by word.
- The fourth, the researcher identified the maxim violation by underlining the words, phrases or sentences.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data were collected, the researcher used several steps of data analysis, as follows:

The first was researcher a codes for each maxim violation done by Donald Trump and classified it into the table to answer the research question no 1.

Code:

M Qi : Maxim of quality

M Qn : Maxim of quantity

M m : Maxim of manner

M r : Maxim of relation

The second, the researcher classified the utterances based on the criteria of maxim violation. After that, the researcher categorized it into the reasons for maxim violation from their utterances based on Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea to answer the research question number 2.

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No	Maxims violations	Data/Part/ minutes	
1	Maxim of Quantity		
	a. more informative		
	b. less informative		
	c. repeats certain words		
	d. not to the point		
2	Maxim of Quality		
	a. lies something		
	e. irony and sarcastic statement		
3	Maxim of Manner		
	a. Ambiguous language		
	b. Slang language		
	c. Voice not loud enough		
4	Maxim of Relation		
	a. Unmatched with the topic		
	b. Avoid talking about something		
	c. Hide something		

No	Theory	Data	Minutes	Total
1	Ghofman's theory			
	a. in order to save face			

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2	Khosravizadeh and sadehvandi's idea			
	a. protect answer			
	b. avoid discussion			
	c. express feelings			

The third after categorizing. The researcher gave the description in some paragraphs for the clear explanation.

And the last, after the research question were answered, the researcher made conclusion based on the result of discussion.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussion based on the analysis which consists of two research questions. The first research question is how the violations of the maxim are done by Donald Trump in the best TV talk show in the USA. The second is about the factors that make violations of maxims happen in the conversation between Donald Trump and Host in the best TV talk show in the USA.

4.1 Findings

The researcher finds thirteen utterances that violated the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, and the maxim of relation that are done by Donald Trump in the best TV talk show in the USA. There are four violations of the maxim of quality, six violations of the maxim of quantity, and three violations of relation.

4.1.1 How maxim violations are done by Donald Trump

4.1.1.1 Maxim violation of Quality

Based on the data, the researcher finds four utterances that contain maxim violation of quality. These utterances are classified as a violation of the maxim of quality because the utterances disobey some rules of maxim quality. The rules of maxim quality are that the speaker does not say what they believe to be false (Grice, 2002) and does not say that for which they lack adequate evidence (Yule, 1996). The data of maxim violation of quality will be explained below.

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Data 1

-- **Host**: "last time we were here, we did a mock job interview, because this is the biggest job in the world, the President of the United States."
--**Trump**: "can we continue the interview and finish it?"

The conversation above is the dialogue that happened between Donald Trump and the host of the Tonight Show entitled "Donald Trump returns for another mock job interview for president". The host asks Mr. President to do a mock job in the last section of that episode by saying "last time we were here, we did a mock job interview because this is the biggest job in the world, the President of the United States." And Donald Trump answers, "Can we continue the interview and finish it?". From that utterances, there are two possibilities wished by Donald Trump. The first is Donald Trump wants to finish up that interview as soon as possible and the second is Donald Trump does not want to do the mock job interview in that episode.

The answer spoken by Donald Trump is categorized into maxim violation of quality because the speaker says sarcastic statement to the host. Based on Grice (1997) said that the speaker categorized into violating the maxim if the speaker does ironic and sarcastic statement. He does not want to do the mock job as the host asks him to do. Donald Trump only wants to finish that section and discuss another topic. Even though in this episode they only have two candidates to be interviewed, Donald still would not do the mock job by saying "just okay".

Data 6

—**Host** : "Great. But I'm going to ask you a couple more. How would you describe Vladimir Putin?"
-- **Trump** : "A perfect little wonderful innocent angel—"

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That conversation above happened between Donald Trump and Stephen in the late show entitled *Stephen Colbert's interview of Chris Wallace's interview president Donald Trump*. Stephen asks Donald Trump to describe Vladimir Putin based on his opinion. But then, Donald uses the expression by saying "a perfect little wonderful innocent angel" to describe Vladimir Putin. No one knows the meaning of that sentence and why he uses 'a perfect little wonderful innocent angel' to describe Vladimir Putin. All audiences in the studio are laughing when Donald says that sentence. It is such a joke from Donald to the audience.

In this conversation, Donald breaks the rule of maxim quality because one of the criteria is the speaker can be said violating the maxim of quality if the speaker does irony or makes an ironic and sarcastic statement (Grice, 1975). In that conversation, Donald makes an ironic in his speech. Donald might have said something true about Vladimir Putin, just like a good person or bad person to describe how Vladimir is.

Data 1

– **Host** : "why do you want to leave your current job?"
--Trump : "because I'm sort of looking to make a lot less money".

This dialogue is spoken by the host of the night show and Donald Trump. That dialogue happens in the middle of section one. They are having a conversation where Donald Trump has no much time to do anything he wants. Then, the host asks Donald "why do you want to leave your current job?" probably it is a little bit impolite to ask such question to the president, but at that

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moment it is like informal situation. Moreover, Donald answers that question with a relaxed statement “because I’m sort of looking to make a lot less money” and automatically all audiences in that studio are laughing to Donald’s answer.

Here, Donald’s utterances break the maxim of quality because he says something that is believed to be false and lies. His statement, ‘because I’m sort of looking to make a lot less money’ means that it is impossible for him to leave the current job as president because if he left his job he would get a lot less money than he got at the time. It disobeys the rule of maxim of quality which is the speaker is not allowed to tell a lie. According to Grice (1975), if the speaker lies or says something that is believed to be false, it can be said as a violation of maxim.

Data 5

-Host : “speaking of which, if you get rid of Jeff Session, who would you replace him with?”
-Trump : “pillows and blanket!”.
-Host : “let's switch gears, how is your love affair going with Kim Jong-un?”
-Trump : “the day before I came in, we were going to war with North Korea.”
-Host : “okay, that's a lie. Would you admit that that's a lie?”
-Trump : “the answer is yes.”
-Host : “what about your relationship with the Saudi prince? What's going to happen if we find out the Saudis killed that journalist?”
-Trump : “we're going to get to the bottom of it, and there will be severe punishment.”
-Host : “is that another lie?”
-Trump : “yeah.”
-Host : “are you ever going to tell the truth?”
-Trump : “don't count on it.”

The conversation above occurs between Stephen and Donald Trump in the late show entitled “Stephen’s interview of Donald Trump’s ’60 minutes’

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interview". It begins with them talking about the 2 years anniversary of Donald Trump being the President in the United States. Stephen asks, "if you get rid of Jeff Session, who would you replace him with" and Trump answers, "pillows and blanket". It means that it is impossible to do because Jeff Session is American politician and lawyer who has been serving as the United States Attomey General from 2017- 2019. He resigns from that position in order to serve in the Trump administration. Donald Trump answers the question with pillow and blanket so that is believed to be lies.

In that conversation, there are some lies said by Donald Trump. When Stephen just makes sure if he is telling a lie, he answers, "the answer is yes" means that Donald breaks maxim of quality which the utterances should be true, and the speaker does not tell a lie. If Donald trump obeys all the rules of the maxim of quality, he should have said that he would not get rid of Jeff Session or replace him with another candidate or even replace him with pillow and blanket.

4.1.1.2 Maxim Violation of Quantity

The researcher finds seven utterances indicated as the maxim of quantity. These utterances are categorized into violation of maxim quantity because the utterances do not fulfill the rules of maxim quantity. The rules are to make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purpose of the exchange and do not make your contribution more informative than is required Grice (1997). The results of the data can be seen as follows.

Data 1

- **Trump** : "That's your house?"
- **Host** : "that's where I was born. Any fun memories from this house?"

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- **Trump** : "I had a really good childhood."

The conversation above is about Queens, the place where Trump spent his childhood. The host asks him if his house is put up for sale, but Donald Trump does not know about that. Donald asks the host, "that's your house?" and the host answers, "That's where I was born. Any fun memories from this house?" Directly, Donald answers, 'I had a really good childhood' indicating that there are many good memories in his childhood home.

Donald's utterance 'I had a really good childhood' does not fulfill the rules of maxim quantity which is the rule is to 'make your contribution as informative as required'. While Donald responds less than the host needed. Donald could have told a short story about some fun memories from his childhood house.

Data 1

–**Host** : "what do you like to do outside of work? do you have any hobbies?"
--**Trump** : "I don't have any time."
--**Host** : "this has been very- I really don't have much time?"
--**Trump** : "no, honestly, this has been, like, 24 hours a day."

This conversation happens when the host and Donald talking about Donald's daily work. The host asks him "what do you like to do outside of work? do you have any hobbies?" he wonders what kind of activity of Donald usually did outside of his work as a president. Donald's answer is "I don't have any time".

The utterance of "I don't have any time" that is spoken by Donald Trump means that Donald does not have any time doing another activity outside his work as president. That utterance is categorized into violation of the maxim of quantity because it is not to the point and it breaks the rule of maxim quantity which is

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'make your contribution as informative as is required'. Donald could have answered that he has been too busy doing his hobby outside work.

Data 3

—**Host** : "First debate. First debate is September 26... That Hofstra University, Lester Holt is moderating. You see, you don't traditionally prepare for the debate.

-- Trump : "Well, I prepare—I mean, I certainly prepare. I never debated before the other eleven debates. I was in eleven debates. You know, the primary system. And, I loved it. I really liked doing it, but I never debated professionally or from a political standpoint before, but I enjoyed that process. And I look forward to the next debate, and last year's— the moderator— I think it's very thoughtful last year because frankly, I thought Matt Lauer did a fantastic job. And they trying to game the system by saying that Trump won the debate because Matt Lauer wasn't as tough on trump as he was on Hilary Clinton… and that wasn't it. I mean he was very tough on me, and he was tough on her, but—they're trying to make it so that last year's gonna come out and really be tough on me. And I think it's unfair. I mean, they're trying to game me the system. So I said, "let's not have a moderator." Remember the famous—you would remember this of course. Abraham Lincoln – Douglas. Remember the Lincoln – Douglas deba—(kidding me? I watch it all the time on YouTube! Yeah I— This's got 3 million hits on YouTube."

In data 3 is the conversation between the host and Donald Trump in The Tonight Show entitled Donald Trump Clarifies his relationship with Vladimir Putin. They are talking about the first debate in 26th September and the host asks Donald who does not traditionally prepare for the debate. But then, Donald answers that question with a long explanation.

From that answer, Donald Trump breaks the term of the maxim of quantity, which the conversation should be as informative as it is required.

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According to Grice (1997), if the speaker gives the information too much, it is required that they disobey the maxim of quantity. The utterance by Donald Trump is too much than needed. It should be only telling his preparation before the debate to fulfill the maxim of quantity without saying other information from himself.

Data 4

(1)

—**Host** : "but isn't it not-American and wrong to discriminate against people for on their religion?"

-- Trump : "I mean Jimmy the problem… I mean, I am for it. But look. We have people coming into our country that is looking to do tremendous harm. You look at the—look at Paris. Look at what happened in Paris. I mean… these people… they did not come from Sweden. Okay? Look at what happened in Paris"

This conversation happens between Donald Trump and the host when they are talking about Donald's argument that Muslims support his plan. Donald explains that he has many friends who are Muslim and they will support his plan. The host asks about the discrimination against people based on their religion and Donald answers with a long explanation about the tragedy of Paris.

Donald's answer "I mean… I mean… I mean…." is classified into violation of maxim quantity. According to Grice (1975) cited in Tupan and Natalia (2008), an utterance fulfills one of the criteria of maxim quantity violation 'if the speaker repeats certain words'. In that conversation, Donald has repeated the word "I mean" three times. He could have said 'I mean' only one time without repeat it.

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Data 4

(2)

—**Host** : "I ask Bernie Sanders because he's gonna be here tomorrow to ask a question… have you met Bernie? Have you guys met before?"

-- **Trump** : "I've never really had the privilege."

The conversation above happens between Donald and the host. In this topic, Donald and host are talking about Bernie Sander. The host asks Donald, "I ask Bernie Sanders because he's gonna be here tomorrow to ask a question… have you met Bernie? Have you guys met before" and Donald answers, "I've never really had the privilege".

Donald's answer "I've never really had the privilege." is classified into violation of maxim quantity. He breaks the rule of the maxim of quantity which 'make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purpose exchange' and 'do not make your contribution as informative that is required'. His answer is not to the point. Donald does not give feedback needed by the host. He might have answered, "I never meet him".

Data 4

(3)

--Host : "Do you cry? Ever?"

--Trump : "yeah. When I was one, I guess."

--Host : "no, but you're a grandparent? You're a grandfather!"

-- **Trump** : "I am. In fact my daughter… my beautiful daughter … anybody ever heard of Ivanka? (I love it! your daughter) she's going to have her 3rd baby in 2 months so we're very happy about that and proud. She's been terrific and beautiful children."

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The conversation above happens in the middle of the section. The host asks Donald as if he ever cried and Donald answers when he was one. It means that he admits himself that he has ever cried when he was one, but no one knows whether it is true or not. In the next conversation, the host asks Donald if he is a grandparent. Then Donald answers **I am.** But next, the utterance from Donald Trump is too long. He explains how happy he is when his daughter 'Ivanka' will have her 3rd baby in 2 months.

Donald Trump violates the maxim of quantity because he shares more information than the host needed. Donald's utterance "I am. In fact my daughter… my beautiful daughter … anybody ever heard of Ivanka? (I love it! your daughter) she's going to have her 3rd baby in 2 months so we're very happy about that and proud. She's been terrific and beautiful children" does not fulfill the rules of the maxim of quantity which is 'do not make your contribution more informative than is required'. The host just needs the answer "yes, I am" or "no, I'm not" because he just wants to make sure that Donald is a grandfather.

4.1.1.3 Maxim Violation of Relation

The researcher finds three utterances that uttered by Donald Trump. Those utterances contain maxim violation of relation since they fulfill some rules which are classified into violation of maxim relation. According to Grice (1975) cited in Tupan and Natalie (2008), the speaker will be classified into violation of maxim of relation if (1) the speaker makes the conversation unmatched with the topic (2) the speaker changes the conversation topic abruptly (3) the speaker avoids talking

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about something (4) the speaker hides something or hides a fact and (5) the speaker does the wrong causality.

Data 2

(1)

—**Host** : "hot pocket? do you think a man of your age should be eating processed food in microwaveable tubes?"

-- Trump : "I don't like to take things off the table."

This conversation happens between Donald and the host. They are talking about food processed in a microwave. The host asks Donald, "hot pocket? do you think a man of your age should be eating processed food in microwaveable tubes?" All the audiences are laughing because of that question. Then Donald answers, "I don't like to take things off the table".

Donald's response to the host's question above contains a violation of maxim of relation because Donald's utterances fulfill some criteria that are classified into violation of maxim relation. Donald's answer is unmatched with the host's question. He could have said "No" or "Yes" to answer the host's question. Donald also changes the conversation topic abruptly. His answer explains that he does not like a microwave in his table and he does not give the answer that a man in his age should or not eat some foods from the microwave.

Data 3

—**Host** : "Everyone's saying always there's bromance between Vladimir Putin and all the stuff, and—you know—what is the um—what is this celebrity nickname for you guys? And I thought of Vlump—Vlump... You said, "If he says great things about me, I'll say great things about him". Um?"

-- Trump : "Well, look... I don't know... and, you know... I know nothing about him, really. I just think if we got along with Russia, this is

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> not a bad thing—and you know, with getting along with other countries."

The conversation above happens between Donald with the host that in this section Donald gives his clarification about his relationship with Vladimir Putin. The host asks about the statement of Donald Trump "if he says great things about me, I'll say great things about him". And Donald answers, "Well, look... I don't know... and, you know... I know nothing about him, really. I just think if we got along with Russia, this is not a bad thing—and you know, with getting along with other countries".

Utterances uttered by Donald Trump to the host are classified into violation of maxim of relation because based on the conversation above, Donald answer is unmatching with the question. When the host asks about the purpose of his statement, he answers about the harmony with Russia and other countries. Donald changes the conversation topic abruptly so he violates the maxim of relation. According to Grice (1975) cited in Tupan and Natalie (2008), the speaker will be classified into violating the maxim of relation 'if the speaker makes the conversation unmatched with the topic' and 'if the speaker change conversation topic abruptly'. He can explain the purpose of his utterance to fulfill the maxim of relation.

Data 6

—**Host** : "now recently, you had to answer some written questions from Robert Mueller."
-- **Trump** : "it's not a big deal".

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In data 6, the conversation happens between Donald and host. They are talking about the interview with Robert Mueller. The host tells Donald Trump that he has some questions written by Robert Mueller. Then directly Donald answers, "its not a big deal".

The utterance uttered by Donald Trump "it's not a big deal" is classified as maxim violation of relation, because it is believed that he avoids talking about something to host. It could be that he will not answer the question from Robert Mueller or he will not answer out of the topic that they are talking about. Donald could have said "Yes, I will" or "no, I won't" to fulfill the question from the host.

4.1.2 The factors Donald Trump violated the maxim based on Goffman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehyandi's idea.

Data 1

– **Host** : "why do you want to leave your current job?"
--Trump : "because I'm sort of looking to make a lot less money."

In data 1, the conversation between Donald and the host are about the current job of Donald Trump as the President of the United States. Donald's utterances "because I'm sort of looking to make a lot less money" is a lie. Outside of the text, he will not leave his position as president. Donald violates the maxim of quality because probably he protects his answer. One of the reasons someone violates the maxim is because the speakers want to protect the answer.

Data 5

-Host : "speaking of which, if you get rid of Jeff Session, who would you replace him with?"

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-**Trump** : “pillows and blanket.”

In data 5. We know that Donald has the conversation with the host of the tv talk show. The host asks Donald about getting rid of Jeff Session and Donald’s answer is to replace him with pillow and blanket. It is such lie something and it can be Donald Trump wants to protect the answer if he has another answer to replace Jeff Session. He violates the maxim because he wants to protect the answer from the host and all audiences in that studio.

Data 6

—**Host** : “now recently, you had to answer some written questions from Robert Mueller.”
-- **Trump** : “it's not a big deal.”

In data 6, the conversation between the host and Donald Trump is about the host and Robert Mueller a few times ago. The host says to Donald that he has to answer some written question from Robert Mueller, then Donald Trump answers, “it's not a big deal”. Donald’s utterance is considered a violation of the maxim because he avoids discussion. He does not fulfill the question from the host probably because he will not answer the question from Robert Mueller.

Data 5

—**Host** : “Great. But I’m going to ask you a couple more. How would you describe Vladimir Putin?”
-- **Trump** : “a perfect little wonderful innocent angel.”

In data 5, Donald has a conversation with the host which talking about Vladimir Putin. The host asks Donald to describe Vladimir Putin, the Donald answers with some irony statements “a perfect little wonderful innocent angel”.

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Donald's utterance is classified as a violation of maxim, and the reason is Donald wants to express his feeling to Vladimir Putin. The table below will present briefly how the maxim violations uttered by Donald Trump in a tv talk show in the USA.

No	Utterances	M Qi	M Qn	M r	M m
Data 01	(1)- Trump: That's your house? - Host: that's where I was born. Any fun memories from this house? - Trump: **I had a really good childhood.** (2) – Host: last time we were here, we did a mock job interview, because this is the biggest job in the world, the President of the United States. -- Trump: **can we continue the interview and finish it?** (3) – Host: what do you like to do outside of work? do you have any hobbies?		√ √		

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	-- Trump: **I don't have any time.** -- Host: this has been very- I really don't have much time? -- Trump: **no, honestly, this has been, like, 24 hours a day**. (04) – Host: why do you want to leave your current job? -- Trump: **because I'm sort of looking to make a lot less money.**	√			
Data 02	(1)—host: hot pocket? do you think a man of your age should be eating processed food in microwaveable tubes? -- Trump**: I don't like to take things off the table.**			√	
Data 03	(01)—host: Everyone's saying always there's bromance between Vladimir Putin and all the stuff, and—you know—what is the				

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	um—what is this celebrity nickname for you guys? And I thought of Vlump—Vlump... You said, "if he says great things about me, I'll say great things about him". Um? -- Trump: **Well, look... I don't know... and, you know... I know nothing about him, really. I just think if we got along with Russia, this is not a bad thing—and you know, with getting along with other countries.** (2)—Host: First debate. First debate is September 26... That Hofstra University, Lester Holt is moderating. You see, you don't traditionally prepare for the debate. -- Trump: **Well, I prepare—I mean, I certainly prepare. I never debated before the other**		√	√	

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	eleven debates. I was in eleven debates. You know, the primary system. And, I loved it. I really liked doing it, but I never debated professionally or from a political standpoint before, but I enjoyed that process. And I look forward to the next debate, and last year's— the moderator— I think it's very thoughtful last year because frankly, I thought Matt Lauer did a fantastic job. And they trying to game the system by saying that Trump won the debate because Matt Lauer wasn't as tough on trump as he was on Hilary Clinton… and that wasn't it. I mean he was very tough on me, and he was tough on her, but—they're trying to make it so that last years a come out and really be				

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	tough on me. And I think it's unfair. I mean, they're trying to game me the system. So I said, "let's not have a moderator." Remember the famous—you would remember this of course. Abraham Lincoln – Douglas. Remember the Lincoln – Douglas deba—(kidding me? I watch it all the time on YouTube! Yeah, I— This's got 3 million hits on YouTube.				
Data 04	(01)—host: but isn't it not-American and wrong to discriminate against people based on their religion? -- Trump: **I mean** Jimmy the problem… **I mean**, I am for it. But look. We have people coming into our country that is looking to do tremendous harm. You look at the—look at Paris. Look at what happened in Paris. **I mean**…		√ √		

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	these people… they did not come from Sweden. Okay? Look at what happened in Paris (02)—Host: I ask Bernie Sanders because he's gonna be here tomorrow to ask a question… have you met Bernie? Have you guys met before? -- Trump**: I've never really had the privilege.** (03) --Host: Do you cry? Ever? --Trump: yeah. When I was one, I guess. --Host: no, but you're a grandparent? You're a grandfather! -- Trump: I am. In fact my daughter… my beautiful daughter		√		

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	… anybody ever heard of Ivanka? (I love it! your daughter) she's going to have her 3rd baby in 2 months so we're very happy about that and proud. She's been terrific and beautiful children.				
Data 05	(01) -Host: let's switch gears, how is your love affair going with Kim Jong-un? -Trump; **the day before I came in, we were going to war with North Korea**. -Host: okay, that's a lie. Would you admit that that's a lie? -Trump; **the answer is yes**. -Host: what about your relationship with the Saudi prince? What's going to happen if we find out the Saudis killed that journalist? -Trump; **we're going to get to the bottom of it, and there will be severe punishment**.	√			

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	-Host: is that another lie? -Trump**; yeah.** -Host: are you ever going to tell the truth? -Trump; don't count on it.				
Data 06	(01)—Host: now recently, you had to answer some written questions from Robert Mueller. -- Trump: **it's not a big deal.** (02)—host: Great. But I'm going to ask you a couple more. How would you describe Vladimir Putin? -- Trump: **a perfect little wonderful innocent angel--**	√		√	

This table below presents briefly the types of the reason Donald Trump violated the maxim based on Goffman's theory, Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea.

No	Theory	Data
1	Goffman's theory	
	a. in order to save face	-

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2	Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea	
	a. protect answer	(01) – *Host: why do you want to leave your current job?* *-- Trump:* ***because I'm sort of looking to make a lot less money.*** (05) *-Host: speaking of which, if you get rid of Jeff Session, who would you replace him with?* *-Trump:* ***pillows and blanket.***
	b. avoid discussion	(06) *—Host: now recently, you had to answer some written questions from Robert Mueller.* *-- Trump:* ***it's not a big deal***
	c. express feelings	(01) *—host: Great. But I'm going to ask you a couple more. How would you describe Vladimir Putin?* *-- Trump:* ***a perfect little wonderful innocent angel.***

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4.2 DISCUSSION

Donald's utterances in the best tv talk show in the USA contain the maxim violations. Donald's utterances in the talk show are interesting to be discussed and analyzed because the utterances break some of the maxim rules. Donald Trump in some Tv talk show uttering thirteen utterances that violate the maxims. Those thirteen utterances consist of violations of maxim quality, violations of maxim quantity, and violations of maxim relation. The researcher does not find the violation maxim in manner from those utterances. There are four violations of the maxim of quality, six utterances of maxim quantity violation, and three violations in maxim of relation.

The important rules to know that utterances contain maxim violation is understanding the context. It will help the readers to understand about maxim violation because the situation will change into misunderstanding when the speaker disobeys the maxim in order to communicate with each other. Some speakers unconsciously violate the maxim or disobey the maxim for some certain reasons.

Furthermore, the previous studies that have been mentioned in Chapter I are different from this present study. Deni Iskandar in his research (2010) entitled "*The Gricean maxim Analysis in the scripts of the Simpsons Season 5"*, he analyzed the types of the maxim in the Simpsons Season 5. Then, the study from Maria Anggryani Eno Toda and Imam Ghozali entitled "*violation of maxims analysis of cooperative principle in Maleficent movie".* They focused on the

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utterances in the category of maxim violation and the reason for violating the maxims.

The third previous study is an investigation by Nurul Anwar 2015 entitled *"an analysis of conversational maxim in the script of the movie 'How to train your dragon'".* His research aimed to analyze in the types of the conversational maxim in the script of that movie.

From those previous studies and this present research, the researcher hopes this present research will give many contributions to our knowledge in understanding maxim violation and pragmatic field. Then, the researcher also hopes the readers are able to understand the violation of maxim well. The readers are expected to be able to practice in daily conversation to avoid maxim violation after reading this present research.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter shows the conclusion of the research from findings and discussion in the previous chapter. This chapter also presents some suggestions for further researchers who focus on the same field with analysing maxim violation and the purpose based on Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found thirteen utterances that contain maxim violation which is uttered by Donald Trump in tv talk show in USA. Donald Trump violated maxim of quantity, quality, and relation, Donald Trump doesn't violated maxim of manner. There were four in violation maxim of quality, six utterances in violation of maxim quantity, and three in violation maxim of relation. The higher violation of maxim that done by Donald Trump is violation maxim of quantity, its about six utterances. Then, there were violation maxim quality and the last is violation maxim of relation.

Furthermore, the researcher found three types of purpose Donald Trump violated the maxim based on Ghofman's theory and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's idea. Those are protect the answer, avoid discussion, and express feeling. Donald Trump violated maxim of quality in lies something to protect his answer, and violated maxim of quality in irony statement to express his feeling.

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He also violated the maxim of relation in unmatched with topic to avoid discussion.

This research was conduct to fill the gaps in previous studies which is the object of the research were the conversations in the talk show with no setting by play director, then the violation is surely natural by the speaker. It brings different result of the study especially when the speaker wants to investigate the reason violation of maxim happens.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, the researcher would like to give a suggestion as follow:

1. Since the researcher faces some difficulties to find an object of analysis, the researcher suggest to further researcher to find and look for another object in talk show that fulfil all the types of violation of maxim.

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