

**THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLE ANALYSIS OF MASBOS
PODCAST WITH ZUHAIR AL-SHUN**

THESIS



**BY:
SEPTIYO ARYO AJI
REG. NUMBER: A93218131**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2023

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I am the undersigned below:

Name : Septiyo Aryo Aji
NIM : A93218131
Department : English
Faculty : Arts and Humanities
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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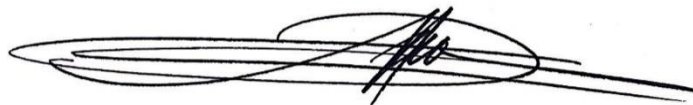
By

Septiyo Aryo Aji
Reg. Number: A93218131

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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Thesis Advisor

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a final horizontal stroke.

Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.
NIP: 196909251994031002

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The Head of the English Department

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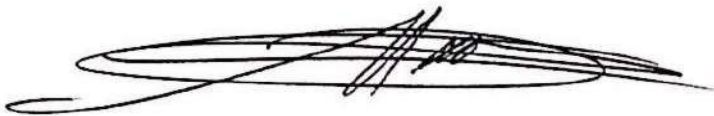
Endratno Pili Swasono, M. Pd.
NIP: 197106072003121001

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 12 APRIL 2023.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner 2



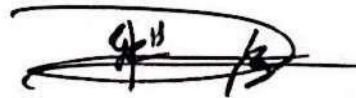
Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 3



Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 4



Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd
NIP. 197106072003121001

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
NIP. 196909251994031002



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PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : SEPTIYO ARYO AJI
NIM : A93218131
Fakultas/Jurusan : ADAB & HUMANIORA / SASTRA INGGRIS
E-mail address : septiyoaryoaji@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Aji, S.A. (2022). *The Cooperative Principle Analysis of Masbos Podcast with Zuhair Al-Shun*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

Keywords: Grice's cooperative principles, maxim violations, podcast

Cooperative principle is basic rules to conduct communication. In this study, the writer will analyze the cooperative principles between Diaz Hendropriyono and Zuhair Al-Shun in a podcast called Masbos Podcast with the title "Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed," aired on March 21st, 2021. The writer will analyze and classify the types and gives the reasons for violating cooperative principles based on the idea of Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011).

The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this study since this study focuses on the analysis or perception of the written material in context. The writer uses utterances from the podcast conversation that can also be viewed in the podcast transcript as the data sources. In analyzing the data, the writer also classifies the data, and draw conclusion. Based on the data reduction and analyze the transcript, the writer finds 17 conversations as the data that contains the cooperative principle maxims. In the data, Zuhair is more prominent in obeying the maxims, and violating the maxims. Zuhair mostly violates the maxim by protracting the answer to provide defense for his country to establish that Palestine is very harmonious with Indonesia.

ABSTRAK

Aji, S. A. (2022). *Analisis Prinsip Kooperatif pada Podcast Masbos bersama Zuhair Al-Shun*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Pembimbing: Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

Kata Kunci: prinsip kooperatif, pelanggaran maksim, podcast

Prinsip kerja sama adalah aturan dasar untuk melakukan komunikasi. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis akan menganalisis prinsip kerja sama antara Diaz Hendropriyono dan Zuhair Al-Shun dalam podcast yang berjudul Masbos Podcast dengan judul "Siapapun yang mempermainkan Palestina akan dihancurkan," yang ditayangkan pada tanggal 21 Maret 2021, penulis akan menganalisis dan mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis dan memberikan alasan pelanggaran prinsip kerja sama berdasarkan gagasan Khosravizadeh dan Sadehvandi (2011).

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dalam penelitian ini karena penelitian ini berfokus pada analisis atau persepsi dari materi tertulis dalam konteks. Penulis menggunakan ujaran dari percakapan podcast yang juga dapat dilihat dalam transkrip podcast sebagai sumber data. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis juga mengklasifikasikan data dan menarik kesimpulan. Berdasarkan reduksi data dan analisis transkrip, penulis menemukan 17 percakapan sebagai data yang mengandung maksim-maksim prinsip kerja sama. Dalam data tersebut, Zuhair lebih menonjol dalam menaati maksim dan melanggar maksim. Zuhair lebih banyak melanggar maksim dengan memperpanjang jawaban untuk memberikan pembelaan terhadap negaranya bahwa Palestina sangat harmonis dengan Indonesia.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Stuart Poole C (2000, p.6), Language is a medium of communication specific to a society; it forms part of the culture of that society. It means language is a tool humans use to communicate with each other, and language is an indicator of a person's culture or domain. As humans, we will certainly need to share/communicate with other people to be able to interact socially. And why does someone need to interact? Someone needs to interact because by interacting, someone will be able to build good relationships with other people; by interacting, a person can also understand another person's identity and character; that's why social interaction is needed in life.

People typically use language to communicate with others in their everyday lives to educate, express their thoughts, and strengthen their social relationships. Human beings are expected to follow a certain mode of interaction in order to communicate effectively. For this reason, a linguist named Herbert Paul Grice created a mode of interaction for successful communication called the Cooperative Principle. According to H. Paul Grice (as cited in Yule, 1996, p.37), the aim of the cooperative principle is to get effective communication as informative as clear. It has four maxims, and they are the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner. That

The requirement must be met in order to have an optimal conversation. There will be maxim violation if speakers do not consciously follow certain maxims. According to Grice (1989, p.28), a speaker is considered to violate the maxims if they are not fulfilled or obeyed.

One of the entertainment programs offered by media is a podcast. A podcast, in greater depth, is a collection of spoken word audio episodes concentrated on a single topic or theme, such as cycling or start-ups. People may subscribe to the podcast using an app on their phone and listen to episodes on headphones, in the car, or through speakers whenever they choose (Colin, G., 2021). In a podcast program, there are many question-and-answer sessions, which means many conversations can be analyzed to determine whether the discussion fulfills Grice's cooperative principles or even violates them.

Grice's cooperative principles have become a theory chosen by many pragmatic researchers. There are several previous studies that the writer studied, the previous studies related to the proposal that the writer wrote about Grice's cooperative principles. The first previous study was written by Fahmi, R. (2016); in his thesis, he discussed *AN ANALYSIS OF GRICE'S MAXIMS VIOLATION IN DAILY CONVERSATION*. In his thesis, he analyzed the data from the daily conversation of EZC students of FPBS IKIP MATARAM. There were 15 active EZC students were taken as the subject of the study. There are two methods of data collection used: observation and interview. Following the data collection, the recorded conversations (which range in length from 5 to 10 minutes) were sorted

and translated. The maxims of quantity (30 times), consistency (20 times), manner (10 times), and significance (10 times) were all found to be violated (5 times).

The second previous study was written by Nila, K.W. (2015); in her thesis, she discussed *AN ANALYSIS OF GRICE'S MAXIM VIOLATION IN DAILY CONVERSATION*. In her thesis, she analyzed the data from the daily conversation of English Department students. There were 63 students from semester VIII were taken as subjects of the study. There were three methods: recording, taking notes, and conducting an interview. Following the data collection, the recorded conversations (which range from 5 to 7 minutes in length) were sorted and translated. The maxims that had been violated were the maxims of quantity (11 times), maxims of quality (7 times), maxims of relevance (10 times), and maxims of manner (5 times).

The third previous study was written by Cynthianita, S.P. (2017); in her thesis, she discussed *AN ANALYSIS OF THE VIOLATION OF GRICE'S MAXIMS ON THE BOY MOVIE SCRIPT*. She used *The Boy* as a source of information to examine how the listeners responded to Grice's maxims. As a result, this study aims to uncover the speakers' violations of Grice's maxims. She found four types of Grice's maxims were violated by the characters of *The Boy* movie. And she also found the seven reasons used by *The Boy's* characters were saving face, protracting the answer, avoiding the discussion, pleasing the interlocutors, being polite, communicating self-interest, and misleading the counterparts.

The fourth previous study was written by Deni, I. (2010); in his thesis, he discussed *The Gricean Maxim Analysis in the Scripts of the Simpsons Season 5*. This study used descriptive qualitative that the author interprets in this film. The study is to uncover the speakers' violations of Grice's maxims. The outcome of the analysis showed that 4 data of maxim of relevance violence, 4 data of maxim of quality violence, 4 data of maxim quantity violence, and 4 data of maxim of manner violence.

Based on those previous studies mentioned above, previous studies analyze the types of Grice's cooperative principle, the unclassified reason for the cooperative principle's violation, whether the object study obeys or violates the cooperative principle, and some of the previous studies had the same object study. Based on the first and the second previous studies (Fahmi, R, 2016 & Nila, K.W., 2015), they had the same object study, daily conversation. And the third previous study and fourth previous studies written by (Cynthianita, S.P., 2017 & Deni, I, 2010) had the same object study, which is a script from a movie. Meanwhile, in this study, the writer will analyze the grice's cooperative principles that appear in the conversation on the object study. Then classify whether grice's cooperative principles are fulfilled or violated; if they are violated, the writer will analyze and classify the types and gives the reasons for violating grice's cooperative principles based on the idea of Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011). Therefore, as far as the writer knows, a podcast is a new object of study recently to be used in research with the theory of Grice's cooperative principles.

In this opportunity, the writer wants to analyze Grice's cooperative principles. The writer will classify the findings based on Grice's theory (1975) and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's (2011) idea on Masbos's podcast with Zuhair Al-Shun. The data of this study is the utterances in the form of sentences from both characters in Masbos's podcast with the theme entitled "*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed.*" The first character is Diaz Hendropriyono. At the same time, the second character is Zuhair Al-Shun. The writer chooses utterances as data since the writer uses the cooperative principle theory based on research, which will analyze conversations where each speaker is expected to contribute to the conversation process.

To help analyze this phenomenon, conversational implicature and conversation analysis are required. According to Grice (cited in Adaoma, 2018, p.121), what a speaker means by an utterance can be split into two categories: what the speaker "says" and what the speaker "implicates" as a result. Grice refers to this as Conversational implicature. Paltridge (2012, p.90) says that conversation analysis is a method of analyzing spoken discourse that examines how people handle their daily conversational experiences, according to the speaker. It investigates how spoken dialogue is structured and evolves as speakers engage in these experiences.

The podcast is led by Diaz Hendropriyono, the podcast host, followed by Zuhair Al-Shun, the interviewee. The podcast was held on March 21, 2021, on Diaz Hendropriyono's YouTube channel. The podcast lasted for about 40 minutes. Masbos podcast is an Indonesian talk-show broadcast on YouTube that

discusses the latest booming issues with Diaz Hendropriyono as the host. This podcast usually invites foreign figures to discuss the recent issue worldwide.

The writer chose Masbos's podcast with the theme “*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed*” because recently, Palestine got into trouble with Israel which led to the outbreak of a mutual war between Palestine and Israel. The imbalance of the combat fleet and the cruelty of the Israeli army that almost bombed the Aqsa Mosque made Muslims feel angry. In this podcast, the host invites Zuhair al-shun; Zuhair al-shun is the Palestinian ambassador to Indonesia. In addition, Indonesia is a predominantly Muslim country, so this issue causes many Muslim citizens in Indonesia to give a lot of comments. Also, there are many exciting questions and answers conducted in the podcast, and the writer wants to know how the communication quality of an ambassador in providing information and answers in conversations on the podcast. This phenomenon attracts the writer’s attention to make it the data in this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Regarding the focus of the study above, there are two main statements of problems of the study. They are elaborated as follows:

1. Whether the conversations fulfil the cooperative principles?
2. If not, why the characters violate the cooperative principles?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This current study is written to make an excellent contribution to the linguistic field, especially in pragmatics. In this study, the writer wants to analyze and classify the types of Grice's cooperative principles based on Grice's cooperative principles theory (cited in Levinson, 1983, p.101) and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi's maxim violations theory (2011). Then the writer classifies the result as whether the characters fulfill or violate Grice's cooperative principles. The writer hopes this study's results will lead to the invention of new findings relevant to pragmatics cooperative principles as a guide for future studies. Through this study, the writer also hopes that readers will understand the cooperative principles, especially the maxim fulfillment and types of maxim violations found by characters in the podcast.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the study

This study conducted to determine what's included in Grice's cooperative principles theory (cited in Levinson, 1983, p.101) and types of maxim violation using Khosravizadeh & Sadehvandi theory (2011) based on both of the characters in the podcast entitled "*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed,*". The writer limited the research subject to the podcast's main characters' conversation. This limitation is intended so that the writer can focus on cooperative principles fulfillment and the types of maxim violation, and the reasons for the violations.

Meanwhile, the related previous studies have been limited in analyzing cooperative principles, using quantitative approach that focused on quantity that

found in the data, and familiar objects such as daily conversation and a movie, also uncomplete theories analyzation in the data.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Grice's Cooperative Principles: individuals communicate together to establish agreed meaning. Grice proposes four maxims, namely: the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner.

Maxim Violations: the speaker did not fulfill/obey the maxims during the conversation exchange.

Podcast: is a spoken-word digital audio file series that may be downloaded or played through the internet on a portable device for simple listening.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

The study of contextual meaning is known as pragmatics. There are two fields of study in linguistics that deal with meaning, and there are semantics and pragmatics. Semantics and pragmatics are two major branches of linguistics that explore the meaning of spoken and written utterances. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that investigates a language as a unit of meaning depending on the language employed. There are numerous discrepancies in expert definitions of pragmatics. Yule (1993, p.3) divides pragmatic meanings into four categories; there are: 1. the study of speaker meaning is called pragmatics, 2. the study of contextual meaning is called pragmatics. 3. Pragmatics is the study of how to communicate in a more effective way than what was spoken, and 4. Pragmatics is the study of relative distance expression.

There are four primary topics of pragmatics that are well-known: 1. Speech act, 2. Politeness, 3. the cooperative principle, and 4. Theory of relevance. In this study, the writer focused on the cooperative principle as the major theory to be examined.

2.2 Grice's Cooperative Principles

One of the most significant theories of implicature is the cooperative principles. In the conversational implicature, Grice explains a cooperative principle, as Levinson (1983, p.101) says, "provide your contribution as necessary by the agreed purpose or direction of the discussion exchanges in which you are participating at the time it occurs." The goal of the principle is for people to realize that discussion norms must be fulfilled if the principal didn't fulfill them in a conversation, the speaker was violating the principle.

According to Grice, conversational cooperation manifests itself in a set of conversational maxims" that we feel compelled to follow. These maxims appear to be rules at first sight, yet they seem to be broken more frequently than grammatical or phonological rules. According to Grice (as cited in Levinson, 1983: 101), there are four basic maxims as follows:

1. Maxim of quantity:

Make your contribution more informative as required. This maxim has two specific maxims:

- *Make your contribution as informative as is required*
- *Do not make your contribution more informative than is required*

2. Maxim of quality:

Try to make a valid contribution. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required. This maxim has two specific maxims:

- *Do not say what you believe to be false*
- *Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.*

3. Maxim of relevance :

This maxim only has 1 form of a maxim, that is :

- *Be relevance*

4. Maxim of manner:

Be perspicuous. This maxim has four specific maxims :

- *Avoid obscurity expression*
- *Avoid ambiguity*
- *Be brief*
- *Be orderly*

According to Grice (cited in Levinson, 1983, p.102), “These maxims explain what participants should do to communicate in the most efficient, rational, cooperative way: they should speak truthfully, relevantly, and clearly while delivering sufficient information.”

2.2.1 Maxim of Quantity

Say enough, but tell not too much. Where you try to be as informative as you can and give as much information as you need, and no more. This maxim has two specific maxims:

- *Make your contribution as informative as is required*
- *Do not make your contribution more informative than is required*

The first maxim concerns the amount of information provided by the speaker to the listener. When communicating, the speaker should provide the listener with correct information. As a result, the speaker could not say more than the listener required. As an example, consider the following:

A: "What did you have for lunch this afternoon?"

B: **"I had some soup and chicken."**

From the example above, it can be interpreted that B obeys the maxim of quantity by giving as much information as needed. However, if B does not simply tell A about the information she needs or gives A a long answer devoid of relevant information, B is indirectly violating the quantity maxim.

2.2.2 Maxim of Quality

Say what you've got reason to believe is true. Where you try to be honest and do not offer information that is false or that is not backed by proof. This maxim has two specific maxims:

- *Do not say what you believe to be false*
- *Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.*

Quality is the focus of the second maxim. It forces the listener to make an effort to make a genuine contribution. The maxim of quality is viewed as a link that leads to a true act. It's most noticeable when the speaker mentions an invitation, makes a promise, or asks or answers questions. As an example, consider the following:

Mother: "did you study all day long?"

Son: **"Yes! I've been studying till now!"**

From the example above, it can be interpreted that Son obeys the maxim of quality by giving his mother a true and honest answer as needed. According to Alduais (2012), a speaker violates the maxim of quality when they offer either false information or information for which there is insufficient evidence. As an example, consider the following:

Arba: "Would you like to have breakfast with me?"

Wisnu: **"Of course, I 'am very hungry; I was so hungry that I was dying to death."**

From the example above, it can be interpreted that Wisnu indirectly violated the maxim of quality by giving a joke answer, he was said *"I was so hungry that I was dying to death"* that the fact, Wisnu was just hungry and accepted Arba's invitation to have breakfast with him.

2.2.3 Maxim of Relevance

Just say what's important. Speaker needed to be appropriate. This maxim only has 1 form of a maxim, that is:

- *Be relevance*

The third maxim concerns the relevance of the information provided by the speaker to the listener. When communicating, the speaker should provide the listener with proper information. As a result, the speaker could not give irrelevant information that the listener required. As an example, consider the following:

A: "Where is my earphone?"

B: **"It is in your room."**

From the example above, it can be interpreted that B obeys the maxim of relevance because B's reply relates to the question, not talking about something else.

In a nutshell, this principle is important for reproducing many common implicatures. In the following example, it is demonstrated:

A: "Would you like to join me hiking on Sunday?"

B: **"Did you forget we will have a presentation next Monday!"**

It can be claimed that B's utterance is not correct as a response to a yes/no question posed by speaker A if it strictly respects the norms of grammar.

However, suppose people believe B wants to corporate with A. In that case, hearer B will attempt to explain the relevance of their statement, and they will take it as a rejection of the offer, which will increase the dynamic of the encounter. When a speaker deviates from the main topic of the conversation by mentioning anything unrelated to the main issue of the conversation, the maxim of relevance is violated. From the example above, it can be interpreted that B violates the maxim of relevance because B did not provide a relevant answer and changed the main topic.

2.2.4 Maxim of Manner

Be brief, clear, and without ambiguity. The maxim of manner is when you seek to be as simple, short, and organized as you can in what you say and where you prevent confusion and uncertainty. This maxim has four specific maxims:

- *Avoid obscurity expression*
- *Avoid ambiguity*
- *Be brief*
- *Be orderly*

The fourth maxim, the maxim of manner, states that individuals must be conspicuous and avoid obscurity of expression and ambiguity in their reactions to other participants (Levinson, 1983, p.108). In this sense, speakers must not utilize utterances that they are familiar with to respond to non-understanding listeners. There is an example as follows:

*Context: B was bathing in the bathroom, and A wanted to ask where A's phone was.

A: "Did you know where's my phone?"
(*Sound of a shower*)

B: **yees eit csshhs iennss roossmhh**

For the example above, it can be interpreted that if B violates the sub-maxim "*avoid obscurity expression*," it can be seen that the very first point in the maxim of manner is flouted. It clearly shows that B's utterance is full of obscurity because of the sound of the shower. Meanwhile, the first point leads the interlocutor to obey it. There is another example as follows:

*Context: B was a young businessman and liked collecting motorbikes.

A: "How much did your motorbike cost B?"

B: **"That cost just a little bit from my salary, or it might be the current Market price, I just want to buy it because I saw from Instagram that motorbike now was booming to be modified."**

For the example above, it can be interpreted if B violates the sub-maxim “avoid ambiguity” because in B’s utterances, “*That cost just a little bit from my salary or it might be the current market price,*” B provides two answers also B wants to hide the cost amount of B’s motorbike and B violates the sub-maxim “be brief” because B provides a long answer which is “*I just want to buy it because I saw from Instagram that that motorbike now was booming to be modified.*” that not proper to the A’s question.

2.3 Maxims Violation

To respond to the study's second statement of the problem, the writer uses the khosravizadeh and sadehvandi (2011) idea by interpreting the reasons for violating the maxims stated in Masbos's podcast with Zuhair Al-Shun. According to Khosarvizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011, p.122-123), speakers violate Grice's maxims in order to cause misunderstandings among their listeners to achieve other goals, such as protracting the answer, pleasing the interlocutor, avoiding discussion, misleading the counterparts. That makes it possible to explain why Masbos's podcast characters violate maxims. Hence, the idea mentioned by Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011) enables the writer to respond to the problem statement in this study.

2.3.1 Protracting the Answer

According to Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011), protracting the answer occurs when speakers use verbose or short informational contributions. There is an example as follows:

*Context: Arba is chasing Wisnu because Wisnu took Arba's shoes, but Arba lost track; Arba did not know which way Wisnu passed. Coincidentally Wahyu passed in front of Arba in a hurry, then Arba asked Wahyu if he saw Wisnu run.

Arba: "Hey, Wahyu!"

Wahyu: "Hei"

Arba: "Did you see Wisnu ran with my shoes?"

Wahyu: **"Yes, he turned right in this way. He crashed with me that's made My books fall; it made my diary book torn!"**

In this sense, the answer from Wahyu was supposed to be short such as: *"Yes, he turned right in this way."* Wahyu may have provided enough information to answer Arba, but he believed his answer would please him. As a result, Wahyu violated the maxim of quantity to reach this goal by delivering a long and unneeded answer/information.

2.3.2 Pleasing the Interlocutor

According to Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011), pleasing the interlocutors entails making a dishonest contribution to please the speaker. In other words, it is an act that demonstrates the speaker's submission to the listener's power, on other side pleasing the interlocutor occurs when the speaker tends to give more interest to the interlocutor such as giving ambiguous answer. There's an example as follows:

*Context: At that time, Arba saw that Wisnu was having a hard time because he got an assignment to print so many test questions; then, Arba asked Wisnu about the assignment for what courses and offered help.

Arba: "Hei Wisnu, for what course that so many test questions? Have you printed?"
 Wisnu: "It's for pragmatic."
 Arba: "Do you need help to bring it."
 Wisnu: **"Don't bother; I can bring it anyway; this is my job."**
 Arba: "it's okay, I think you need a friend to bring it, that's too many, it will make you easier."
 Wisnu: **"Hmm, okay."**
"Thank you, Arba."

Based on Wisnu's experience prevailing on him only a few minutes before Arba asked him, Wisnu should only answer, *"Yes, I need help,"* Wisnu thought that Arba would keep asking him for information connected with the task Wisnu had got as Arba was not satisfied. Wisnu deliberately violated the maxim of quality by giving a false answer. Moreover, when answering Arba's offers, Wisnu refused the offer by saying, *"Don't bother, I can bring it anyway; this is my job."* The utterance *"It's okay, I think you need a friend to bring it, that's too many, it will make you easier."* satisfied Wisnu. Wisnu's satisfaction was proved by saying, *"Thank you, Arba."*

2.3.3 Avoiding Discussion

According to Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011), speakers avoid discussion when confronted with an unpleasant situation or topic. This suggests that when speakers don't want to talk about a sensitive topic, they tend to break the maxim of relevance by replying to it in an irrelevant way. There is an example as follows:

*Context: 1 week ago, Wisnu borrowed Arba's drill, but until now, Wisnu has not returned it; instead, Wisnu has damaged it, but he doesn't tell Arba. This

time Arba needs his drill for work purposes; he tries to ask Wisnu the whereabouts of the drill when they both meet at the coffee shop.

Arba: "Hei Wisnu, how are you?"

Wisnu: "Hei Arba, I 'am fine."

Arba: "Hei, I remember you borrowed my drill one week ago."

Wisnu: "Ohh....."

How about your Middle test Arba?"

Arba: "Oh no, I forgot to make the PPT of my middle test. Do you have any similar topic to my middle test?"

Wisnu purposefully violated the maxim of relevance because he wanted to achieve this purpose. When talking about the drill, Wisnu noticed that he was damaged the drill. Wisnu immediately changed the topic to Arba's middle test. Wisnu avoids giving a relevant answer to Arba's question about the drill to avoid an unpleasant discussion.

2.3.4 Misleading the Counterparts

According to Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011), speakers mislead listeners by providing fake proof or information to detect counterparts' intentions before the next step. In this sense, the speakers provide false information to the listeners, leading them to believe it or accept it as fact. There is an example as follows:

*Context: Arba is a kid running in front of the house, accompanied by his brother, who is painting the house. But then Arba stumbled and fell; his brother approached him and asked if he was okay.

Brother: “Are you okay, Ba? Is there any wound?”

Arba: **“I ‘am an okay brother; I ‘am a boy, and this is common for boys.”**

Arba intentionally misled his brother so he did not feel hurt by violating the maxim of quality. He wanted to mislead his brother into believing that he did not feel hurt.

2.4 Masbos Podcast

Podcasts are digital media files that contain information (audio, video, or other information) that are uploaded and downloaded through certain websites or portals to computers or portable devices (Wu, 2008). According to Panday (2009), there are different types of podcasts as follows:

1. Public podcasts

Public podcasts are generic podcasts that are easy to use and comprehend. You can use a public podcast to broadcast information you want to share with the rest of the world.

2. Personal podcasts

Personal podcasting is comparable to sharing a photo album but is done in audio. Personal podcasts is more prominent in privacy, so it can only be shown in certain intents.

Masbos podcast is a type of public podcasting. Masbos podcast content is available on Diaz Hendropriyono’s YouTube channel. In this podcast, the topic has random topic of discussion, but the most majority is politics. This podcast

mainly uses topics with what has been viral recently; the source figures are not picky, the source figures are mostly viral people and well-known figures, and even this podcast usually invites foreign figures. In this episode entitled “*anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed*” Diaz as host invited Zuhair (the ambassador of Palestine) in this podcast, they discuss about politics relationship of Palestine to Indonesia, and other nations. This podcast conducted due to the impact of clashes between Hamas and the Israeli army in May 2021. Diaz, as the host of the podcast, wanted to find out more about the state of the Palestinian government and foreign policy since the incident. Diaz also wanted to find out information about how to donate, and who is authorized to take care of donations. And Zuhair, as the ambassador of Palestine, he only answered to the best of his knowledge, and properly as an ambassador of Palestine.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

Research design, we need research design in the conduct of research. The research design refers to the strategy of cohesively and coherently incorporating the various components of research studies. The role of a research design is to ensure that the information collected helps one to react as clearly as possible to the initial query. The writer used a descriptive qualitative approach in this study since this study focuses on the analysis or perception of the written material in context. Textbooks, journals, magazines, documents, movies, manuscripts, posts, etc., may be included in the content. This study focused on a selected podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021, entitled “*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed.*”

Sherman and Webb (1988) claim that qualitative studies are concerned with Meaning as individuals in living social environments tend to or accomplish them. Also, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) argue that descriptive qualitative research is instead of numbers, the data is obtained in the form of words or photographs.

According to the summary above, this study attempts to examine the classification of Grice’s cooperative principles and the types of the maxim’s violation in the selected podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021, entitled “*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed*” by using the descriptive qualitative method since the analysis is represented in the form of research words.

3.2 Data Collection

In this chapter, the writer will show the aspects and the steps used for collecting the data, which are elaborated on the research data, data source & subject of the study, instrument, and the data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

Data is the raw material for processing information that needs to be processed, qualitative approach is one way to conduct study by emphasizing the analysis of the data with the related theory used to gain more in-depth knowledge. The data can be found by observation, interview, recording, etc. Thus the research data from this study is the cooperative principles contained in utterances in the conversation by the characters based on the podcast.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The writer uses utterances from the podcast conversation that can also be viewed in the podcast transcript as the data sources in this report since it is written content. Thus the data from this study are words, phrases, or utterances containing cooperative principles in the podcast, a form of literature with words, phrases, or utterances, etc. The writer chooses utterances as data since the writer uses the cooperative principle theory based on research, which will analyze conversations where each speaker is expected to contribute to the conversation process. The writer uses the podcast *“Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed,”* developed by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021, which lasts about 40 minutes, to

conduct the study. The writer also chose this podcast because this podcast was taken with the Palestine ambassador named Zuhair al-shun.

3.2.3 Instrument

This study uses the writer himself as the primary instrument. In order to collect the data, the writer will analyze the main characters' conversations in the podcast. By analyzing the podcast and reading the transcript of the podcast, the writer will gather the data. As the primary instrument, the writer collects, transcribes, and analyses classify the data found on Masbos's podcast with Zuhair al-shun.

Since the data will be in the form of utterances, words, phrases, and sentences, this study's subjects will be the podcast's main characters. The characters had been mentioned above.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The writer uses data collection techniques to gather data. You can see the usage of the technique through: questionnaires, interviews, observation, etc. The writer uses the observation approach in this report. The observation aims to collect data directly from the study, including relevant books, studies, activity reports, and relevant research data. In this study, the writer obtained data observation from the podcast entitled "*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed,*" created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021.

There are several steps the writer to collect the data below:

1. Searching the podcast

The writer will search for the podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021 entitled “Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed” on the internet, especially on YouTube. After the podcast is found by the writer, the writer will download it.

2. Watching and transcribing the dialog from the podcast

The writer will watch the podcast, which has around 40 minute’s length; then, the writer will transcript the dialog by both characters based on the podcast.

3. Reading and re-check the transcript dialog

The writer will read the dialogue transcript during the podcast storyline to the end while re-checking the compatibility of the transcript and dialogue from the podcast.

4. Selecting the data dealing with the purpose of the study

The writer will select the data and cite the time and the context of the conversation that the data show during the podcast playing. The writer will focus on the characters' utterances in the podcast and the transcript. The writer will mark the data containing the cooperative principles and the characters' violation of the cooperative principles.

3.3 Data Analysis

In order to formulate working hypotheses and put them to conclusions or theories in the test results, data analysis is the examination process, sorting, and grouping of data (Bakri, 2003, p.162). After the data was collected, the writer systematically evaluated them to simplify the analysis and address the research problem. The writer performed the study through several procedures in order to make it systematic:

1. Reading, Understanding, and Marking

The writer reads and understands the dialogue transcript that appears in the podcast. And then, the writer marks the selected data and cites the time and the context of the conversation when the selected data appear.

2. Identifying and Interpreting

After the writer marks the data, the writer identifies the data containing the cooperative principles and classifies whether the character's utterances obey or violate them. Then the writer tries to interpret to explain the data.

3. Classifying

After the data had been identified and interpreted, the writer classified the data, which one is a maxim of quantity, which one is a maxim of quality, which one is a maxim of relevance, and which one is a maxim of manner. After the writer has classified the cooperative principles, the writer will classify whether the characters obey or violate the cooperative principles. If the characters violate the cooperative

principles, the writer will classify the reasons for violating the cooperative principles by the characters, which one is protracting the answer, which one is pleasing the interlocutors, which one is avoiding discussion, and which one is misleading counterparts. Each type of cooperative principle will be highlighted in different colors: red for the maxim of quantity, yellow for the maxim of quality, green for the maxim of relevance, and turquoise for the maxim of manner. The writer will also make the table of the identified data after the data classified below:

a. The Table of Grice's Cooperative Principles

Grice's Cooperative Principles									Total	
Characters	Maxim of Quantity		Maxim of Quality		Maxim of Relevance		Maxim of Manner		Obey	Violate
	O	V	O	V	O	V	O	V		
Diaz H.										
Zuhair al-shun										

Notes: The (O) alphabet used to indicates whether the characters obey the cooperative principle

The (V) alphabet used to indicates whether the characters violate the cooperative principle

4. Make Conclusion Based on Analyzed Data.

In this chapter, the writer tells about his finding based on Grice's cooperative principles based on Herbert Paul Grice's theory that had been analyzed based on the utterances by the characters in a podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021 entitled "*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed.*"



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the main point of the data findings of analysis types of cooperative principles found from the conversation and the reason the characters violated the cooperative principles based on the conversation on the podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021, entitled “*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed*” based on Grice’s cooperative principles theory, and Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi’s maxim violation reason theory

4.1 Research Findings

Based on the data reduction and analyze the transcript, the writer finds 17 conversations as the data that contains the cooperative principle maxims. The 17 conversations will be written to the data card for further analysis. After that, the writer analyzes data about the reason the characters violate the cooperative principles based on the conversation. We can see the result in the table below:

Table 4.1 the result of cooperative principles analysis

Characters	Grice's Cooperative Principles								Total	
	Maxim of Quantity		Maxim of Quality		Maxim of Relevance		Maxim of Manner		Obey	Violate
	O	V	O	V	O	V	O	V		
Diaz H.								1	0	1
Zuhair al-shun	11	6	16	1	13	4	7	11	47	22

Based on the table above, it explains that the writer found total 70 data of cooperative principle, and maxim violations. The writer found that the character Diaz violated the maxim 1 time, and Zuhair 22 times. The writer also found that the character Diaz didn't obey any maxims, and Zuhair obeyed 47 maxims.

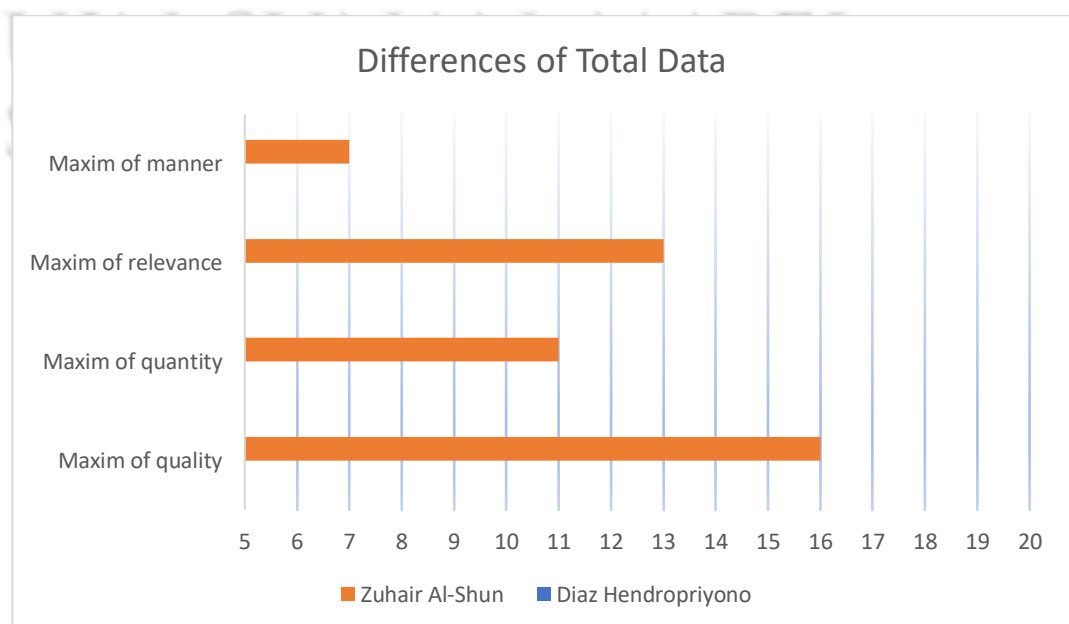
4.1.1 Cooperative Principle Analysis

In analyzing Grice's cooperative principles, the writer begins with the fulfillment of the cooperative principles and then continues to maxim violations. Regarding cooperative principles fulfillment, Levinson mentions that cooperative principles will be fulfilled if we provide our contribution as Necessary by the agreed purpose or direction of the discussion exchanges in which we are participating at the time it occurs.

There are four rules that must be followed by a discussion to fulfill the cooperative principles, and there are 1. Maxim of quantity, 2. Maxim of quality, 3. Maxim of relevance, 4. Maxim of manner. Also, in analyzing the fulfilled cooperative principles, the writer found 7 conversations that fulfilled the cooperative principle, and found 47 data of maxims that occur in the conversation based on the podcast.

0 data found on the main character Diaz Hendropriyono. The writer also classifies the data from the main character Zuhair Al-Shun that who stands out with the most data on the fulfillment of cooperative principles. Zuhair Al-Shun obeys 16 Times of maxim of quality, 11 times of maxim of quantity, 13 times of maxim of relevance, and 7 times of maxim of manner. The differences in the total cooperative principles fulfillment data between the two main characters are shown in the diagrams below:

Figure 4.1.1 Diagram of Cooperative Principles Fulfilment Data



The diagram above explains that the writer found 47 Data of maxims fulfilment from both of the characters in the podcast, on other side the diagram informs the comparison of maxim fulfilment by the both of the characters. The character Diaz Hendropriyono did not fulfil any maxims, and the character Zuhair Al-Shun found 16 times fulfil the maxim of quality, 11 times fulfil maxim of quantity, 13 times fulfil maxim of relevance, and 7 times fulfil maxim of manner. The reason why Diaz not fulfil the maxims is because his position in the podcast is the host / interviewer, he only asked questions and only clarified what he knew about Palestine against Zuhair.

Datum 1

Diaz : (Arabic greetings)...don't ask me anything more than that.

Zuhair : fewer, so far I'm okay, oh okay, and I understand.

The context of the conversation above is, Diaz tried to greet him using Arabic language he knew, but then he told Zuhair not to ask him about other Arabic.

In this datum, the cooperative principle isn't fulfilled because Zuhair obeyed 3 maxims, and violated 1 maxim of manner by giving ambiguous answer. We can look the analyzation below.

The conversation shows that, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quantity because when Diaz asks a command to Zuhair to not ask him anything Arabic language, Zuhair answers Diaz as needed and doesn't beat around the bush. And Refers to the theory of maxim of quality which explains that in order to fulfill this maxim, the speaker must answer truthfully according to the facts and accompanied by

sufficient evidence. According to the theory, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quality because Zuhair agrees the command from Diaz and it's evidenced by the continuation of the conversation with Zuhair without Zuhair asking Diaz in Arabic further, it can be seen in his sentences *"so far I'am okay"*, *"and I understand"*. Zuhair also **obeys** the maxim of relevance because Zuhair's answer relevance with Diaz's dialogue to Zuhair. What Zuhair answer is related to the context of the conversation. But, in this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of manner by giving ambiguous answer to Diaz, Zuhair's answer *"fewer, so far I'am okay, oh okay"* it's indicates that Zuhair ambiguous and did not give clear answer. Zuhair supposed to only give *"I understand"* answer, it will be clear.

Datum 2

Diaz : that you've been here since November 2017?

Zuhair : we started now in the fourth year, and uh, you can say three months.

In this conversation context is Diaz wants to ask a question about the Zuhair's arrival in Indonesia. In this conversation, the cooperative principle is not fulfilled because Zuhair obeyed 3 maxims, and violated 1 maxim of manner because giving ambiguous answer.

In this conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quantity because his answer not excessive, and he answers enough with what is questioned. Zuhair also **obeys** the maxim of quality because his answers are consist of the evidences, according to his answer, he gives the fact answer to Diaz, and his answer consist the evidences by said *"fourth year"* , and *"three months"*. For the relevance in the

conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of relevance, according to the context of the conversation, Zuhair's answer is relevance to Diaz's question about his arrival in Indonesia by gave answer *"we started now in the fourth year"*. However, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of manner, because Zuhair's answer is ambiguous by said *"and uh, you can say three months"* Zuhair's answer supposed to be clear, Zuhair can answer with *"We started in the four year, and three months from now in Indonesia"* by gives this answer it can fulfil the cooperative principle.

Datum 3

- Diaz** : And I understand this is your fourth post as ambassador, uh, you've been Bosnia and uh Ethiopia, Morocco, and now Indonesia?
- Zuhair** : the first post was in Tunisia, and after that, I had been too nominated to Bosnia Herzegovina and then Adisa baba and the African Union and also covering Uganda and Nairobi from Adisa baba. After that, I was posted to Morocco and from Morocco to Indonesia.

In this conversation context is Diaz wants to ask a question to Zuhair regarding

Wheter Indonesia is the fourth post of Zuhair's expedition to other countries

During his time as ambassador. In this conversation, Zuhair fulfilled the

Cooperative principle, because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

According to the conversation, Zuhair **obeys** all of the maxims, because there's no unneeded answer in his answer to Diaz which ask a question about his arrival, and all of Zuhair's answer fully explained the sequence before he arrived to Indonesia which relates to Diaz's question. Also for the maxim of quality, his answer consisting the evidences, such as that he said: *"the first post was*

Tunisia”, “Bosnia Herzegovina”, “Adis Ababa”, “Uganda and Nairobi”, and “Morocco”. For the maxim of relevance, his answers relate to the Diaz’s question about his arrival in Indonesia, and Zuhair answered it with explain the sequence before he arrived until his arrival to Indonesia. And, for the maxim of manner, he gave answer and explain the reason one by one in the countries he visited before Indonesia clearly and did not give excessive and unambiguous answers.

Datum 4

Diaz : sorry, have you been posted here in Jakarta previously, or was it?

Zuhair : I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali, and I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat, so I have been invited and I visited the Bali first time in 2010.

According to the conversation above, the context of the conversation is Diaz wants to ask a question whether Zuhair posted in Jakarta before his arrival in the Indonesia in 2021. In this conversation, Zuhair not fulfilled the cooperative principles because he only obeyed 1 maxim of quality, and 3 times violated the maxims. 1 time violated the maxim of quantity, 1 time violated the maxim of relevance, and 1 time violated the maxim of manner.

In this conversation, Zuhair only **obeys** the maxim of quality, because he answers Diaz honestly though convoluted by his explanation to Diaz, he gave evidence of his history how he can arrive in Indonesia is when he was in Adisa baba for headquarter for UNEP, and UN. Meanwhile, he **violates** another 3 maxims, for maxim of quantity he gave unneeded answer by explaining that he

was the representative of Palestine in Adisa baba, Zuhair supposed give enough answer just only by said *“I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali”* that answer was enough to answer Diaz’s question. For maxim of relevance, he gave an answer that not relate to the Diaz’s question about Zuhair in arrival in Jakarta, but Zuhair’s answer is explaining his arrival in Bali. Zuhair supposed to just answer Diaz’s question with *“Before this, I had never been assigned to Jakarta.”* And for the maxim of manner, at the beginning he answered Diaz, he gave answers that were ambiguous and unclear, he said *“I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee”* to makes his answer clear, Zuhair supposed to answer Diaz with *“I visited Indonesia in 2010”,* or *“I think in 10 years ago, I have visited Indonesia”*.

Datum 5

- Diaz** : how do you feel about Indonesia? Do you feel at home?
- Zuhair** : no doubt about that, no doubt it's really we feel that we are feeling together the same feeling, whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian cause okay and uh Indonesia and Palestine.

In this conversation, the context of the conversation is Diaz wants to ask a Question about Zuhair’s feeling while he stay in Indonesia. In this conversation did not fulfill the cooperative principle.

Based on the conversation Zuhair obeyed 2 maxims, and violated 2 maxims, 1 time maxim of quantity, 1 time maxim of manner. In this conversation also, Diaz

violated 1 maxim of manner because giving ambiguous question. Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quality, and relevance. Zuhair answered Diaz's question *"Do you feel at home?"* Zuhair answered it by *"No doubt about that"* it indicates that Zuhair feel at home, then Zuhair gave another answer that consist the evidence which describes the relation of Indonesian, and Palestinian is very good, it can be seen in his answer by said: *"whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian."* Also Zuhair's answer is relevant with Diaz's question, Zuhair said *"No doubt about that"* while Diaz's question is *"Do you feel at home?"* it means that Zuhair understand Diaz's hidden meaning of his question that wants to know Zuhair's feelings when he was in Indonesia.

Zuhair **violates** the maxim of quantity, and maxim of manner in this conversation, because he gave irrelevant answer based on the question of his feelings while stay in Indonesia, his answer was too much. While in this conversation, he gives an answer that discuss Indonesian, and Palestinian feeling relation. And, because Zuhair's answer is too much and there's ambiguous answer when he add unnecessary answer *"whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian."* To obeys the maxim of manner, Zuhair supposed to just answer *"No doubt about that, I really comfy while stay in Indonesia."*

And In this conversation, Diaz **violates** the maxim of manner, because Diaz's question *"How do you feel about Indonesia? Do you feel at home?"* is not clear, first he ask a question about Indonesia, and then he changes the question to

Zuhair's feelings when in Indonesia. Related to Zuhair's answer Diaz supposed to just ask a question about Zuhair's feelings when he stay in Indonesia.

Datum 6

Diaz : as you know have been friends since the founding of our nation, right?

Zuhair : that's true

In this conversation, the conversation context is besides Diaz ask a question the relation of Indonesia, and Palestine, Diaz also wants to get clarify if Indonesia's relation with Palestine is in harmony to Zuhair. In this conversation, Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

Because In this conversation, Zuhair answers enough, and clear, also he answer the answer the truth by said *"that's true"*, and in fact Indonesia, and Palestine indeed have a good relationship, even like brothers. And for the relevance, based on his answer *"that's true"* it indicates that Zuhair understand what Diaz's questioned to him. Also Diaz continue the conversation, it indicates that Diaz also understand what Zuhair's answer. And for the maxim of manner, according to the maxim of manner theory that stated to fulfill the maxim of manner, the speaker's answer must be brief, clear, and not ambiguous. Zuhair's answer *"that's true"* is very emphatic and very clear.

Datum 7

Diaz : And uh, what do you feel about our relations now and in the future?

Zuhair : it's always you know will developed politically economically all levels whatever we are talking that Indonesia is behind Palestine always looking what we can do for Palestine.

In the future this is always the question we are hearing from all officials whatever our requirements whatever we can do to support you to help you to give you more,

I mean and good atmosphere, I mean to feel about unless I mean you will reach for your independence and your statehood so Indonesia really excellency and everybody is listening to me even my colleagues they knows my attitude my opinion yesterday.

I was talking with Iranian ambassador about the relation of Palestine between Indonesia and Palestine and that everybody knows all diplomatic, by the way whenever we discuss whenever i visit everybody's saying to me you are lucky because your cause and your file your issue is always at the top and you know some ambassadors friends to me uh friendly talking that we used to stay here four or five years six years maybe you will not be able to see his excellency the foreign minister in one time but you since you arrived three times you met with the foreign minister it seems that Palestine is really strongly uh placed in this lovely country.

According to the conversation above, the context is that Diaz asked Zuhair a question about Indonesia, and Palestine relation now, and the plan for the future.

And then Zuhair explains the relation from economical, and foreign policy. In this conversation, Zuhair didn't fulfill the cooperative principle because he obeyed 3 maxims, and violated 1 maxim of manner.

According to the conversation above, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quantity, quality, and relevance because in the context of feelings, we cannot limit the quantity of answer from someone to explain their feelings, in this case Zuhair explained his feelings regarding the relationship between Indonesia and Palestine, and all of his answers are connected. For the maxim of quality, this is in the context of Zuhair's feelings regarding the relationship between Indonesia, and

Palestine the answers from Zuhair are many, but he still obeys the maxim of quality because he also provides of good relations between Indonesia, and Palestine, it can be seen when he tells to Diaz when he discuss with Iranian ambassador about the relation between Palestine, and Indonesia. Also, related to the Diaz's question about Zuhair's feelings about Indonesia, and Palestine relation now, and future, Zuhair gives answer that relate , Zuhair answer the relation between Indonesia, and Palestine at present by: *"it's always you know will developed politically economically all levels whatever we are talking that Indonesia is behind Palestine always looking what we can do for Palestine."*, and Zuhair's answer for future: *"In the future this is always the question we are hearing from all officials whatever our requirements whatever we can do to support you to help you to give you more"*.

Meanwhile, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of manner, because Zuhair gave many explanations and answers, but it can't be Zuhair's fault, because it is in the context of the feelings related to the Diaz's question. Based on the Zuhair's answer above, Zuhair supposed to only answer the relation now with *"I feel happy because the relationship between Indonesia and Palestine is currently very good, and very positive."* Also, for the future answer, Zuhair can answers *"I'am also happy because in the future, according to my foreign policy observations, Indonesia and Palestine will still be fine."*

Datum 8

Diaz : What do you appreciate the most about what president Jokowi has done to Palestine?

Zuhair : I will just remind you of the last talks between the two presidents when his excellency Joko Widodo announced clearly about the supporting honorable supporting red cross. Palestinian red cross and assistance to the Palestinians who are suffering due to the situation uh and occupied Palestine. It seems you know Joko Widodo as excellency the president and even the diplomacy it's very clear last talks just maybe one month back uh you know within three months within two months two uh I mean zoom talking between the two presidents and this has never happened you know between even I mean great or big countries.

In this conversation, the context is Diaz wants to ask a question about how Zuhair appreciate president Jokowi has done to Palestine. In this conversation, Zuhair didn't fulfill the cooperative principle, because he only obeyed 2 maxims, and violated 2 maxim, 1 maxim of quantity by, and 1 maxim of manner.

Based on the conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quality, and maxim of relevance because he gave answer that has evidence, and he respect president Jokowi by said: *"Joko Widodo announced clearly about the supporting honorable supporting red cross."*, and then Zuhair respect president Jokowi by said: *"I mean zoom talking between the two presidents and this has never happened you know between even I mean great or big countries."* Based on this answer, Zuhair very respect to president Jokowi because, between many big countries, Indonesia's the most country that have very good relationship with Palestine. And, although his answer convoluted, indirectly he explains that president Jokowi has high humanity feelings because president Jokowi supported the Red Cross organization, and always occupied Palestine.

Meanwhile, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of quantity, and maxim of manner, because besides the irrelevant answer from Zuhair, he also gave an exaggerated

answer such as telling about the zoom talking with president Jokowi. And, he didn't explain directly what he appreciate for president Jokowi. It's contrary with the theory of maxim of manner that the answer must be brief, and clear. To obeys the maxim of manner, Zuhair supposed to answer brief, and clear, such as: ***"I so appreciate president Jokowi when he supports Palestine with Red Cross."***

Datum 9

Diaz : that's good news. At least, uh, it shows that our government was really concerned about Palestinians.

Zuhair : Definitely.

In this conversation, the conversation context is Diaz wants to clarify to Zuhair if Indonesia's government really concerned to Palestine. In this conversation, Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

He **obeyed** the 4 maxims because his answer is brief, and clear, also there's no unnecessary answer. His answer indicates that Indonesia, and Palestine are in the good relationship with the evidence in the conversation before. Also, when Diaz asked Zuhair that Indonesia's government is really concerned to Palestine, Zuhair clarified with answering: ***"Definitely"*** that means Zuhair understand what Diaz's question.

Datum 10

Diaz : what is actually the uh best way or the proper way to donate money to Palestine just to make sure that the donation that the Indonesian people are sending to Palestine gets delivered to uh the right people who really need the donation? Is there any avenue or how to donate the money to make what to donate?

Zuhair : yes, the money, yes from how like which uh channeled or any channel is good clearly my brother silence. I used to talk to the euro official.

There is one official title I hope that everybody in this country is dealing with in the uh right direction, a right connection. I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine.

Yes, we appreciate it. The majority are either Muslims or Christians. By the way, yearly, they used to give donations, I mean whatever, and they have to come to the embassy and to give it and to take an official receipt, and it will be uh informed by our authority in Ramallah or in Jordan wherever.

So it's the only way whatever we are looking for that, even your government is uh decided to send to UNRWA, Red Cross, it will be sent to the Palestinian ministry of finance, and we used to send official documents that the money had been deposited, this is have been spent for this section, for that section, it's very clear.

Based on the conversation above, the context is Diaz wants to ask a question about, the proper way to donate Palestine, and whether the donation directly received by Palestine government, and distributed to those in need. In this conversation, Zuhair didn't fulfil the cooperative principle, because he only obeyed 1 maxim, and violated 3 maxims, 1 maxim of quantity, 1 maxim of relevance, and 1 maxim of manner.

In this conversation, Zuhair only **obeys** the maxim of quality, because his answers are truthful, and he gave few evidences. When he explains about the donation it can be through UNRWA, and Red cross, also the donation will be deposited, and distributed directly to those in need.

Meanwhile, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of quantity, relevance, and manner, because he added unnecessary answer about sympathy of Indonesia, and religions

who donate to Palestine, stated in the conversation, Zuhair mentioned the Muslims, and Christians who donate to Palestine. That answers are very far from the context, and question that discuss about the proper way to donate, and whether the donations are distributed appropriately.

Datum 11

Diaz : but sometimes, you know, we don't really know, and we are not really sure whether the organization is a proper organization or not, but as you said, it's uh maybe better to clarify with the embassy whether this is the right organization.

Zuhair : yeah, hundred percent, we face some problems regarding this uh treatment, so I hope that it will be clear for everybody.

In this conversation above, the conversation context is Diaz wants to clarify to Zuhair if the proper way to donation is indeed confusing for ordinary people out there, and the best way is just to ask the embassy. In this conversation, Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

Based on the conversation, Zuhair **obeyed** the 4 maxims because he gave sufficient answer related to the Diaz question that explain that Palestine's government also facing the same problem about donation channel. And, he gave honest answer: *"yeah, hundred percent, we face some problems"* that indicates the Palestine government also facing same problem about the proper way regarding the donation to Palestine. His answer related to the Diaz's question about the problem of proper way to donate Palestine that indicates Zuhair understand Diaz's question , and Zuhair answered Diaz that Palestine's government also have same problem regarding the donation. Also, Zuhair's

answer is brief, and clear that explains Palestine's government also have same problem regarding the proper way of donation.

Datum 12

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way,

I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

Based on the conversation above, the context is Diaz asked to Zuhair if Donald Trump was cut donation to UNRWA, hospitals in Jerusalem, and closed PLO office in Washington D.C, also Diaz ask a question what Zuhair thinks about Joe Biden's administration compared with Donald Trump. In this conversation, Zuhair, and Diaz didn't fulfill the cooperative principle, because Zuhair violated the 4 maxims, and Diaz violated 1 maxim of manner.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the 4 maxims because besides his answers are not relevant with the question, Zuhair added answers that Trump lose the election, and even boast about it without comparing the government administration between Trump and Biden, it can be seen when Zuhair stated *“trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election”*. And, his answer did not fulfil Diaz’s question, Zuhair’s answers are very far from the question and not relevant too. Zuhair’s answers are not relevant with Diaz’s question that ask about what Zuhair think about Biden’s administration compared with Trump’s administration. Zuhair’s answers are more prominent towards roasting Trump who has failed the election.

Diaz also **violates** the maxim of manner because his question are convoluted by said *“in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know.”* These sentences are unnecessary related to his question to Zuhair. Diaz supposed to only ask *“Trump has been cut the funding to UNRWA, hospitals in Jerusalem, and closed PLO office in Washington.”* And continue to ask the question *“What do you think about Biden administration?”*

Datum 13

- Diaz** : let's take an, uh, take a look at another picture. Here Abbas decrees the first Palestinian elections in over 15 years.
- Zuhair** : that's true

Based on the conversation above, the context is Diaz wanted to clarify that the first Palestine elections has been postponed 15 years. In this conversation Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle, because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

In the conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the 4 maxims because he gave a sufficient answer to Diaz's clarify about the Palestine election, he gave honest answer about Palestine's first election after 15 years waiting with answer *"that's true"*, and for the relevance, Zuhair understand Diaz's question that intended to ask him about the Palestine's first election that postponed for 15 years.

Datum 14

Diaz : again, next, who will win?

Zuhair : so this is, of course, election after 15 years, you know, facing a big problem, a big issue every country all over the world is talking about.

You have to be united Hamas at that time anyhow they had their agenda getting support from other parts from here from there thinking that they will remain in the supreme the things happy change so then they decided to be in.

You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing just to be in power looking for your own interest and your capacity and how to improve yourself not looking for the national and trust and other people, but anyhow this is not the question who will win definitely the public he will choose yes, and this is democracy.

In this conversation, the context is Diaz wanted to ask a question about according to Zuhair, who will win the presidential election. In this conversation, Zuhair didn't fulfill the cooperative principle, because he obeyed 1 maxim, and

violated 3 maxims, 1 maxim of quantity, 1 maxim of relevance, and 1 maxim of manner.

Based on the conversation, Zuhair only **obeys** the maxim of quality, because his answer explains about how hard to have presidential elections past 15 years. Zuhair also gives the evidences that he answered: *“You have to be united Hamas at that time.”*, and *“You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing.”* These answers describe that to have a presidential election, Palestine must be united with Hamas, and Al-Fatah at that time. Meanwhile Hamas, and Al-Fatah are organizations that mutual enmity for politic.

Meanwhile, Zuhair **violates** the another 3 maxims, because he gave unneeded answers that discuss about Hamas, and Fatah that not relate to the question, and the goal of Zuhair's answer that answered the goal is democracy. Related to Zuhair's answers, the answers are unnecessary, because the goal of the Zuhair's answer is democracy. His answer was unbrief. He added unnecessary answers that discuss Hamas, and Al-Fatah because these answers convoluted the real answer than the question asked. According to Zuhair's answers, Zuhair supposed to answer: *“I don't know, because the public will choose it because we use democracy.”*

Datum 15

Diaz : but you are happy that there is finally a reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas?

Zuhair : hundred percent, everybody is happy, okay.

In this conversation, the conversation context is Diaz asked to Zuhair about his feelings because Al-Fatah and Hamas are united. In this conversation, Zuhair didn't fulfill the cooperative principle, because he obeyed 3 maxims, and violated 1 maxim of manner.

In this conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the maxim of quantity, quality, and relevance, because because he gave sufficient answer to Diaz, he said that he's happy about the united between Hamas, and Al-Fatah. He gave evidence in his answer: *"Hundred percent", "Everybody is happy"* that indicates the truthful answer and describes if Zuhair, and Palestine citizens are happy about the united of Hamas, and Al-Fatah. He answered Diaz with relevant answer about his feelings about the united between Hamas, and Al-Fatah.

Meanwhile, Zuhair **violates** the maxim of manner, because his answers are unbrief, and unclear, when he said: *"Hundred percent", and "Everybody is okay, okay"*, there is too many clarification about his happy feelings about the united of Hamas, and Al-Fatah. To obey the maxim, Zuhair supposed to only answer: *"Hundred percent, everybody is happy"*

Datum 16

Diaz : I said Indonesia and Palestine had been friends since the founding of our nation, uh just to note that if are not mistaken, the grand mufti of Jerusalem, Amin al-Husseini was actually one of the first persons who supported the recognition of our nation's independence and that was in September 1944 that was before the birth even before the birth of our nation and we were also one of the first nations to recognize the state of Palestine after your declaration of unity yes independence in al Jazeera, and you know

we learn from you also that uh since that time our relations have grown stronger and stronger uh by the day, and we can learn a lot from Palestine.

Zuhair : that's true

In this conversation, the conversation context is Diaz explains the history of how the relationship between Indonesia, and Palestine born. In this conversation Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

According to the conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the 4 maxims, because he gave sufficient, and brief answer that fulfil Diaz's question. Also he gave honest answer: *"That's true"* that answer indicates that Diaz's explanations were real, and the relationship between Indonesia, and Palestine are in good relationship.

Datum 17

Diaz : thank you so much, Zuhair al-shun, for coming over tonight, and I think a lot of viewers now have more insights about Indonesia and Palestine relations.

Zuhair : thank you. Also, that's my job

In this conversation, the conversation context is Diaz wanted to thanks Zuhair because his attendance, and his knowledge that he share with Diaz. In this conversation, Zuhair fulfilled the cooperative principle because he obeyed the 4 maxims.

In this conversation, Zuhair **obeys** the 4 maxims, because he gave sufficient, and brief answer to Diaz. In his answer *"that's my job"* he proofed that he as

ambassador has many responsibilities, one of which is explaining and protecting the country regarding foreign policy, and sharing knowledge with the people.

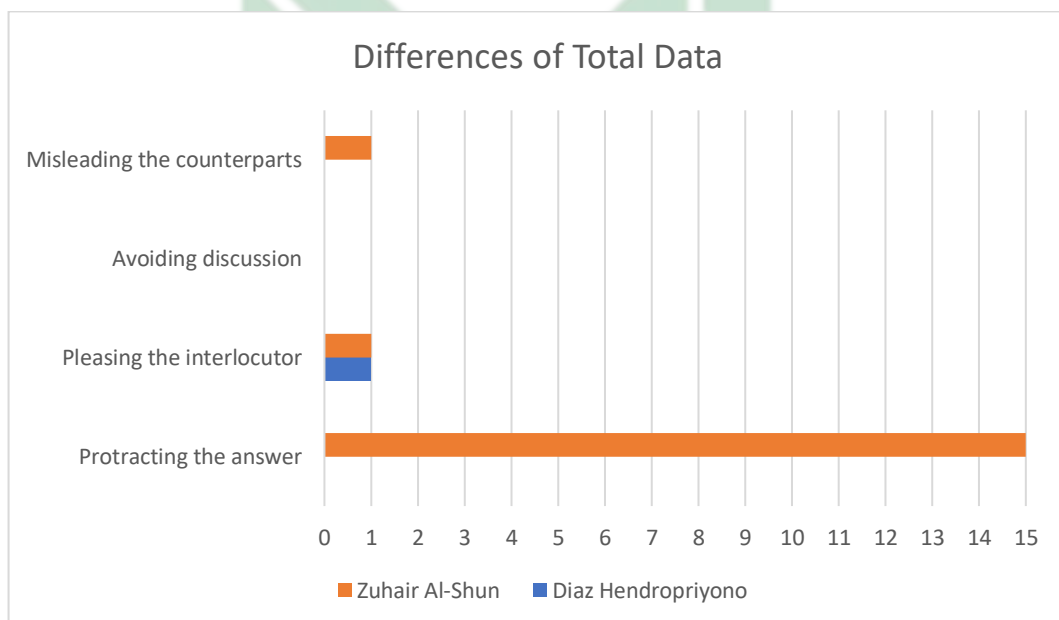
4.1.2 Maxim Violations

Grice's cooperative principles have four maxims that have to be followed or obeyed to fulfill the cooperative principles themselves. The goal of the maxim is for people to realize that discussion norms must be fulfilled if the maxim didn't fulfilled in a conversation, so the speaker was violating the maxim. According to Khosarvizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011, p.122-123), speakers violate Grice's maxims to cause misunderstandings among their listeners to achieve other goals, such as protracting the answer, pleasing the interlocutor, avoiding discussion, misleading the counterparts.

In analyzing the maxim violations, the writer found 23 data of maxim violations in the conversation between the two main characters. The writer found 1 datum from the main character Diaz Hendropriyono caused, as the podcast host, and the main character just provided a question to the main character Zuhair Al-Shun. Also, the writer found 22 data from the main character Zuhair Al-Shun; the writer classifies that the data found are that Diaz violates the maxim of manner 1 time for *pleasing the* interlocutor, and Zuhair violates the maxim of quantity 6 times for the reason of *protracting the answer*, the maxim of relevance 4 times for reasons of *protracting the answer*, the maxim of manner 5 times for reasons of *protracting the answer*, and maxim of manner 6 times for reasons of *pleasing the interlocutor*, and the maxim of quality 1 time for *misleading the counterpart*. In

analyzing the maxim violations, the writer found that Zuhair Al-Shun most frequently violates the maxim by protracting the answer because he provides defense for his country by providing more insight beyond the answer that should be given, Zuhair mostly violates the maxim by protracting the answer to provide defense for his country to establish that Palestine is very harmonious with Indonesia.. There's no Avoiding Discussion found in the conversation because both of the characters feel comfortable and safe in the conversation. The speaker raises no offensive, sensitive questions. The differences in the total maxim violations data between the two main characters are shown in the diagrams below:

Figure 4.1.2 Diagram of Maxim Violations Data



According to the diagram above, the diagram explains the writer found 23 data of maxim violations based on both of the characters in the podcast. On other side, the diagram informs the ratio of maxim violations conducted by both of the

characters. The character Diaz Hendropriyono found 1 time violate maxim of manner, and, the character Zuhair Al-Shun found 15 times violates the maxim by protracting the answer, 6 time violates the maxim by pleasing the interlocutor, and 1 time violates the maxim by Misleading the counterparts.

4.1.2.1 Protracting Answer

Protracting the answer means that the speaker offers too many contributions/answers, some of which may not be relevant to the listener. We can look at the data below:

Datum 1

Diaz : sorry, have you been posted here in Jakarta previously, or was it?

Zuhair : I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali, **and I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat**, so I have been invited and I visited the Bali first time in 2010.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates the maxim of quantity** by protracting The answer because adding unnecessary answer. In this case Diaz wants to ask a question about Zuhair, whether he came to Jakarta previously before his present arrival in 2021. The answer ***“I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat”*** explain that he was an ambassador for UNEP, and UN, and that’s unnecessary answer related to Diaz’s question. Zuhair supposed give enough answer just only by said ***“I visited once you visited in 2000, I think***

10, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali” that answer was enough to answer Diaz’s question.

Datum 2

Diaz : sorry, have you been posted here in Jakarta previously, or was it?

Zuhair : **I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali, and I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat, so I have been invited and I visited the Bali first time in 2010.**

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of relevance** by protacting the answer because he gave unrelevant answer to the Diaz’s question about whether he came in Jakarta previously before his present arrival in Indonesia in 2021. His unrelenvat answer *“I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali, and I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat, so I have been invited and I visited the Bali first time in 2010”*. is not related to Diaz’s question because with that answer Zuhair explained that he came to Bali, instead Diaz’s question is about came to Jakarta, and not Bali. To Eliminates the violation Zuhair supposed to only answer *“Before this, I had never been assigned to Jakarta.”*

Datum 3

Diaz : how do you feel about Indonesia? Do you feel at home?

Zuhair : no doubt about that, no doubt it's really we feel that we are feeling together the same feeling, **whenever any Indonesian**

talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian cause okay and uh Indonesia and Palestine.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of quantity** by protracting the answer because his answer was too much. Related to the Diaz's question about Zuhair's feelings while in Indonesia Zuhair instead added an answer that discuss Indonesian, and Palestinian feeling relation by said ***"Whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine, you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian."*** Zuhair supposed to just answer ***"No doubt about that"*** it was clear.

Datum 4

Diaz : how do you feel about Indonesia? Do you feel at home?

Zuhair : no doubt about that, no doubt it's really we feel that we are feeling together the same feeling, **whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian cause okay and uh Indonesia and Palestine.**

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by protracting the answer. According to the maxim of manner theory, in order to fulfill the maxim of manner, the speaker must give an answer that brief, clear, and unambiguous answer. But in this conversation Zuhair's answer is too much and there's ambiguous answer when he add unnecessary answer ***"“whenever any Indonesian talking about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian. Pleasing the Interlocutor”*** To eliminate the

violation Zuhair must be remove his unnecessary answer, and, Zuhair supposed to only answer *“No doubt about that, I really comfy while stay in Indonesia.”*

Datum 5

Diaz : What do you appreciate the most about what president Jokowi has done to Palestine?

Zuhair : I will just remind you of the last talks between the two presidents when his excellency Joko Widodo announced clearly about the supporting honorable supporting red cross. Palestinian red cross and assistance to the Palestinians who are suffering due to the situation uh and occupied Palestine. **It seems you know Joko Widodo as excellency the president and even the diplomacy it's very clear last talks just maybe one month back uh you know within three months within two months two uh I mean zoom talking between the two presidents and this has never happened you know between even I mean great or big countries.**

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of quantity** by protracting the answer, because Zuhair too much in answered Diaz's question about what Zuhair appreciates to president Jokowi about helping Palestine. *“It seems you know Joko Widodo as excellency the president and even the diplomacy it's very clear last talks just maybe one month back uh you know within three months within two months two uh I mean zoom talking between the two presidents and this has never happened you know between even I mean great or big countries.”*

According to Zuhair's answer, after he answer *“I will just remind you of the last talks between the two presidents when his excellency Joko Widodo announced clearly about the supporting honorable supporting red cross”* he can added an answer such as: *“I really respect president Jokowi because he has a high sense of humanity.”*

Datum 6

Diaz : What do you appreciate the most about what president Jokowi has done to Palestine?

Zuhair : I will just remind you of the last talks between the two presidents when his excellency Joko Widodo announced clearly about the supporting honorable supporting red cross. Palestinian red cross and assistance to the Palestinians who are suffering due to the situation uh and occupied Palestine. It seems you know Joko Widodo as excellency the president and even the diplomacy it's very clear last talks just maybe one month back uh you know within three months within two months two uh I mean zoom talking between the two presidents and this has never happened you know between even I mean great or big countries.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner**, because Zuhair gave unbrief, and unclear answer. Zuhair's answer is too much he, didn't explain directly what he appreciate for president Jokowi. It's contrary with the theory of maxim of manner that the answer must be brief, and clear. To obeys the maxim of manner, Zuhair supposed to answer brief, and clear, such as: ***"I so appreciate president Jokowi when he supports Palestine with red cross."***

Based on Zuhair's answer, Zuhair gave too much answer because indirectly he wanted to explain the very good relationship with president Jokowi, in order to add an impression of harmony to the relationship between Indonesia and Palestine.

Datum 7

Diaz : what is actually the uh best way or the proper way to donate money to Palestine just to make sure that the donation that the Indonesian people are sending to Palestine gets delivered to uh the

right people who really need the donation? Is there any avenue or how to donate the money to make what to donate?

Zuhair : yes, the money, yes from how like which uh channeled or any channel is good clearly my brother silence. I used to talk to the euro official.

There is one official title I hope that everybody in this country is dealing with in the uh right direction, a right connection. **I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine.**

Yes, we appreciate it. The majority are either Muslims or Christians. By the way, yearly, they used to give donations, I mean whatever, and they have to come to the embassy and to give it and to take an official receipt, and it will be uh informed by our authority in Ramallah or in Jordan wherever.

So it's the only way whatever we are looking for that, even your government is uh decided to send to UNRWA, Red Cross, it will be sent to the Palestinian ministry of finance, and we used to send official documents that the money had been deposited, this is have been spent for this section, for that section, it's very clear.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of quantity**, because Zuhair gave unneeded answers related to the Diaz's question. Zuhair gave unneeded answers about sympathy of Indonesia, and muslims, and Christians that donate Palestine by answering: ***"I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine."*** And ***"Yes, we appreciate it. The majority are either Muslims or Christians. By the way, yearly, they used to give donations, I mean whatever, and they have to come to the embassy and to give it and to take an official receipt, and it will be uh informed by our authority in Ramallah or in Jordan wherever."*** Zuhair discussed other things such as the sympathy of Indonesian, and the relationship between Muslims, and Christians who donate to

Palestine, in order to maintain tolerant relations between countries, and between religions.

Datum 8

Diaz : what is actually the uh best way or the proper way to donate money to Palestine just to make sure that the donation that the Indonesian people are sending to Palestine gets delivered to uh the right people who really need the donation? Is there any avenue or how to donate the money to make what to donate?

Zuhair : yes, the money, yes from how like which uh channeled or any channel is good clearly my brother silence. I used to talk to the euro official.

There is one official title I hope that everybody in this country is dealing with in the uh right direction, a right connection. **I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine.**

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So it's the only way whatever we are looking for that, even your government is uh decided to send to UNRWA, Red Cross, it will be sent to the Palestinian ministry of finance, and we used to send official documents that the money had been deposited, this is have been spent for this section, for that section, it's very clear.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of relevance**, because Zuhair gave unneeded answers related to the Diaz's question. Zuhair gave unneeded answers about sympathy of Indonesia, and muslims, and Christians that donate Palestine by answering: ***"I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine."*** And ***"Yes, we appreciate it. The majority are***

either Muslims or Christians. By the way, yearly, they used to give donations, I mean whatever, and they have to come to the embassy and to give it and to take an official receipt, and it will be uh informed by our authority in Ramallah or in Jordan wherever.” Zuhair discussed other things such as the sympathy of Indonesian, and the relationship between Muslims, and Christians who donate to Palestine, in order to maintain tolerant relations between countries, and between religions. To eliminate the violation Zuhair supposed only answered *“yes, the money, yes from how like which uh channeled or any channel is good clearly my brother silence.”* And *“So it’s the only way whatever we are looking for that, even your government is uh decided to send to UNRWA, Red Cross, it will be sent to the Palestinian ministry of finance, and we used to send official documents that the money had been deposited, this is have been spent for this section, for that section, it’s very clear.”*

Datum 9

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way, I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a **trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game**

against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

Based on the conversation above, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of quantity**, because besides his answers are not relevant with the question, Zuhair added answers that Trump lose the election, and even boast about it without comparing the government administration between Trump and Biden with answer ***“trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.”*** These answer indicates that Zuhair protracting the answer, he intended to prioritize Palestine, because on the other hand, Indonesia is not in good relations with America, Zuhair also intended to protect Palestine by bringing the label of political leaders who defend Palestine.

Datum 10

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he

withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way,

I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a **trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine** and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of relevance**, because Zuhair's answers are not relevant with Diaz's question that ask about what Zuhair think about Biden's administration compared with Trump's administration. Zuhair's answers are more prominent towards roasting Trump who has failed the election by answered ***"Trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine."*** These answer indicates that Zuhair protracting the answer, he intended to prioritize Palestine, because on the other hand, Indonesia is not in

good relations with America, Zuhair also intended to protect Palestine by bringing the label of political leaders who defend Palestine.

Datum 11

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way,

I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

Based on the conversation above, Diaz **violates** the **maxim of manner** by protracting the answer, because his question are convoluted by said *“in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know.”* These sentences are unnecessary related to his question to Zuhair. Diaz

supposed to only ask *“Trump has been cut the funding to UNRWA, hospitals in Jerusalem, and closed PLO office in Washington.”* And continue to ask the question *“What do you think about Biden administration?”*

Datum 12

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way,

I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

Also, according to the conversation above, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by protracting the answer, because his answers are too much, and irrelevant with Diaz's question. Regarding to maxim of manner theory that in order to fulfill the maxim of manner, the answer must be brief, clear, and

unambiguous. Meanwhile whole of his answers are unnecessary answer that shouldn't answer Diaz's question.

Datum 13

Diaz : again, next, who will win?

Zuhair : so this is, of course, election after 15 years, you know, facing a big problem, a big issue every country all over the world is talking about.

You have to be united Hamas at that time anyhow they had their agenda getting support from other parts from here from there thinking that they will remain in the supreme the things happy change so then they decided to be in.

You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing just to be in power looking for your own interest and your capacity and how to improve yourself not looking for the national and trust and other people, but anyhow this is not the question who will win definitely the public he will choose yes, and this is democracy.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of quantity** by protracting the answer, because he gave unneeded answers that discuss about Hamas, and Fatah with answering: ***“You have to be united Hamas at that time anyhow they had their agenda getting support from other parts from here from there thinking that they will remain in the supreme the things happy change so then they decided to be in.”*** and ***“You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing just to be in power looking for your own interest and your capacity and how to improve yourself not looking for the national.”*** Related to Zuhair's answers, these answers are unnecessary, because the goal of the Zuhair's answer is

democracy. Based on Zuhair's answers about Hamas and Al-Fatah, he intended to give more explanations about the problems last 15 years about Palestine why they didn't have presidential election.

Datum 14

Diaz : again, next, who will win?

Zuhair : so this is, of course, election after 15 years, you know, facing a big problem, a big issue every country all over the world is talking about.

You have to be united Hamas at that time anyhow they had their agenda getting support from other parts from here from there thinking that they will remain in the supreme the things happy change so then they decided to be in.

You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing just to be in power looking for your own interest and your capacity and how to improve yourself not looking for the national and trust and other people, but anyhow this is not the question who will win definitely the public he will choose yes, and this is democracy.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of relevance** by protracting the answer, because there are Zuhair's answer that irrelevant with Diaz's question about who will win in the election. Related to the Zuhair's goal in his answer that said it will still democracy, the answers ***"You have to be united Hamas at that time."***, and ***"You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing."*** Are irrelevant.

Datum 15

Diaz : again, next, who will win?

Zuhair : so this is, of course, election after 15 years, you know, facing a big problem, a big issue every country all over the world is talking about.

You have to be united Hamas at that time anyhow they had their agenda getting support from other parts from here from there thinking that they will remain in the supreme the things happy change so then they decided to be in.

You can say to make unity with al-Fatah movement yes other fractions, reconciliation, of course, it's too late 15 years losing for nothing just to be in power looking for your own interest and your capacity and how to improve yourself not looking for the national and trust and other people, but anyhow this is not the question who will win definitely the public he will choose yes, and this is democracy.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by protracting the answer, because his answer was unbrief. He added unnecessary answers that discuss Hamas, and Al-Fatah because these answers convoluted the real answer than question asked. According to Zuhair's answers, Zuhair supposed to answer:

"I don't know, because the public will choose it because we use democracy."

4.1.2.2 Pleasing the Interlocutor

Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi mention that pleasing the interlocutor's means entails making a dishonest contribution in order to please the speaker. In other words, it is an act that demonstrates the speaker's submission to the listener's power. Simply, pleasing the interlocutor occurs when speaker didn't provide the truth of their intent to the listener, on other side pleasing the interlocutor occurs

when the speaker tends to give more interest to the interlocutor by his answer and the answer mostly ambiguous and irrelevant. We can look at the data below:

Datum 1

Diaz : (Arabic greetings)...don't ask me anything more than that.

Zuhair : fewer, so far I'm okay, oh okay, and I understand.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor because he gave an ambiguous answer to Diaz. Zuhair's answer *"fewer, so far I'm okay, oh okay"* it's indicates that Zuhair ambiguous and did not give clear answer. Zuhair supposed to only give *"I understand"* answer, it will be clear. Giving ambiguous answer will makes the interlocutor confused pleasing the interlocutor occurs when the speaker tends to give more interest to the interlocutor by his answer and the answer mostly ambiguous. In this case the words *"Okay"* emphasized too much, so that it will cause confusion and a feeling of interest to answer more for the interlocutor.

Datum 2

Diaz : that you've been here since November 2017?

Zuhair : we started now in the fourth year, **and uh, you can say three Months.**

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor because he gave an ambiguous answer to Diaz. Zuhair's answer *"we started now in the fourth year, and uh, you can say three months."* The sentence *"and uh"*, and *"you can say three months"* are ambiguous related to his first

answer *“we started now in the fourth year”* so that it will cause confusion and a feeling of interest to answer more for the interlocutor. To eliminates the violation of maxim, Zuhair’s answer supposed to be clear, Zuhair can answer with *“We started in the four year, and three months from now in Indonesia”*

Datum 3

Diaz : sorry, have you been posted here in Jakarta previously, or was it?

Zuhair : **I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10**, there was a ministerial committee for UNEP and a ministerial environment committee in Bali, and I was the representative of the state of Palestine uh, when I was in Adisa baba for the headquarter which is based in Nairobi okay for UNEP and UN habitat, so I have been invited and I visited the Bali first time in 2010.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor because Zuhair gave an ambiguous answer to Diaz. Zuhair’s answer *“I visited once you visited in 2000, I think 10, there was a ministerial committee”* there are few words are make the answer ambiguous, the word *“once you”*, and *“visited in 2000, I think 10”* are make the answer ambiguous.

Providing an ambiguous answer will confuse the other person when the speaker tends to make the interlocutor more interested by his response and the response is largely ambiguous, the speaker is pleasing the interlocutor. In this case to makes his answer clear, Zuhair supposed to answer Diaz with *“I visited Indonesia in 2010”*, or *“I think in 10 years ago, I have visited Indonesia”*.

Datum 4

Diaz : **how do you feel about Indonesia?** Do you feel at home?

Zuhair : no doubt about that, no doubt it's really we feel that we are feeling together the same feeling, whenever any Indonesian talking

about Palestine you will come to know that how the people are really interested and loving Palestinian cause okay and uh Indonesia and Palestine.

In this conversation, Diaz **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor because he gave an ambiguous question to Zuhair. Related to the pleasing the interlocutor theory that stated giving ambiguous answer will makes the interlocutor confused pleasing the interlocutor occurs when the speaker tends to give more interest to the interlocutor by his answer and the answer mostly ambiguous. In this case the sentences *“How do you feel about Indonesia?”* is not clear, first he ask a question about Indonesia, and then he changes the question to Zuhair’s feelings when in Indonesia. Related to Zuhair’s answer Diaz supposed to just ask a question about Zuhair’s feelings when he stay in Indonesia by said *“Are you feel comfy while stay in Indonesia?”*

Datum 5

Diaz : And uh, what do you feel about our relations now and in the future?

Zuhair : it's always you know will developed politically economically all levels whatever we are talking that Indonesia is behind Palestine always looking what we can do for Palestine.

In the future this is always the question we are hearing from all officials whatever our requirements whatever we can do to support you to help you to give you more,

I mean and good atmosphere, I mean to feel about unless I mean you will reach for your independence and your statehood so Indonesia really excellency and everybody is listening to me even my colleagues they knows my attitude my opinion yesterday.

I was talking with Iranian ambassador about the relation of Palestine between Indonesia and Palestine and that everybody

knows all diplomatic, by the way whenever we discuss whenever i visit everybody's saying to me you are lucky because your cause and your file your issue is always at the top and you know some ambassadors friends to me uh friendly talking that we used to stay here four or five years six years maybe you will not be able to see his excellency the foreign minister in one time but you since you arrived three times you met with the foreign minister it seems that Palestine is really strongly uh placed in this lovely country.

In this conversation Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor, because Zuhair gave many answers to please Diaz's question that shows the power of Zuhair to make Diaz as interlocutor shows interest to ask more the question. To eliminate the violation Zuhair supposed to only answer the relation now with *"I feel happy because the relationship between Indonesia and Palestine is currently very good, and very positive."* Also, for the future answer, Zuhair can answers *"I'am also happy because in the future, according to my foreign policy observations, Indonesia and Palestine will still be fine."*

Datum 6

Diaz : what is actually the uh best way or the proper way to donate money to Palestine just to make sure that the donation that the Indonesian people are sending to Palestine gets delivered to uh the right people who really need the donation? Is there any avenue or how to donate the money to make what to donate?

Zuhair : yes, the money, yes from how like which uh channeled or any channel is good clearly my brother silence. I used to talk to the euro official.

There is one official title I hope that everybody in this country is dealing with in the uh right direction, a right connection. I know that the sympathy from Indonesia that whenever talking about Palestine, whatever he's having, he will put it, and he will keep it. This is for Palestine.

Yes, we appreciate it. The majority are either Muslims or Christians. By the way, yearly, they used to give donations, I mean whatever, and they have to come to the embassy and to give it and to take an official receipt, and it will be uh informed by our authority in Ramallah or in Jordan wherever.

So it's the only way whatever we are looking for that, even your government is uh decided to send to UNRWA, Red Cross, it will be sent to the Palestinian ministry of finance, and we used to send official documents that the money had been deposited, this is have been spent for this section, for that section, it's very clear.

Based on the conversation above, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** because he gave too much answers. Get back to the theory of maxim of manner that stated to fulfil the maxim of manner, the answer must be brief, clear, and not ambiguous. In this case Zuhair's answers are very much related to the Diaz's question. Zuhair supposed only answer the way to donate Palestine by answering: ***"The way to donate Palestine is through UNRWA, and Red Cross."***, and whether the donation directly received by Palestine by answering: ***"Yes, the donations are deposited, and directly channelled to those in need."*** Zuhair gave many answers to please Diaz's question that shows the power of Zuhair to make Diaz as interlocutor shows interest to ask more the question.

Datum 7

Diaz : but you are happy that there is finally a reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas?

Zuhair : hundred percent, everybody is happy, okay.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates** the **maxim of manner** by pleasing the interlocutor, because Zuhair gave ambiguous answer to Diaz. when he said:

“Hundred percent”, and “Everybody is okay, okay”, there is to many clarification about his happy feelings about the united of Hamas, and Al-Fatah. The emphasis on the word “okay” makes the answer ambiguous and may confuse Diaz because of too many clarifications.

4.1.2.3 Avoiding Discussion

Speakers avoid discussion when confronted with an unpleasant situation or topic. Avoiding discussion happens when the topic of question or conversation that the speaker got from the listener is unpleasant or uncomfortable to the speaker, the speaker needs to violate the maxims with irrelevant responses/answers. But in this study, the writer didn't find any avoiding discussion reason from the two characters in the conversation based on the podcast.

4.1.2.4 Misleading Counterparts

Misleading counterparts mean that the speaker provides false or wrong information to the listener's question and leads the listener to believe it or accept it as fact. It can be shown below:

Datum 1

Diaz : in this community at all house, uh now living in Palestine, you know right now there's a change in the administration in the US, how is it under the trump administration and how is it going to be under dividend administration as we all know under the trump administration he cut funding to you and UNRWA, and he

withdrew funding to hospitals in Jerusalem, and he closed the PLO office in Washington dc among others how do you think would it be different under the Biden administration.

Zuhair : my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done, and now trump know more and see how he's suffering because of his policy and by the way,

I told my brothers I mean and the friends from diplomatic quote here a **trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine** and Biden he must also understand the message from the trump what he already I mean he have been okay.

Biden he give his you know uh outstanding or whatever what we are going to say that outlook for the future about his strategy his policy, but you know America we are fighting not only Israel we are fighting America.

In this conversation, Zuhair **violates the maxim of quality** by misleading the counterparts, because he gave irrelevant answer to Diaz's question. Zuhair's answers did not fulfil Diaz's question, Zuhair's answers are very far from the question and not relevant too. Zuhair answered Diaz with: ***"my brother, excellency, if you remember our last visit and last discussion in my residence about American policy and I see that trump is going to hell and already done."*** Diaz's question is about Zuhair thinks about Biden's administration compared with Trump's administration. In this case Zuhair answered Diaz with an answer that roasted Trump ***"Trump he has been paid him I mean position to lose the election and to be in this situation because of Palestine everybody any politician***

any leader trying to make a game against Palestine he will be the loser, many leaders I don't want to mention whom they have lost their life and their ability because of Palestine.”

4.2 Discussion

Based on the data displayed above, four kinds of cooperative principles occur in the conversation between Diaz and Zuhair al-shun on the podcast created by Diaz Hendropriyono in 2021, entitled “*Anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed.*”

After analyzing the data above, the writer focused on analyzing the types of cooperative principles and the types of maxim violation reasons of the conversation between the main characters in the Masbos’s podcast, Diaz and Zuhair. In analyzing the types of cooperative principles, the writer use Grice’s theory, Levinson (1983). In Grice’s theory about cooperative principles, cooperative principles categorize four maxims, their maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner. Based on the findings above, the writer founds all of the maxims were obeyed and violated by the main characters. The writer founds 17 pieces of conversation, and 7 conversations fulfilled the cooperative principles, there is Diaz had none obeyed the cooperative principle and 1 time violated maxim of manner, and Zuhair had 47 times obeyed the maxims and 22 times violated them.

Based on the analysis above, the writer also analyzes the types of maxim violation reasons, and the writer used the idea of Khosravizadeh (2011), which

categorizes the types into four types, there are: protracting the answer, pleasing the interlocutor, avoiding discussion, and misleading the counterparts. After analyzing the findings, the writer found that Zuhair had 15 times violated the maxim by protracting the answer, 6 times by pleasing the interlocutor, and 1 time by misleading the counterparts. Also, the writer finds that Zuhair is the most frequent character that violates the maxims because Zuhair is the interviewee in the podcast and the Diaz is the host or the speaker in the podcast, so Diaz asks the question and almost not giving the directive speech. As the interviewee, Zuhair answered as possible to answer. Zuhair mostly violates by protracting the answer to provide defense for his country by providing more insight beyond the answer that should be given which have a purpose to establish that Palestine is very harmonious with Indonesia.

The first research question has been answered by the data analysis above. In the data above, the writer mentions the types of cooperative principles from each data. The writer uses the theory of Grice's cooperative principles, Levinson (1983), to analyze each piece of data from the conversation in the podcast. Based on the findings above, from 17 pieces of conversations the writer found 7 data of conversations that fulfilled the cooperative principle, and 47 data of maxim fulfillments, also the writer found that Diaz Hendropriyono did not obey any maxims.

The second research question also has been answered by the data analyzed above, based on the data analyzed above the writer found 23 data of maxim

violations, and the writer provided the context of each conversation in each data. The writer gives the reasons why the conversation between the two main characters violates the cooperative principle. Also, based on the findings above, the writer found that the violation of the maxim is just dominant in Zuhair. Zuhair mostly violated the maxim by **protracting the answer** because according to the third-person perspective, he violated the maxim by protracting the answer because he wanted to protect the inter-state relationship between Palestine and Indonesia, and he wanted Palestine to be seen as not trivial in the eyes of other countries.

These study findings contradict the previous study by Fahmi, R. (2016); in his thesis, he discussed cooperative principles with EZC students as the main subject and a questionnaire as an approach to his study. In his findings, he mentions the quantity of the obeyed maxim and the violated maxim and doesn't provide the reason for maxim violations. Meanwhile, in this study, the writer uses two main characters from a podcast. In the findings, the writer provides the reason for maxim violations and classifies it into four types of maxim violations reason.

Nila, K. W. (2015), in her thesis, used 63 students as the subject study, and she used the daily conversations as the object study. In her findings, she just mentioned the conversation that obeyed the cooperative principles, and she also mentioned the reason why the conversation fulfills the maxim. Still, she didn't mention any maxim violation and the reason in her findings. In this study, the findings contradict the previous study. In this present study's

findings, the writer provides the types of maxims violation reasons.

Meanwhile, the previous study didn't.

This present study is also supported by the previous study written by Cynthianita, S.P. (2017), in her thesis, she used *The Boy* movie as the object of study, and she analyzes cooperative principles. This present study is supported by the previous study because the previous study analyzes the types of maxim violations and also provides the reason why the main characters violate the maxim, and in the previous study, the *protracting the answer* of maxim violations also used to protect one of the character in the movie, also in the present study, the *protracting the answer* of maxim violations were used to protect the country of one of the main characters, in conclusion the *protracting the answer* used to protect one of the character's important things.

Indeed, cooperative principles must be applied in communication so that communication will run smoothly, clearly, and without confusion. However, in reality, not all the principles in the principle of cooperation can be obeyed by the speaker, so the occurrence of maxim violation. However, it cannot also be stated that the violation of the maxim nor is it something negative because a speaker will have a purpose for certain reasons why he violates the maxims, for example, for protracting the answer. Speakers provide more information to avoid misunderstandings and provide more detailed information to the interlocutor.

This study aims to determine the types of cooperative principles and the types of maxim violations in the conversation between Diaz Hendropriyono as the host and Zuhair Al-Shun as the interviewee in a podcast. These findings contradict the previous study because the previous study analyzed cooperative principles with a quantitative approach and just mentioned the quantity of the maxim fulfillments, and maxim violations without providing a detailed reason. Therefore, the current study findings get a great chance to find a conversation that fulfills or violates the cooperative principles. The findings also get a big opportunity to find the types of maxim violations and the reasons for the violation. This study develops Grice's cooperative principles to find out the new findings from a new data source, especially from a podcast by Masbos on a YouTube channel that no previous researcher has researched.

Thus, this study has a contribution within the scope of pragmatics, especially Grice's cooperative principles theory. This study finds the types of cooperative principles and the types of maxim violation reasons in the podcast conversation. The writer also developed the reason why the speaker has violated a maxim. The study findings improve the conversation quality; in a sense, the conversation can be deeply explored, and the conversations can be understood in detail and thoroughly so that the important messages of the speaker and interlocutor can be understood in context. Thus, new information and new insight can emerge.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer summarizes the results of the study of cooperative principles on Masbos' podcast with the title *"anyone who plays with Palestine will be destroyed."* The writer found 70 pieces of data about cooperative principles and those that obeyed or violated them.

1. Based on the data presented in the table above, the most common data found is on Zuhair al-shun. For obeying the cooperative principles, the data found on Zuhair is 47 times, and none for Diaz. For violating the cooperative principles, the data found on Zuhair is 22 times and on Diaz is 1 time. On 22 times violating the maxim, Zuhair did 15 times protracting the answer, 6 times pleasing the interlocutor, and 1 time misleading the counterparts, and Diaz 1 time violating the maxim by pleasing the interlocutor.
2. The writer founds 17 pieces of conversation, and 7 conversations fulfilled the cooperative principle that obeyed the 4 maxims.
3. The reason why the data is frequently found on Zuhair is because of his position as a guest speaker in the podcast, and the reason why only 1 data is found on Diaz is that his position on the podcast is the host who only asks questions and very rarely says sentences outside of a question in dialogue with Zuhair.

4. Zuhair mostly violates the maxim by protracting the answer to provide defense for his country to establish that Palestine is very harmonious with Indonesia. And there's no *Avoiding Discussion* found in the conversation because both of the characters feel comfortable and safe in the conversation, and the speaker raises no offensive sensitive questions.

5.2 Suggestion

In this chapter, the writer will give suggestions to further researchers in the same theory or other researchers, especially in the scope of linguistics. Based on the conclusions above, to researchers, especially in the field of linguistics, cooperative principles are extensive theories that can be developed; the writer suggests using the theory of cooperative principles as an approach to be used in other studies within the scope of linguistics.

For linguistic researchers who use the same theory, cooperative principles are suitable for analyzing dialogues. These conversations can be found in daily life or using media such as movies, podcasts, talk shows, etc. The writer suggests using cooperative principles with pragmatic theory, such as Politeness strategies or conversation analysis theory.

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UIN SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA