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**The role of pragmatic maxims to make succeeded
conversation**

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The role of pragmatics maxims to make succeeded conversation

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1-Abstract

In a typical conversation, both the speaker and the listener are expected to have a successful communication. According to Grice's interpretation of conversational maxims, the hearer's comprehension of the speaker's meaning and the speaker's violation of the cooperative principles of conversation must be taken into account when determining the speaker's meaning. However, this study examined a number of contexts in which the conversational maxims were violated and discovered that the implicature changed as the context changed. In these instances, the manipulation of the conversational maxims played a covert role in influencing the choices made in order to produce distinct shades of meaning in terms of production and comprehension. Either classical (like those of Austin 1962, Searle 1969, Bach, and Harnish 1979) or modern (like those of Adegbija 1982 and Mey 2000) pragmatic theories can be found. Hubert Paul Grice's contributions to pragmatics literature continue to be revolutionary. This clarifies the reason behind the term "neo-Gricean" for the majority of modern pragmatic theories, which refer to Grice's Cooperative Principle of Conversation. In this paper, we use a critique based on the Pragmatic Theory to investigate, locate, and situate Grice's pragmatic theories.

Keywords \ Maxim, Conversational Maxims, Violation, Cooperative Principles, Flouting of Conversational Maxims.

1- Introduction

This study shows the Pragmatic theories, which date back to the classical era, are essentially theoretical frameworks that explain how messages influence the use of linguistic and extra-linguistic components of communication in response to subtle contextual cues. Thus, speech act theories and communication theories are deeply entwined with pragmatic theories. Without the active participation of at least two agents, communication is impossible. "Offers a means of discussing utterances not only in terms of their surface grammatical properties but also in terms of the context in which they are made, the participants' intentions, attitudes, and expectations, and the relationships existing between participants," according to speech act theory. Grice distinguishes between saying and meaning in his theory. He contends that speakers have the power to convey implicit meanings, and that listeners can deduce these meanings from their interactions. He asserts that listeners typically assume that a speaker's statement is pertinent and contains sufficient information, and he thinks that people interact in predictable ways. We interpret it to mean that it clearly violates this assumption. Consequently, failing to comply does not imply a lack of cooperation. Grice takes into account the rational structure of a conversation, or the coherence or unity of discussions at a rational level. He is interested in the reasons behind our statements and the manner in which we link our sentences in a meaningful way during a conversation. People interact, and when different speakers attempt to advance different causes, it is evident that their conversation enjoys a partial unity. However, it appears that Grice has an ideal king in mind.

2-The maxims of pragmatic

In first study, the writer analyzes the Grice's theory by expressing the "CP" cooperative principles and the maxims and talked about the factors that breaks the conversational communication under title " Interpretations of the Gricean Conversational Maxims Violations"

2.1.Maxim of quantity

According to Grice, the first sub-maxim of quantity is inherently important when debating because all conversations aim to provide precise information that must be sufficient for the conversation's objectives.

Grice (1975) argues that excessive information can be confusing and mislead listeners, potentially raising side issues and misleading them into thinking there is a specific point in the excess of information, despite its potential time-wasting nature.

2.2.Maxim of Relation

Grice's Relation Maxim suggests that the sharing of information that advances the topic of discussion is a sub-maxim for relevance, explaining the regularity of conversational behavior and the importance of relevance in communication. (Grice ,1975).

This dictum, according to Grice, explains a particular type of regularity in conversational behavior regarding the significance of the information offered at each stage of a conversation.

2.3.Maxim of Manner

Being conspicuous means avoiding ambiguity, being concise (avoid superfluous wordiness), being well-organized, and obscurity of expression. According to Grice, manner maxims are entirely distinct from other maxims because they concentrate on "how what is said to be said" as opposed to other maxims' concern for "what is said."

The Maxim of Manner states that one must be able to communicate clearly and understandably when participating in a discussion. This includes, but is not limited to, smaller maxims like avoiding ambiguity, obscurity of expression, being brief (avoid needless prolixity), and orderliness.

The manners maxim has to do with how things are said during a conversation. This maxim, according to Grice, explains a certain type of regularity in conversational behavior regarding the information that is offered at each stage of a conversation.

2.4. Maxim of Quality

HP Grice introduced the Maxim of Quality in 1975, a super maxim stating the reality of quality. It consists of two sub-maxims: not lying and not saying anything uncertain. Grice advocates for correctness and avoiding lying in conversations.

In order to meet the Maxim of Quality, information in talks had to be sincere and well-supported. This maxim, according to Grice, provides an explanation for a particular kind of consistency in conversational behavior regarding the veracity of information provided at each stage of a conversation.

3-Implicature

According to this study, The term "implicature" as defined by Grice (1975), refers to that feasible form of communication. It will address the speaker's intentions to suggest, offer, or mean something other than what they intended to say (Brown and Yule, 1983).

In implicatures, conclusions drawn from breaking maxims, can be used in political contexts, but violations of the four maxims' principles may occur due to the researcher's selection of political interviews during the Arab Spring.

Flouting of conversational maxims

According to Dale and Reiter (1995), there will be numerous instances where the maxims are violated or "flouted." Grice further argues that during a dialogue, speakers might not be able to

reach these peaks in various ways. These could be categorized as rejecting, disobeying, breaking, and encountering an incompatibility.

Flouting is a type of non-observance of maxims that doesn't lower communication quality, while other instances erode it. It occurs when a speaker fails to observe a maxim, intentionally causing the listener to understand the meaning, rather than tricking them.

4-Contexts of maxims violations

In this topic, the writer reported that violating of any maxim will break the conversational communication as in:

Purwanto (2008) found characters often disregard relevance maxims, breaking them for sarcasm, quantity, quality, and manner. Hanifa's study on cooperative principles found breaking initial regulation covers felicity terms.

Hariato (2003) examined Indonesian chatters' conversational maxims on the IRC Malang Channel, revealing that beginner chatters' maxims were often broken and restricted to special terms, such as abbreviations and short messages. Chatters also often gave misleading answers, repeated messages, and violated manners and quantity maxims.

4.1.Flouting of conversational maxims

Dale and Reiter (1995) suggest maxims may be 'flouted' in dialogue, with speakers potentially not achieving them in various ways, resulting in opting out, flouting, or facing incompatibility.

Flouting a maxim is a non-observance that doesn't diminish communication quality, as it occurs when a speaker fails to observe a maxim, causing listeners to understand it independently.

4.2.Contexts of maxims violations

Purwanto (2008) found main characters often disregard four maxims, with relevance being the most common. Reasons include hearer's justification, sarcasm, and manner. Hanifa's study reveals that breaking the preliminary regulation is covered by felicity terms. (Purwanto ,2008)

Hariato (2003) found that Indonesian chatters' conversational maxims on the IRC Malang Channel were broken and restricted to special terms. Rusdiana (2004) found misleading responses, repetition of messages, and violation of conversational norms. Rohman's (2005) study found that maxims were violated when speakers openly violated them in university newspaper columns.

Violations of maxims can occur when statements are not entirely accurate, leading to no accountability for their veracity. (Hariato ,2003)

Saifullah (2002) explains generalized implicature in headlines when information is clear, concise, and chronological, without background knowledge, and when journalists fail to provide comprehensive, informative coverage.

When evaluating to use as reading materials for senior high school students,

When Tambunan (1999) investigated the cooperative principle in Pop novels, he discovered that the authors willfully flouted the cooperative maxims. The rule of quality was mostly broken by providing creative content and reasoned actions to increase his reader's sustained attention span. (Tambunan,1999)

Tupan and Natalia's 2008 study on Desperate Housewives revealed that characters' primary motivation for violating maxims is to make it impossible for speakers to react. Khosravizadeh and Sadehvandi (2011) studied how "Dinner for Schmuck" characters violated quantity maxima, highlighting the need for easy communication for both speakers and listeners, yet still breaking rules. Politicians, according to Sikandar et al. (2012), constantly attempt to win over their constituents or audience, or to acquire social power by manipulating language and disobeying cooperative principles. His research also showed how politicians opted to color their words to convey a certain meaning that isn't always understandable to everyone. (Tupan and Natalia's ,2008)

With shifting to the second article which titled "**An Analysis of Grice's Cooperative Principles in Some Selected English TV Interviews**", the writer is trying to investigate the cooperative principles by choosing English TV. Interviews with referring to how the speakers violated the maxims and cooperative principles .

5-Conversation

Paul Grice emphasizes the importance of a cooperative principle in successful communication, based on four maxims: Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner. Speakers should provide enough information, maintain quality standards, and communicate succinctly, avoiding ambiguity, implicitly consenting to cooperation.

Implicature and Inference

In this topic, the writer identified the implicature and inference with referring to examples as in:

An implicature is a speaker meaning that is not limited to what is said explicitly. More precisely, implicatures refer to distinct, extra thoughts that possess their own pragmatic force (Haugh 128–130, Jaszczolt 96).

Inference refers to the mental processes by which listeners deduce meaning from speaker's words or encoded information, though some academics argue it's a conceptual fallacy..

Implicating refers to a speaker's statement with specific connotations, leading to a conclusion drawn by the listener. However, the principle and the inference cannot be reconciled. Inviting listeners to draw conclusions does not mean they accept the invitation.

1-A: Let's stop and get some money for groceries.

B: The bank was flooded yesterday, so it may not be open.

2- A: Let's stop and have a picnic by the river.

B: The bank was flooded yesterday, so it may not be open.

The study shows the ambiguous nature of the word "bank" makes it difficult to decode its meaning. It is possible that (B) meant "commercial bank" in (1), possibly referring to a riverbank, but neither hints establish its true meaning. If (B) used non-sequiturs, it could be considered unimportant or misinterpreted

Conversational Implicature

As the study cited in, Grice introduced implicature in pragmatics study, referring to inferred meaning communicated subtly or through clues. Conversational implicatures are implicit in language use during conversations, based on linguistic norms. Laurence argues implicature is part of the speaker's meaning, representing their intended message. Language meaning underdetermines the message (3).

comprehended (3).

Yule's concept of implicature suggests that the speaker's words may convey additional meanings, which may not always align with their intended meaning. Understanding this requires assuming the cooperative principle is in effect.

(3) Anne: We must remember your telephone bill.

(giving a hint that Louisa had spoken for too long)

Louisa: Farewell

In the aforementioned example, the speaker is subtly hinting that she wants to end the phone conversation, meaning more than just saying, "We must remember your telephone bill."

5.1. Suspending a Maxim

Suspended maxims occur when participants withhold culturally necessary information in conversations, causing non-observance of the maxim. This suspension doesn't affect the community where it occurs, as seen in a conversation between a speaker and a Navajo Tribal police officer.

12) "The last time you were with that FBI man, you asked about the person who was killed," she remarked, adhering to the Navajo taboo of not mentioning the deceased's name. "You know who killed that guy?" (Source: Thomas 76).

In this instance, the woman is not adhering to the maximum quantity because, despite knowing the man who was killed very well, she is only mentioning him in general terms.

5.2. Violating a Maxim

The writer is trying to express the factors that violate the maxims using many examples to show that:

Grice's maxim states that a speaker's ability to deceive a listener violates cooperative principles. People lie for various reasons, including concealing truth, maintaining dignity, jealousy, appeasement, and persuasion, often committing multiple violations. (Grice 45).

- Mary: You just stained my dress with red wine!

John: Nobody will notice.

In the given example, John disseminates false information, which is a violation of the maximal quantity. But John's statements stop Mary from learning the truth—that is, the implication of his statement—that Mary's dress is ruined and that everyone will see it. Or at the very least, they discourage Mary from learning the truth. (Grice 45).

5.3. Infringing a Maxim

The speaker, like a child or foreign language learner, violates maxims due to imperfect knowledge or performance, often hampered by anxiety, darkness, or excitement. (Thomas 74).

There are instances when a speaker violates the maxims due to a lack of language proficiency, inability to speak clearly, or ignorance of the culture.

- Waitress: Would you like to have tea or coffee?

Customer : yes

The customer in the aforementioned example does not adhere to the relevance maxim. However, it is likely that the customer does not intentionally adhere to the maxim because they are not fluent in English or do not know enough about it.

5.4. Opting out of a Maxim

Opting out examples in public life indicates a speaker's unwillingness to comply with maxims, possibly for legal or ethical reasons. This can be done to avoid appearing uncooperative or creating a false impression..

- Grace: How bad is his wound?

Doctor: I'm sorry. I can't tell you anything.

In the aforementioned instance, the physician fails to adhere to the principle of quantity by furnishing insufficient details. The doctor chose not to follow the maxim because of hospital policies, to protect confidential information, or for other reasons.

Analyses of Political Interviews

Here, the study showed and analyzed the political interview depending on cooperative principles and how they violated the maxims.

Interview One

The research's data consists of the transcript from Barrack Obama's interview. The interviewer, Robin Robert, is an ABC News "Good Morning America" news presenter. He spoke with Barrack Obama about the topic of same-sex marriage. On May 9, 2012, the interview took place in the White House Cabinet Room.

- Robin Roberts: It certainly is. Same-sex marriage is one of the most contentious topics due to remarks made by members of your administration. Indeed, your press secretary stated yesterday that he would let you talk about your individual opinions on that. Are you still against same-sex marriage, Mr. President?

President Obama: : Well-- you know, I have to tell you, as I've said, i have been going through an evolution on this issue. I've always been adamant that-- gay and lesbian--Americans should be treated fairly and equally. And that's why in addition to everything we've done in this administration, rolling back Don't Ask, Don't Tell-- so that-- you know, outstanding Americans can serve our country. Whether it's no longer defending the Defense against Marriage Act, which-- tried to federalize-- what is historically been state law.

At a certain point, I've just concluded that-- for me personally, it is important for me to go ahead and affirm that-- I think same-sex couples should be able to get married. Now-- I have to tell you that part of my hesitation on this has also been I didn't want to nationalize the issue. There's a tendency when I weigh in to think suddenly it becomes political and it becomes polarized.

Obama violated the maxim of quantity and the maxim of manner, according to the researchers' analysis of the dialogue above, because his response is overly detailed and comprehensive. According to his explanation during the interview, he did in fact support the legalization of same-sex unions, but he chose to withhold his precise views because the matter is still debatable.

Interview Two

Margaret Brennan: Would you shut down the government again?

President Donald Trump: Well, we're going to have to see what happens on February 15th.

In this exchange, Brennan wants Trump to respond to questions with a simple "yes" or "no," but Trump finds it difficult to cooperate and answer questions. As a result, his response obviously violates the relevance maxim.

Analyses of Art Interviews

Stephen Fry: And these rumors that . . . you said you don't care about the money, and it's pretty clear to people because you plough it back into the show and you will actually change the show as it's going around, so the last one, Monster Ball, as it went round the world, it was changing .

Lady Gaga: It went from a theatre tour to an arena tour. The only big things I've purchased

are my dad's heart valve and a Rolls Royce for my parents, for their anniversary. And that was only because my dad had a Lady Gaga license plate on our old car and it was making me crazy because he was getting followed everywhere, so I bought him a new car. Other than that, I put everything in the show and I actually went bankrupt after the first extension of the Monster Ball. In reference to Grice's model in this instance. Lady Gaga disobeys the relational maxim by responding to the interviewer's question about her lack of concern for money with a digression into her fathers. She disobeys Grice's quality maxim by providing inaccurate information and saying things that are untrue.

Stephen Fry: It's about being reborn, is it?

Lady Gaga: In fact, sexuality is just one very small part of it and I think it's so interesting to The album focuses on the importance of the word "gay" in expressing liberation, but also emphasizes the concept of rebirth and finding one's true identity, highlighting the importance of embracing one's identity and being a champion of life.

In this instance, Lady Gaga transgresses the principle of manner because she is not succinct in her response to the interviewer and provides extraneous information. She also violates the principle of quantity because she provides more information than is necessary. The interviewer asked, "It's about being reborn, is it?" and she answered with a lengthy paragraph that contained unnecessary details.

The writer criticizes Grice's theory in the following study "A Critique of H. P. Grice's Pragmatic Theory"

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of the Gricean Maxims in human communication by examining the Pragma-crafting Theory. The following is a quick explanation of the concepts in the Pragma-crafting theory:

- P-crafting is an umbrella term that includes both Event and Text.

- Event: Discourse events consist of both interactive and passive participants, with non-interactive participants not performing linguistic, extra-linguistic, or psychological acts, and not related to the conversation.
- Text: Text encapsulates the three elements: P-crafting Features, Theme, and Setting. The concept of "P-crafting Features" comprises distinct theoretical ideas that are exhibited by the participants in three distinct contexts: linguistic acts, extra-linguistic acts, and psychological acts.
- Participants who contribute linguistically, extralinguistically, and psychologically to a communication event are known as interactive participants.
- Non-interactive participants: Despite being present during a communication event, non-interactive participants don't contribute verbally or nonverbally to the conversation.
- Setting: Based on pragmatic or linguistic data, this is the actual location where a communicative event occurs.
- Theme: P-crafting Features has developed the message in the text.
- P-crafting Features: Indexicals (INDXLs), Shared Macro-knowledge (SMK), Shared Contextual Knowledge (SCK), Shared Knowledge of Emergent Context (SKEC), Geoimplicatures (GIs), Linguistic Implicatures (LIs), Behavioural Implicatures (BIs), Contextual Presuppositions (CPs), Pragmdeviants (PDs), Object Referred (OR), and Operative Language (OL) are some of the features that allow participants in discourse to "p-craft." It is essential to comprehend the following ideas:
 - Drawing logical conclusions from available contextual data is the goal of inference (INFR).
 - Demonstratives, first- and second-person pronouns, tense, specific time and place adverbs like now and here, and a host of other grammatical elements closely related to the context of speech are examples of indexicals (INDXLs) (Levinson ,1983:54).

The study shifted into expressing Grice's theory briefly with examples: Similar to J. L. Austin, H. P. Grice is an expert in the field of Far-side pragmatics, which goes beyond simple pragmatics (what is said is sort of a boundary). The distinction Voltaire makes in an opening quotation between

what words mean, what a speaker literally says when using them, and what the speaker means or intends to communicate by using those words—which frequently goes far beyond what is said—was highlighted by Herbert Paul Grice (b. 1913cd. 1988).

stated 1: You say, "I have a class at one o'clock that I'm not prepared for," when I invite you to lunch.

Grice's pragmatic theory suggests that conversational implicatures separate what someone says from what they implicate through a sentence, with the literal content of an utterance influencing what is said and the non-literal component influencing implicature.. When A asks B how C is doing at work, B responds as follows:

The statement "He hasn't been to prison yet" implies that he hasn't been incarcerated at the time, using Grice's Cooperative Principles of conversation to determine conversational implicatures and appropriate contributions.

Here the writer criticizes the theory by giving many reasons the can be found in the next point: This essay investigates Grice's theory, specifically focusing on his theories regarding implicatures and the Cooperative Principles of discourse. We will develop critical stances on the ensuing Grice's Hypotheses. (henceforth GP1-10 for easy referencing).

GP1

Contextual information, in addition to linguistic knowledge, influences what is said.

GP2

The physical attributes of the sentence must match what is said.

GP3

Even though something is not stated, a speaker's meaning may be substantially connected to the conventional interpretation (conventionally rather than conversationally implicated).

GP4

The idea that what is said should be closely related to the sentence's conventional meaning is the most helpful one.

GP5

Anything that does not fit into a specific phrase's element or feature does not belong in the spoken word.

GP6

The mere fact that a condition is necessary for the proper application of a word or phrase in a particular sentence does not mean that the word or phrase has that particular meaning.

GP7

The goal of communication intentions is to elicit a reaction from the recipient. The study criticizes the perspectives of GP1-GP7

G1. The Pragma-crafting Theory, which incorporates extra-linguistic factors beyond the sentence, explains how contextual cues influence verbal and nonverbal communication in discourse, enhancing understanding of utterances in universal language use.

Grice's works lack socio-cultural factors' mechanisms, while conversational maxims analyze human communication dynamics. Violation of Conversational Maxims (CP) has communicative implications, including overt and covert meanings.

Nature of Individuals

Inherently talkative individuals have different speech limits, which can impact the creation of implicatures. Grice's Conversational Maxims doesn't elaborate on the inferential process of a communicative act, and H's personality can influence how he understands S's statements. Idiolect, a characteristic of individual speakers' speech patterns, can also impact theories of implicature.

Psychological States of Individuals

People experience various emotions, including happiness, sadness, and extreme sadness. The Pragma-crafting Theory refers to emotionally motivated actions during discourse as "psychological acts," but unintentional actions and unexpected implicatures can occur due to emotional states.

Disparity in World Knowledge

Sociolinguistic variables, such as age, education, status, and location, influence social integration and language. Older individuals use proverbs and aphorisms, affecting conversational implicatures and influencing older people's speech compared to younger individuals.

Topic of Discourse

A person asked to bless the meal during a feast is not expected to spend hours in prayer. The participants' background knowledge of the world aids in their understanding that a deliverance prayer may take hours and require a lot of words, but the goal or context of the prayer request does not. Contextual Implicatures (CI) are thus established by the Pragmacrafting Theory as a complement to the Gricean theory of implicature.

Gender

Gender is seen as a component of sociolinguistic variables by the Pragma-crafting Theory. This paper delves into the gender aspects of language use concerning both verbal and nonverbal elements, drawing on Grice's Maxim of Manner. Both men and women have different preferences when it comes to modes of expression.

Time Constraint

Even if the subject matter doesn't require a lot of speech, speakers who are aware that they have enough time to cover a topic often go against the Maxim of Quantity.

Place of Discourse

The Pragma-crafting Theory, a theoretical framework, explains that physical context influences the choice, application, and interpretation of communication elements, challenging the common misconception that comfortable environments increase conversation.

Locutionary Intent of Speakers

Grice's Maxim of Quantity suggests discourse information should be sufficient, but it's important to consider speakers' intentions and the significance of superfluous language units in a discourse. Skilled communicators aim to effectively reach their objectives.. For instance, the word that is underlined below is a conversational example of an informative repetition because it implies Bola's habit of constantly hanging out:

Mother: Bola, you this Bola, where are you going again?

Medium of Communication

There are various communication media, and these media have an impact on communication. The channels used in communication and forms of speech, such as the phone, telegram, face-to-face, and email, are known as instrumentalities. The medium of communication affects both the quantity and quality of speech. (Hymes ,1962)

Shared Background Knowledge

The Pragma-crafting Theory relies on the speaker-hearer shared knowledge typology (such as SCK, SMK, and SKEC) to explain meaning dimensions that are not explained by earlier pragmatic theories, such as Grice's.

Ethnicity

The term "ethnic" originates from the Greek word "ethnos," meaning "nation." People may identify with multiple ethnic groups, including those they choose, inherent to them, and assigned to them. Language changes with ethnicity, but Gricean theories of implicature do not fully examine this concept.

Status

Status significantly influences language use, with wealthy speech patterns contrasting impoverished ones. Education enables proficient orators to use expressive functions, while illiteracy hinders these abilities. The Pragma-crafting Theory suggests that determining a speaker's intention in a language is impossible, highlighting the cross-cultural weakness of illocutionary force and intentional language break.

G3 The text discusses the concept of "p-crafting" in English sentences, which decodes meaning through language conventions and context. It also discusses the role of speakers in accepting accountability for their ideas, illocutionary verbs, and intrinsic motivators in speech situations. Acheoah (2011) introduces "Geoimplicature," a sociological concept that suggests illocutionary forces may be based in a specific region, independent of linguistic agencies. Geoimplicature, rooted in semiotic particulars, is critiqued in the Pragma-crafting Theory. (Acheoah ,2011)

“Dealer” (“only” someone who sells motor vehicles);

V-boot (a specific brand of car, despite the fact that a large number of other car brands in Nigeria have v-shaped boots); Macleans (a name for all brands of toothpastes); Speakers often disregard conversational maxims due to psychological state, discussion topic, time constraints, location, and status, justifying breaking them for communicative goals. Grice (1989) defines illocutionary speech acts as conventional acts governed by constitutive rules. Grice's theory suggests speaker-meaning is broad, influenced by messages, linguistic means, and conventions, and that implied meanings are practical and related to indirect speech acts.

G5 and G6 challenge pragmatics' essence, arguing it opposes the formalist approach to language study, which disregards speakers' dominance over linguistic conventions. They also question Grice's classification of implicatures, arguing paralinguistic inputs and specific P-crafting features influence communication selection. The Pragma-crafting Theory emphasizes non literalness in pragmatics by recognizing different forms and messages, highlighting context and message-driven pragmatic decisions in navigating language properties. The text argues that even when linguistic constants are broken due to contextual subtleties, the normative meanings of words and sentences

in OL are not entirely disconnected from their speaker-meanings, emphasizing the importance of examining human language's dynamic functions.

G7 Academics argue that perlocutionary acts don't fit the pragmatics model due to unexpected responses. They believe only intentionally performed acts are reasoned for a speech act, with overt communicative intentions generally accepted. (Grice ,1989)

6-Discussion and comparison

In the first article, the writer talks about maxims of pragmatics with its types and definitions. then he defines the "Implicature" with focusing on its role of making succeed conversation. then the writer expresses the flouting of maxims, and if this flouting breaks the communication or not? The answer is no, because both speaker and hearer have the background of the same subject. Also in the second article, the writer talks about the "Implicature" which considered an extra information to make the hearer gets the idea. Also the article covers the kinds of the maxims of pragmatics. In addition to that, violating of the maxims is also does not break the conversation. Whereas the third article, criticizes Grice's theory concerning the implicature, since the nature and psychology of individuals impact the creation of implicature.

7- Conclusions

Cooperation principles are often violated in various situations, such as literature, religion, humor, and jokes, by disregarding relevance, quantity, authenticity, and manner of information. Breaking these maxims occurs when speakers overstate ideas, convey strong opinions, overstate reality, convince others, or provide excessive details. Breaking the rules of relationship, etiquette, and quality maxims can occur when a speaker fails to connect their contribution to previous utterances, changes the topic, or uses less informative points of view due to selfish interests. The application of maxims in political contexts altered their implications, as politicians used color choices to convey meanings that were not universally recognizable to all readers. This study utilized Grice's Cooperative Principles to analyze two English TV interviews, political and artistic, revealing that interviewees occasionally adhered to Grice's four maxims of quantity, quality, relation, and

manner. Researchers found that Obama's political interviews more embraced Grice's CPs than Trump's, with higher quantity and quality responses, but differing in manner and relationship. Researchers found Brad Pitt's artistic interviews aligned more with quality and quantity maxims than Lady Gaga's, while Lady Gaga's answers exceeded manners and relations. Grice's CPs were more common in artistic interviews than political ones, due to potential hidden agendas.

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