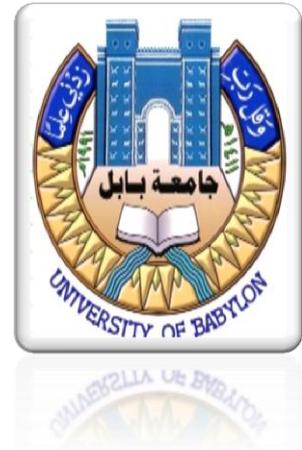Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of Babylon

College of Education for Human Sciences

Department of English

Non-observance of Grice's Maxims in Noam Chomsky's Interviews: A Pragma-discoursal Study

A Thesis

Submitted to Council of College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Babylon in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics

BY

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September , 2023 A.D   Rabie Al-awwal,1445 A.H

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

"وقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزَغُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ عَدُوًّا مُبِيناً"

صدق الله العلي العظيم

(الاسراء:53)

In the Name of Allah the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

"And say to My slaves (i.e. the true believers of Islâmic Monotheism) that they should (only) say those words that are the best. (Because) Shaitân (Satan) verily, sows a state of conflict and disagreements among them. Surely, Shaitân (Satan) is to man a plain enemy."

Almighty Allah has spoken the truth

(Al-Isra:53)

(Taki-ud-Din Al-Hilali , and Muhsin ,1404: 375)

The Supervisor's Declaration

I certify this thesis that is entitled (**Non-observance of Grice's Maxims in Noam Chomsky's Interviews: A Pragma-discoursal Study**) has been prepared by **Saja Sattar Ali** under my supervision at the College of Education for Human Sciences /University of Babylon, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics.

Signature**:**

Supervisor: Prof .Dr. Qasim Abbas Dhayef Altufayl (Ph.D.)

Date: 20 / 8 / 2023

In view of the available recommendations, I forward this thesis for debate by the Examining Committee.

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The Examining Committee's Declaration

We certify that we have read this thesis that is entitled (**Non-observance of Grice's Maxims in Noam Chomsky's Interviews: A Pragma-discoursal Study) ,** written by **Saja Sattar Ali** ,as an Examining Committee, we examined the student in its content, and that is in our opinion, it is adequate as a thesis for the Master Degree in English Language and Linguistics.

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Date: /   / 2023

Dedication

To my Master and Rescure ,Al-Imam Al-Mahdi (may Allah hasten his relief)…

To the reason of my existence in the world , My Father and My Mother…

To the bond who stood by me during my career , Saif and Mujtaba my brothers…

To the lovely sweets of my heart , Zainab and Zahraa my sisters…

I Dedicate This Humble Work with Love

Saja
2023

Acknowledgements

Abstract

Discourse is a broad concept that Schiffrin (1994) sets six approaches to analyze it .These are : interactional sociolinguistics, conversation analysis, variation analysis, critical discourse analysis, ethnography of communication and pragmatics .Therefore, the present study is a pragma-discoursal analysis of non-observance of Grice's maxims in Noam Chomsky's interviews. It aims at detecting the concepts that represent realizations of non-observance of Grice's maxims, and the dominant strategy used when issue each one of them. Moreover, it seeks specifying the categories of speech acts that are utilized by Noam Chomsky. Additionally, Noam Chomsky uses various politeness strategies and hedging devices to express his view which this study is devoted to find out. Besides, he doesn't say everything in detail when presenting his view ,because of using various presupposition types which this study is devoted to find of . Finally, there are certain types of evidentials and metarepresentation that Noam Chomsky uses in this study are going to be investigated.

To meet the aims of the study, twenty extracts are chosen from specific political interviews with Noam Chomsky .They are analyzed qualitatively relying on the eclectic model and quantitatively based on simplified statistical tools.

Based on data analysis, the following conclusions are drawn : presupposition, politeness, speech acts , evidentiality, metarepresentation, and hedging represent the realizations of non-observance of Grice's maxims . Hedging, politeness ,evidentiality, and SA are utilized by clashing more than other strategies .On the other side, M is employed by flouting and opting out strategies repeatedly, while presupposition is issued by   flouting

frequently. Expressive and representative speech acts are used considerably by Noam Chomsky; politeness strategies are used variously, the dominant one is the negative; all types of presupposition are used ,factive presupposition receives the highest percentage; various hedging devices are used , adverbs, approximators and modal lexical verbs are the dominant hedging devices; personal inferential evidential is employed repeatedly ; and interpretive metarepresentation is used frequently.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviated Form	Full Form
CA	Conversation Analysis
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CP	Cooperative Principle
DA	Discourse Analysis
EC	Ethnography of Communication
FSA	Face Saving Act
FTA	Face Threatening Act
GM	Grice's Maxims
IS	Interactional Sociolinguistics
M	Metarepresentation
SA(s)	Speech Act(s)
VA	Variation Analysis

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introductory Note

The main concept of the current study is "non-observance of Grice's maxims" .It is represented by speaker's breaching the cooperative principle when not observing any one of Grice's maxims which are: quality, quantity ,manner ,and relevance. As a consequence, non-observance is realized by various concepts .This study sheds the light on six concepts which are: politeness, presupposition, hedging , speech acts, metarepresentation , and evidentiality .

Non-observance is studied in different political, social interviews and American movies, yet none of these studies dealt with Noam Chomsky's interviews. Hence, this study is dedicated to analyze non-observance of the Grice's maxims in Noam Chomsky's political interviews.

1.1 The Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study lies in the lack identifying non-observance of Grice's maxims from a pragma-discoursal perspective , specifically in Chomsky's political interviews .Hence, the current study attempts to find answers for the following questions:

1. How can non-observance of Grice's maxims be realized in Chomsky's interviews?
2. What categories of speech acts are used by Noam Chomsky ?
3. Which politeness strategies are considerably utilized in this data ?
4. What are the most presupposition types that Chomsky uses ?

5. Which kinds of hedging devices are employed in the selected data?

6. Which types of evidential Chomsky uses when presenting his opinion?

7. Which type of metarepresentation is used repeatedly by Chomsky ?

1.2 The Aims

The current study is dedicated to achieve the following aims:

1. Identifying how can non-observance of Grice's maxims be realized.

2. Recognizing the categories of speech acts that are utilized by Noam Chomsky when breaching Grice's maxims.

3. Investigating the frequent politeness strategies used by Noam Chomsky .

4. Pinpointing the most employed type of presupposition .

5. Revealing hedging devices that are used frequently when not observing Grice's maxims.

6. Figuring out the most exploited evidential used in Noam Chomsky's chosen   interviews.

7. Exploring the type of metarepresentation that Noam Chomsky utilizes repeatedly.

1.3 The Hypotheses

1. Non-observance of Grice's maxims is realized by six concepts which are: presupposition, politeness, SA, evidentiality, M, and hedging. The dominant strategy used by Noam Chomsky to produce each one of them is flouting.

2. Expressive and directive speech acts are used most repeatedly by Noam Chomsky.

3. All politeness strategies are used equally in this data.

4. Factive presupposition is utilized considerably.

5. All hedging devices are employed by Chomsky when presenting his opinion.

6. Personal inferential evidential is highly resorted by Noam Chomsky when presenting his view.

7. Interpretive type of metarepresentation is used repeatedly by Noam Chomsky.

1.4 The Procedures

For the purpose of answering the questions of this study, accomplishing its aims , and examining its hypothesis , the present procedures are followed:

1. Surveying an appropriate literature review of the field and the study concept .

2. Suggesting an eclectic model of the study relying on:

   i. Schiffrin's (1994) model of approaches to discourse analysis, pragmatics is the chosen one.

   ii. Grice's model (1975) of cooperative principle and non-observance strategies.

   iii. Brown and Levinson's (1987) model of politeness strategies

   iv. Ju Noh's (2000) model of metarepresentational use of language .

   v. Yule's (1996) classification of presupposition types

   vi. Salager-Meyer's (1995) taxonomy of hedging.

   vii. Aikhenvald's (2004) system of information sources and evidentiality.

viii. Searle's classification of speech acts.

3. Selecting the script of specific political interviews with Noam Chomsky as the data of the current study.

4. Analyzing the selected data qualitatively by applying the eclectic model , and quantitively by making simplified statistical analysis with percentages and frequencies.

1.5 The Limits

The current study is limited to the pragma-discoursal analysis of non-observance of Grice's maxims   in Noam Chomsky's interviews (specifically political   ones at 2008,2011,2013, 2018,2019 ,2020, 2021 ,2022). Twenty political contexts are chosen to be analyzed relying on Schiffrin's model (1994) that consists of six approaches to analyze the discourse .These are :interactional sociolinguistics, variation analysis , ethnography of communication,   critical discourse analysis ,conversation analysis and pragmatics. Pragmatics is the chosen one because of its strong association with the concept of this study which is non-observance of Grice's maxims.

1.6 The Value

Hopefully, the current study would be of a value for those who are interested in detecting the approaches of   discourse analysis specially pragmatics as an approach to discourse analysis .Furthermore, it is anticipated that the study will be under interest of the readers who are interested in breaching Grice's maxims and its consequences. Last of all , it is hoped that the present study has a value for all those who care Noam Chomsky's   political vision about the world.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introductory Note

The present chapter is dedicated to present an idea about the field of the study which is pragmatic-discourse. It represents the general framework of this field. Discourse is a vast concept that it can be studied from various perspectives. Schiffrin (1994) and Schiffrin, et al. (2001) present a set of approaches to DA (Discourse Analysis) which are: CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) , VA (Variation Analysis), CA (Conversation Analysis), EC (Ethnography of Communication), IS (Interactional Sociolinguistics) and pragmatics **.**

Consequently, this chapter introduces an overview about DA, its assumptions , and approaches. Pragmatics and its main schools are highlighted in this chapter. Also, the framework of pragmatic-discourse , set of concepts in pragmatics and discourse such as CP(cooperative principle) , SAs (speech acts) and context are elaborated . Additionally , non −observance and its strategies are exposed in this chapter. The final section is devoted to expose some of the previous studies that are related to the present study .

2. 1 Discourse Analysis

In order to define DA, it seems necessary to expose the meaning of the word "discourse" firstly. Woods (2006, p.x) interprets discourse as a real language use in specific context which makes the actual meaning more than what is verbally communicated. Verbal communication

includes different forms of language use like: speech, interview, conversation, newspaper, advertisement, broadcast and many other forms. Linguists who are interested in analyzing how the meaning is built in discourse are called "discourse analysts" and the field they work in is called DA.

Nunan (1993,p.5) expounds that " discourse" is a continuous coherent collection of language larger than the sentence like :a joke , a story , or a sermon…etc. Schiffrin explains discourse from two angles . She states that discourse is *" a unit of language above the level of sentence*" and as *" a form of language use "* Schiffrin (1994, p.p.20-22). She reveals that she relies on formalists and functionalists' perspectives in defining discourse. Formalists deal with discourse as a language independent unit , that is why they focus on discourse structure. On the other hand, functionalists relating discourse to the social function .That means they analyze the discourse based on SAs that constitute it and their functions Schiffrin(1994, p. 22).

Paltridge (2006, p.2) states that the main focus of DA is accessing the knowledge beyond the level of a phrase , a clause or a sentence that achieves the successful communication . Also, it seeks the contextual, cultural, and social aspects of the text that influence interpreting its meaning . This definition is supported by Alba-Juez (2016, p.46) who dubs that DA as a research method that deals with *"academic and non-academic texts"* that are emerged from different domains to answer diverse questions. She adds that DA is "*the linguistic analysis*" of the connected sequences of written or spoken utterances, which means that discourse analysts work on the analysis of units larger than a clause or a sentence.

2.2 Assumptions of Discourse Analysis

Schiffrin (1987,p.p.3-6) states a set of assumptions of DA which are the following:

1**.**The first and the central assumption of DA is that "*Language always occurs in a context"*. Schiffrin (1987,p.p.3-4) reveals that there is a strong association between the language and context .Whenever language is used , there must be a context .She adds that language context ranges from social , cultural, situational and background knowledge or what is called interpersonal context .She portraits that in a mathematical formula that consists of " *language plus context equates discourse"*, (Schiffrin , 1987, p.p.3-4)*.*

Schiffrin (1987, p.p.4-5) is   "*Language is context sensitive"*. Every single statement can be understood in more than one meaning relying on the context of its use. Understanding how language is used is affected by the knowledge of its context. Indeed even grammatical pattern of the sentence may have different interpretations in different contexts. For example: saying   *1) :Can you open the door?* , does not ask about the ability of being able to do so. That mean the addressee shouldn't perceive it as a question that demands to be answered. Rather , it should be understood as a polite request relying on the context of its use.

2. Schiffrin (1987,p.p.5-6)   states that the third assumption is *"Language is always communicative"* . Since there are sender and recipient in any activity, communication existed. This is the broad   vision of communication. She indicates that Scholars like Ekman and Freisen

classify the message into three classes : informative , interactive , and communicative. They state that the informative conveys specific information. The interactive is a response to a specific conduct. The communicative is associated with speaker's intentionality to convey something needs to be interpreted by the recipient.

Schiffrin (1987,p.p.5-6) states that Jackson presents the broad and most acceptable view about communication. She reveals that whatever happens between the sender and recipient in any activity is considered to be communication. Schiffrin assumes that whenever language occurs communication is presented because the main reason of using language is communication .

2.3 Approaches to Discourse Analysis

Shciffrin sets six approaches to DA .All of them are going to be exposed in this section , but the one that is used to do the analysis of this study is only pragmatics.

2. 3.1 Interactional Sociolinguistics (IS)

Schiffrin (1994,p.97) , and Kamalu and Ayo,(2015,p.172) expound IS as an approach to DA that relies on "*sociology,   anthropology, and linguistics*". That means the construction of this theory is derived from the association between   society, culture and language. It assumes that people have a similar grammatical knowledge of the language but different   contextual , social and cultural knowledge which greats a diversity of interpretations. IS is considered to be a multidisciplinary approach to DA, because it focuses on how the relationship between

language, cultural and society affects   the interpretation and inference of meaning .

Schiffrin (1994,p.p.133-134) , and Kamalu and Ayo (2015, p.p. 172-173) reveal the two contributions that build this theory are : Gumperz 1982 and Goffman's perspectives 1959-1981 . One completes the other one. To start with Gumperz's perspective, he declares that the core of his perspective is that language use and meaning interpretation are closely related to cultural and social values. According to Gumperz , discourse producers belong to specific social groups that have specific cultural principles. When they produce an utterance , they reflect their social and cultural principles in addition to the communicative message that they desire to communicate. Furthermore,   Schiffrin (1994,p. 99) mentions that Gumperz coined the term " *contextualization cues*" which are signals   accompany   the utterance and help in interpreting and inferring its meaning like: prosodic features, facial expressions and style switching ….etc .

Bailey (2008 ,p.5) illustrates the relationship between language, culture and society in a popular example. A famous American phrase *" nice hat*" is said to serve a *" joking insult"* to someone who doesn't cloth well in addition to its sincere courtesy. So, if any person doesn't know the cultural and social background of this phrase, S/he may misunderstand it. Add to that , the context has a massive role in determining its meaning whether it is said with an insulating smile or that kind of polite smile affects the intended meaning .

The second perspective that helps in the construction of   IS is Goffman's perspective. Simply, the essential part of his contribution is

that the interpretation of social context helps in accessing speaker's intention. To Goffman , the organization of social activities is managed by the context that determines which discourse strategy is appropriate to communicate the interactional goal .Consequently, Goffman's theory is a complementary perspective of Gumperz's one . Gumperz focuses on the relationship between language, cultural, and society in interpreting the meaning .He focuses the importance of *"contextualization cues"* that accompany the utterance and help in inferring its meaning , but he doesn't focus on the context itself. This job is accomplished by Goffman who exposes the importance of *"social context "* which determines participants' roles and discourse strategies that are appropriate to accomplish the intended meaning (Schiffrin, 1994,p.p.105-106) and (Kamalu and Ayo, 2015,p.p.173).

2.3.2 The Ethnography of Communication (EC)

Schiffrin (1994,p.p.138-139) illustrates EC as an approach to DA that appears for the first time in Dell Hymes's publication *"Foundations of Sociolinguistics : An Ethnographic Approach in 1974"* . He states that this theory stems from linguistics and anthropology . Although linguistics and anthropology have different interests, methods and approaches, there is one shared thing between them which is " communication" . A linguistic definition of language is a central mean of communication between people, although there are other means to communicate, yet language is the essential one. Since language is the core of communication , it is important to study the way people use language differently according to their cultures. Hymes calls for a

new approach to language study in which he considers language not only a system of grammatical rules, rather a cultural principles that form contexts of social life (Schiffrin , 1994,p.p.138-139) .

Saville-Troik (2003,p.p.18) explains that Hymes's communicative competence as people's ability to use language appropriately in social and cultural contexts. Hymes's theory enhances Chomsky's linguistic competence. According to Chomsky, linguistic competence is important in communication , because it reflects people's ability to form correct constructions of sentences and discourses. This assumption is supported by Hymes's when he reveals the significance of communicative competence in addition to the linguistic competence while using language. Since ethnography of communication studies how language is used differently in various communities, it seems appropriate to expose what is meant by speech community .Saville-Troike (2003,p.p.14) defines speech community as shared linguistic features, principles and rules of interaction in specific community. He adds that sometimes people share the same language ,yet having different speech community.

Besides, Hymes proposes a famous model of analysis that represents the components of communication. This model is summarized in one word that consists of eight letters each letter represents a key component of communication. According to Carbaugh (2007,p.p.4) ; Mygovych (2014,p.p.28-29) ; Ray and Biswas (2011,p.p.35) the word SPEAKING indicates Hymes's model which is elaborated in (Table 1).

Table (1) Hymes's Speaking Model of Communication

Letters	Indications	Explanations
S	Scene and setting	the physical and cultural contextual factors of communication .
P	Participants	the speaker, the addressee and the public.
E	End	represents the target of the utterance.
A	Act sequence	demonstrates how the acts are organized while speaking.
K	Key	represents the manner of stating the speech whether it is serious, ironic…etc.
I	Instrument	represents the channel of communication that may be oral , body gestures , verbal …etc.
N	Norms	represents the social and cultural criteria of communication in specific community.
G	Genre	represents a kind of the given utterance whether it is a story , poem, sermon, or a political speech...etc

2.3.3 Conversation Analysis (CA)

Sidnell and Stivers (2013,p.1) elucidate that CA is an approach to DA that concerns with analyzing the linguistic structure of every day conversation and how does the conversation go in a harmony with participants' contributions. They add that the foundation of this theory gets back to the works of Harvey Sacks , Gail Jefferson and Emanuel Scheglof . Raymond   and Person (1996 ,p. 15) reveal   that CA rises from *"ethnomethodology* " which   means   *"ethnic   methods "* that are used by participants to recognize or produce a participation in specific social interaction .

Rohmawati (2017 ,p.p.11-17) summaries Scheglof's model of the main concepts in the foundation of CA which are[1] :

1. Adjacency pairs

2. Preference organization

3. Turn Taking

4. Sequence organization

5. The last concept is repair

2.3.4 Variation Analysis (VA)

Kamalu and Ayo (2015,p.p.178-179) and Schiffrin (1994,p.p. 330-333) reveal that the founder of this approach is William Labov . Its main presumption is that language changes and variations are linguistically and socially constructed. Viz , varationlists are concerned with various patterns of saying the same thing and the linguistic and social factors of this variation. Early researches in discourse variation deal with the *"semantic equivalent"* which is called by labov in Kamalu and Ayo,(2015,p.178) as an *"alternative way of saying the same thing"*. They add that modern researches are extended to text analysis and how text structure has various forms. Schiffrin argues that the main task of researchers who use this approach is discovering the linguistic and social restrictions that determine the form of the text . Researches that are done by using the VA illustrate the use of the quantitative method to test their hypothesis . Also , this approach relies on the social context of addressing the discourse .

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(1)For more details about this approach read Wooffit (2005) ;Have (2007); Sidnell and Tanya (2013) ; and Clift (2006).

2.3.5 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Schiffrin, Tannen and Heidi (2001,p. 352) explain that CDA is an approach to DA that seeks the relationship between language and social problems .CDA is concerned with studying ideology, identity, social power, inequality and many other social and political problems   in various political and social states

Hart (2010,p.3) reveals that this approach is attributed to Ruth Wodak, Roger Fowler, Norman Faircloug   and , Teun Van Dijk. However, the origins of CDA get back to Aristotelian study of rhetoric . According to Friginal and Jack (2021,p.481) what distinguishes CDA from other approaches to DA is that it is concerned with analyzing and criticizing language structures that reflect power practice, racism and social inequality .

Schiffrin   et al.(2001,p.353) synthesize some of   Faircloug principles   of CDA research as the following:

1. Discourse is dedicated to represent a form of social action.
2. Discourse reflects many ideological aspects.
3. Culture and society can be constructed through discourse.
4. CDA is concerned with social problems.
5. "Power relations are discursive."

2.3.6 Pragmatics

Schiffrin (1994,p.190) regards pragmatics as a wide approach of DA in that it deals with "*meaning, communication and context*". Pragmatics is a broad term that it receives a whole chapter in Levinson's book"

pragmatics" in 1983 to state its various definitions and determine its scope .Kamalu and Ayo (2006,p. 175) reveal that previously pragmatics is defined as a part of semiotics (the science of studying the signs) . Morrie's viewes semiosis (the process in which something functions as a sign) as having four parts. A *sign* vehicle is that which acts as a sign; a *designatum* is that to which the sign refers; an *interpretant* is the effect in virtue of the sign ; an *interpreter* is the organism upon whom the sign has an effect. So it deals with the relationship between the sign and its users as the core of pragmatics .

Beside, Gass et al . (1989,p.38) state that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with studying how the utterance can be used in different situations with different meanings . In other words, it deals with meaning in context .For example saying 'well done' for a student who gets full mark is different from saying the same phrase for a student who does not answer any question . So, what makes the same sentence has two contrastive meanings is the context of its use which is the main concern of pragmatics.

Schiffrin (1994,p.193) regards Grice's theory as a broad pragmatic approach to DA .Pragmatics is a broad approach to discourse: it deals with three concepts (meaning, context, communication) that are themselves extremely vast . Given such breadth, it is not surprising that the scope of pragmatics is so wide, or that pragmatics faces definitional dilemmas similar to those faced by discourse analysis .This theory concerns with the speaker's meaning in specific context. Schiffrin calls this approach "*the hub of pragmatic research*" . Consequently, CP is considered a pragmatic approach to DA. Grice distinguishes between two types of meaning : natural and non -natural. The natural meaning is

speaker's intended meaning , while the non- natural meaning is the equivalent to the intended meaning and recognized by the addressee. Grice demonstrates that speaker's meaning is far from the literal meaning. It can be inferred by seeking the implicit meaning from the context and background knowledge.

Kamalu and Ayo (2015,p.177) point out that Grice evolves the CP based on the hypothesis that people either adhere it in their communication or not . The CP is supported by four maxims which are : quality, quantity, relevance and manner . Sometimes people don't adhere the CP by violating, flouting , opting out , or clashing the maxims. Schiffrin concludes that what the CP contributes to DA is indicating how participant's hypothesis of CP is accomplished through context , background knowledge, and text to infer the implied meaning that represents speaker 's intention .

Figure (1) : Approaches to Discourse Analysis According to Schiffrin (1994) and Schiffrin et al . (2001)
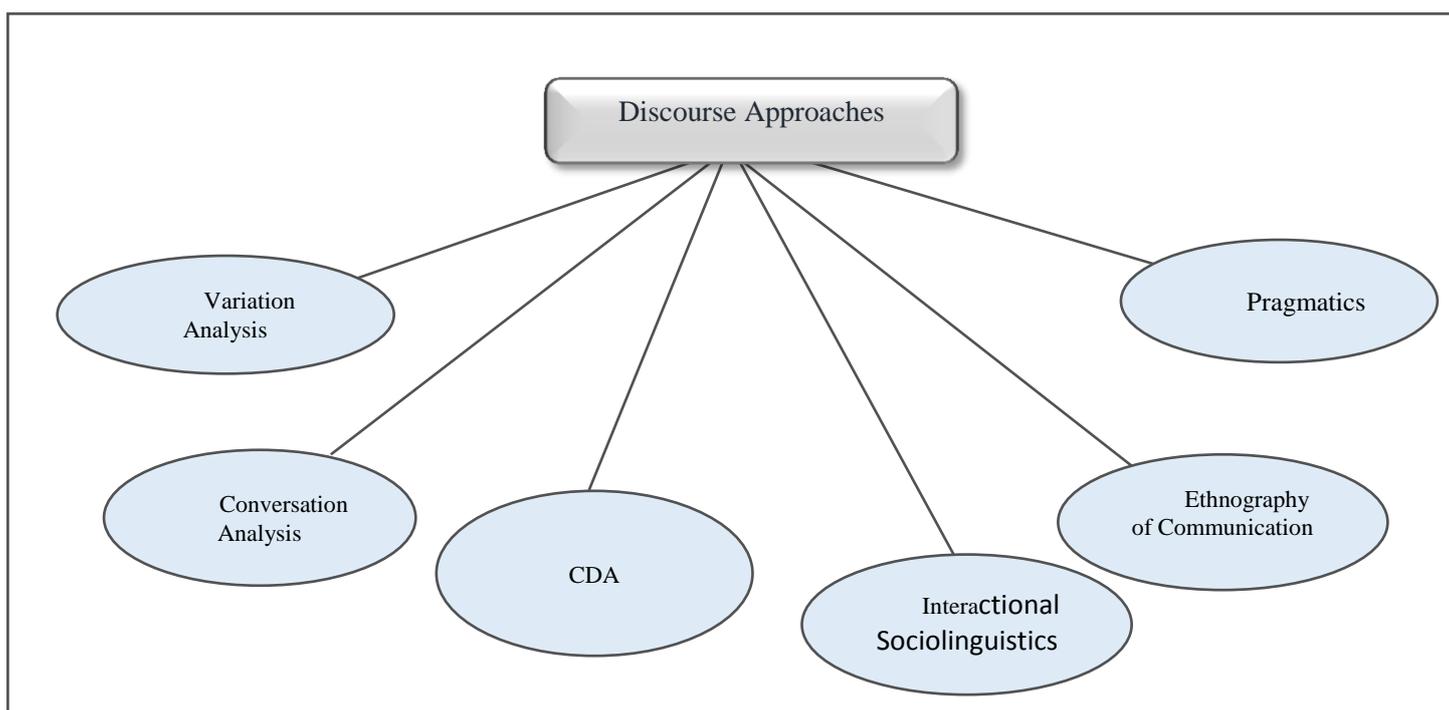
2.4 Main Schools of Thoughts in Pragmatics

2.4. 1 .The Anglo-American component View

Huang (2007, p.p. 3-4 ; 2017:p.p.2-3) mentions that Anglo-American is one of schools in language philosophy and linguistics. According to this school, pragmatics is the study of meaning by favor of language use and context. This field deals with central concepts of language use like : deixis, SAs, implicture, politeness and reference .This school is known "*component view"* ,because it sees that the linguistic theory consists of   what is called   the core components of linguistics which are : *"phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics"* (Huang 2007,p.4).

Pragmatics is considered to be another core component of linguistics according   to this school .In contrast to other fields like : sociolinguistics , anthropology or psycholinguistics that are considered out of the core components of linguistics. In other words, this school tries to equate pragmatics with phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology and semantics as one of the main components of linguistics (Huang ,2007,p.4).

2.4.2 The European Continental Perspective View

According to Huang (2007,p.4 ; 2017,p.3) this school views pragmatics as a core field that represents the functional perspective of all core components of linguistics. That can be illustrated in how people convey their messages in an influential way in their communication . Hence, this school considers pragmatics a functional aspect of the core components like: phonetics, semantics and even those that aren't

considered to be core components of linguistics like sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics. It is the scientific study of all aspects of any linguistic behavior.

An important question is raised by Huang (2007,p.p.5-6) that is: which school is acceptable more than the other one? The answer simply is European Continental Perspective, because it is closer to Morris's definition of pragmatics in Huang (2007,p.p.5-6) as *" the relation of signs to interpreters"* , which means studying the "biotic sides" that the sign is designed to convey like sociological communicative function.

2.5 Pragmatic- discourse : Framework

To illustrate the relationship between pragmatics and discourse ,a sentence that is said by the Queen Victoria in (Cutting,2002,p.1) is presented and analyzed . Suppose that you are required to analyze this sentence 2):" we aren't amused " in more than one way. This can be done **syntactically** by identifying the relationship between the words of the sentence without any consideration of the context of the statement or the person who says it .So , syntactically "we " is the subject , "are not " is the verb with the negative indicator "not" , "amused" is a subject complement . However, the same sentence can be analyzed **semantically** by seeking the conventional meaning of the words of this statement without any focus on the contextual or the background knowledge or the reason behind saying this statement. So , semantically "we" refers to people ,"aren't" refers to a state of negating rather than referring to an action, "amused" refers to the synonymous of "entertained" (Cutting,2002,p.p.1-2) .

Turning to **pragma-discoursal** analysis of the statement ,this statement is said by the Queen Victoria to express her long sadness and isolation about her husband's death. The addressee is a close servant to her husband and the royal family who tried to mitigate the   queen's sadness by telling her a joke. The Queen's intention from saying this sentence is informing her servant to stop trying to make her happy because she chooses to be sad the whole life after king Albert's death   . Add to that , his being a close servant does not mean reducing her respect as a queen and telling her jokes (Cutting,2002,p.1) .

Cutting (2002,p.2) reveals that pragmatics and discourse have what they share with each other which are: **context**, **text** ,and **function**. To start with the **context** , both pragmatics and discourse depend massively on the context in analyzing the meaning. The speaker intends communicating more than the actual words meaning. That means the speaker implies the message and the addressee interprets it to infer the intended meaning with the assistance of the contextual background of the utterance The other shared point between pragmatics and discourse is that both seek the   written and spoken **texts**   to analyze and reveal how coherent and unified they are . DA seeks the meaningful united utterance what is called   *coherent* in discourse and *relevance* in pragmatics. Regarding Victoria's statement, it must be coherent and relevant to her courtier's statement. The last point of similarity between pragmatics and discourse is the **function** . The speaker intends to convey specific action verbally what is called SA .For example, the Queen's response has the function of the indirect warning   .

Cutting,(2002,p.3) demonstrates the difference between DA and pragmatics is that DA focuses on discourse structure, how the message is convinced in a united way , and the arrangement of language structure beyond the level of the sentence while pragmatics deals the social norms in discourse. DA deals with exchange structure and conversation analysis. Take the previous example the Queen Victoria's response to the courtier's joke is not a preferred response toward a joke , because who tells a joke anticipates laughing .Also, by saying this statement she anticipates the courtier to say apologies statements like this example 3) : "I apologize your majesty" .On the other hand, pragmatically, the queen flouts the maxim of relevance and obeys politeness principle of being indirect in communicating her message .

2.6 Concepts in Pragmatics and Discourse

2.6.1 Context

Context is an important factor in interpreting the utterance and inferring the meaning . It is built on the assumption of the shared knowledge between the participants in a communicative activity and the physical settings of the utterance . Cutting (2002,p.3) classifies the context into three types: situational context, background knowledge context, and co-textual context.

2.6.1.1 Situational Context

It is called by Cutting (2002,p.4) the "physical context" .It represents the actual presence of the of the addressee in the environment of the utterance. An example illustrates this kind of context is a conversation between a teacher and student:

4)The teacher : Do you like mathematics?

The student: mmmm, yes.(with face expression that reveals the opposite)

The student doesn't say that s/he doesn't like mathematics, yet s/ he makes face expressions that indicate this. So, without seeing the student's face expressions (which belong to the situational context), the teacher may not access the appropriate interpretation of the student's answer . Many words cannot be interpreted without the actual presence in the physical context (Cutting, 2002,p.4) . Good example of that is deixis as in :

5)A: You know, your friend is merciless .

B: Why?

A: I am working more than five hours without a rest and all what he is doing is saying ; transform these bags from there to here, help me in carrying out the boxes to there ,don't put these in garden because they are cleaning it. I did all what he wanted and left even without hearing "thank you".

The right interpretation of the previous utterance cannot be accessed without being presented in the physical context of the utterance because deictic words like (these, there, here, this …etc.) cannot be identified without the knowledge of the physical context.

2.6.1.2 The Background Knowledge Context

It includes two types: the first one is what the addressee knows about the speaker's community which is called the *"cultural background knowledge"*. It makes the humor sense of the words or the implied meaning under what is said, without this knowledge , misunderstanding between participants will be raised (cutting, 2002,p.5). The other kind of background knowledge context is "*the interpersonal*". It   includes the

shared knowledge between the speaker and the addressee about previous activity or information about what the speaker is saying (Cutting, 2002,p.6). For example:

6)Jack: Did you see what happened last night?

John: Yeah, I was there.

Jack: Are satisfied with him?

John: Definitely I am not .

Jack :But you were silent.

John: Yeah, , you know how nervous and stubborn he is .So, it doesn't matter whether I speak or not.

It is clear that the interpretation of the previous utterance depends massively on the interpersonal knowledge between the addressee and the speaker. One may wonder what happens at the night that Jack is talking about or who is the person who makes this event in order to understand the meaning of what they are saying.

2.6.1.3 Co-textual Context

It is also called co-text .Baker and Sibonile (2011,p.25) define co-text as a set of words that follow and precede a part in the sentence. Halliday and Hassan (1976,p.p.1-2) define text as *" a unit of language use "*.It is a semantic unity not only of a from but of a meaning.

Halliday and Hassan (1976,p.2) reveal that what distinguishes the text from unconnected sentences is texture. Texture is a linguistic concept refers to the textual features that make the text a text. John (1983:8) states that the cohesive relationships and connectors that link words and phrases of the text distinguish it from other forms of language use. Additionally , the background knowledge , the logical connection

between the situation in which the text is used and the person's aim of using the context represent a kind of relation that is called coherence.

2. 6.2 Speech Acts (SA(s))

This theory is imputed to a Philosopher at Oxford University whose name J. L. Austin as a set of lectures to his students. Later on , these lectures are published as a book entitled "*How to Do Things with Words*" in 1962. This theory is refrained and develop by Austin's student John R. Searle after his teacher's death (Huang , 2007,p.93).

Huang (2007,p.94) reveals that Austin's theory rises from grammarians' idea of using sentences to make statement, interrogation, exclamation , or expressing a wish. He reveals that people use language not only to state facts or describe things , rather language use is extended to express physical acts . Consequently, Austin classifies the statement into two types: **the first type** is used to report or describe specific state . It is used to present false or true statements . For example:

7) This baby is called Cathy .

8) Today the weather is nice.

All these statements are used to describe, a report or a state a fact. But , not all the utterances that are used in communication are descriptive. Huang (2007,p.95) states that people use utterance to express themselves. Hence , **the second type** is used to issue utterances that perform an action. For example:

9)I call this baby Elizabeth.

10) I do appreciate your effort.

11) I hope the exam will be essay.

In these examples, the statements aren't used to report a fact or to tell a true or false thing , rather, to perform an action. Hence , Austin calls the first types *"constative SA",* a type of utterance that is used to report or describe a state .The second type is called *"performative SA"* which is used to perform an action via utterances (Huang,2007,p.p.94-95). It means , performative utterances cannot be classified into true or false, rather felicitous or infelicitous. For SA to be felicitous , it should meet the felicity conditions. Hence, Austin (1962,p.p.14-15) hypothesizes a set of conditions that are called felicity conditions .They represent the criteria of the felicitous SA :

1. There must be appropriate circumstances for performing specific SA. For example , in the wedding , the clergyman says:
   12):" I now announce you a husband and wife" ,

   But the same sentence is not acceptable if the clergyman says it in a funeral (p.14).

2. For SA to be felicitous, it must be performed by the appropriate person .For example the sentence: 13) " I now announce you a husband and wife" shouldn't be said by the bride or the groom or any other person in the wedding ceremony (p.15).

3. The procedure must be performed correctly and completely by all participants of the activity. For example in the wedding ceremony, the groom and bride must say "I do" rather than " okay" (p.15).

Austin (1962) sets three levels of analyzing SAs which are : locutionary , illocutionary, and perlocutionary as the base of his theory. Leech (1983,p.p.199-203) defines the locutionary act as the ideational communication performed by speaker in specific context .Besides, Yule (1996,p.48) states that the locutionary act is the linguistic expression that represents the basic meaningful communication. So, if you are dumb or not able to produce the utterance in specific foreign language, you fail to perform the locutionary act .Cruse (2000,p.332) reveals that the same locutionary act may present more than one illocutionary act .Take an example the sentence:

14): I will be here waiting you .

It might serve a promise , a warning or a prediction depending on the context.

The second type is the illocutionary act. Cutting (2002,p.16) defines the illocutionary act as what the speaker does with words and utterances. Viz, the functions that these words are intended to perform are invitation, promising, threatening...etc in specific context .Palridge (2006,p.56) defines the illocutionary act as the speaker's intention behind uttering specific utterance in speech situation. For example saying:

15): It is too cold

In a situation when the air conditioning is on , It is interpreted as an indirect request to switch it off. The third type is the perlocutionary act which indicates the effect that the speaker leaves an impact on the addressee's ideas and behaviors . (Palridge ,2006 ,p.56).

Austin (1962,p.p.147-151) elaborate the classification of SAs according to their illocutionary force into five classes which are :

1. Verdicative: In this class the speaker gives judgments .For example: convict, estimate, praising to someone such as:

    16) I should call you the youngest magnificent.

2. Executive : In this type the speaker practices his/her power , effect and rights upon the addressee by giving orders, warning or threatening.

3. Commissive : In this class the speaker commits his/ herself to do something like: promise , conduct, and pledge.

4. Behabitive **:** This class indicates people's reactions toward social attitudes such as: approve, thanks, criticism, or greeting.

5. Expositive: This act is used to express opining, provide reasons and make clarification , denying, answering, and assuming.

Figure (2): Austin's Theory of Speech Acts
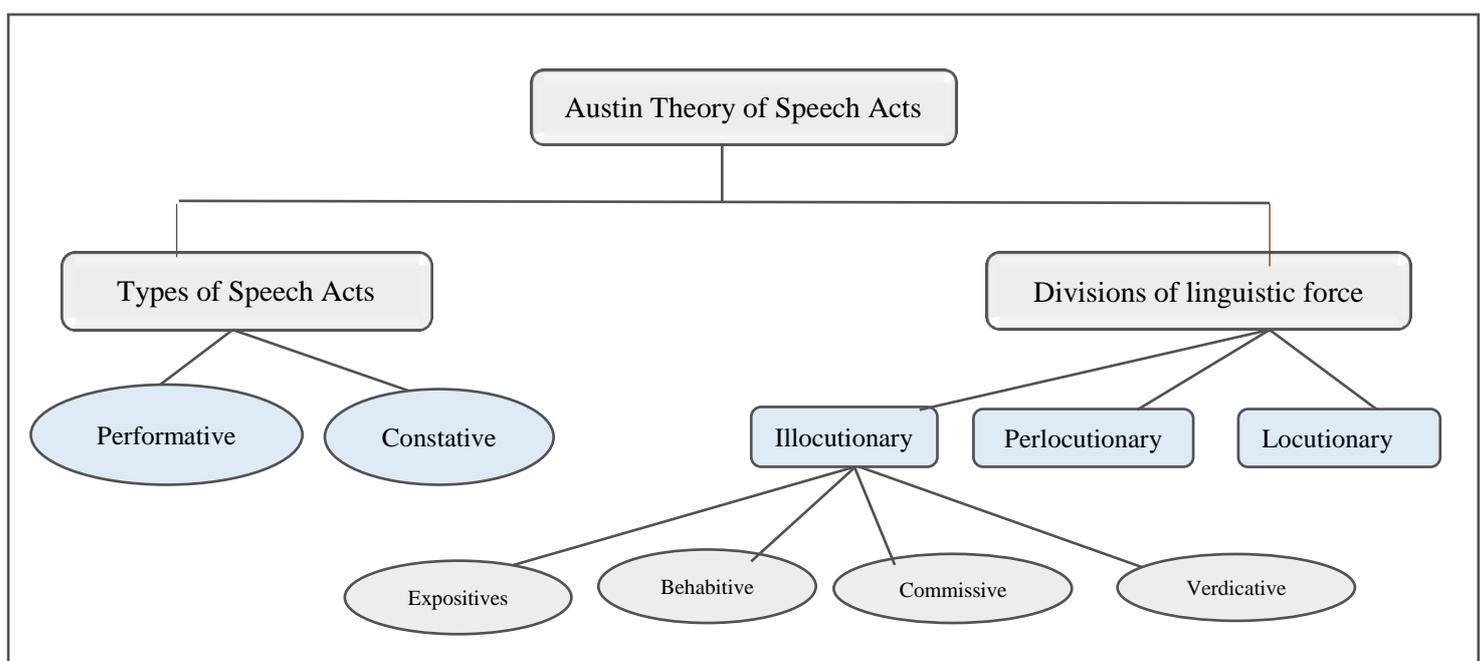
Searle introduces classification of felicity conditions to measure whether the given utterance is felicitous or not : They are summarized in Huang (2007,p.105) as the following :

1.Propositional content which determines the appropriate circumstances of issuing the felicitous SA which must be conventionally accepted. For example, felicitous promise should be made in the future time not the past (p.105).

2.Preparatory conditions which indicates the actual requirements of performing SA . In other words , it must be performed by the appropriate person who possesses the authority and the right to do it .For example in the classroom , the teacher who has the authority of giving order not the students (p. 105).

3. Sincerity condition requires the speaker to be honest in issuing the SA. In other words, the speaker has the feeling and motivation to do it. For example, for apologization to be felicitous should be performed by the speaker because he/ she regrets about something wrong is done by him\her ,not because someone else forces him/ her to do that (p.105).

4. Essential condition is identified as: *" the act being performed in the sense that the speaker has the intention that his or her utterance will count identifiable , and that this intention is recognized by the addressee"* (Huang,2007,p. 105)

That means the speaker is able to accomplish the act and the addressee knows that the speaker means what he says. Yule (1995,p.p.53-55) summarizes Searle's classification of illocutionary act into five classes which are:

1. Representative : A type in which the speaker tells things that represent the actual world such as :SA of stating, concluding or asserting. An example is adopted from Yule (1995,p.53) is :
   17):"Chomsky didn't write about the peanuts".

2. Declaration : A type in which the performed SA changes the state of the world as in :
   18) :Now , you are free (p.53) .

3. Expressive: A type indicates the speaker's psychological state and feeling towards propositions like : happiness, sorrow, joy , dislike…etc. As in example :
   19):Sorry about your father (p.53) .

4. Commissives : In this type   the speaker commits his/herself to preform something in the future such as :pledge,   guarantee, agreement, promise…etc as in example :
   20):I will buy you a new phone if you pass the exam (p.54) .

5. Directive :A type in which the speaker commits the addressee to perform something such as : a request , advice, suggestion….etc, as in this example :
   21): would you lend me you phone a minute please? (p.55) .

Yule (1996,p.p.54-55) states that Searle's distinction between direct and indirect SA structures on the connection between the structure and function of the sentence. He states that there are three types of sentences which are :interrogative , declarative and imperative .They perform the function of a question , a statement, an order or a request. Whenever

there is a direct connection between the form and function of these types ,
the direct SA is utilized . As in the following examples:

(22) a)Write down what I am saying.   (Imperative)

   b)What do you write?   (Interrogative)

  c)You write quickly.   (Statement*)

   On the other hand , if there is no connection between the form and
the function of the sentence, the indirect SA will be used (Yule , 1996,
p. 55) , as in the following sentences:

(23) a)Can you help me carrying the baggage ?
   b) Cathy : You seem tired.

    Jack : Yeah , and hungry. I think you make a very delicious cake.

  c)Don't touch this.

   The sentence 23a has the interrogative form but the function of
request, because it doesn't ask about the actual ability of carrying the
baggage, rather it represents a polite request. Similarly,   in the   previous
example 23b , Cathy's statement functions as a question about Jack's
state. Furthermore, Jack's sentence doesn't represent a statement, but an
implied request for Cathy to make a cake. Add to that , the sentence 23c
doesn't serve the imperative function, rather, it functions as a warning.
Hence, Searle classifies utterances into direct when there is a harmony
between the form and the function and the indirect when there is no
harmony between the form and the function (Yule, 1996,p.53).

Figure (3):Searle's Theory of Speech Acts
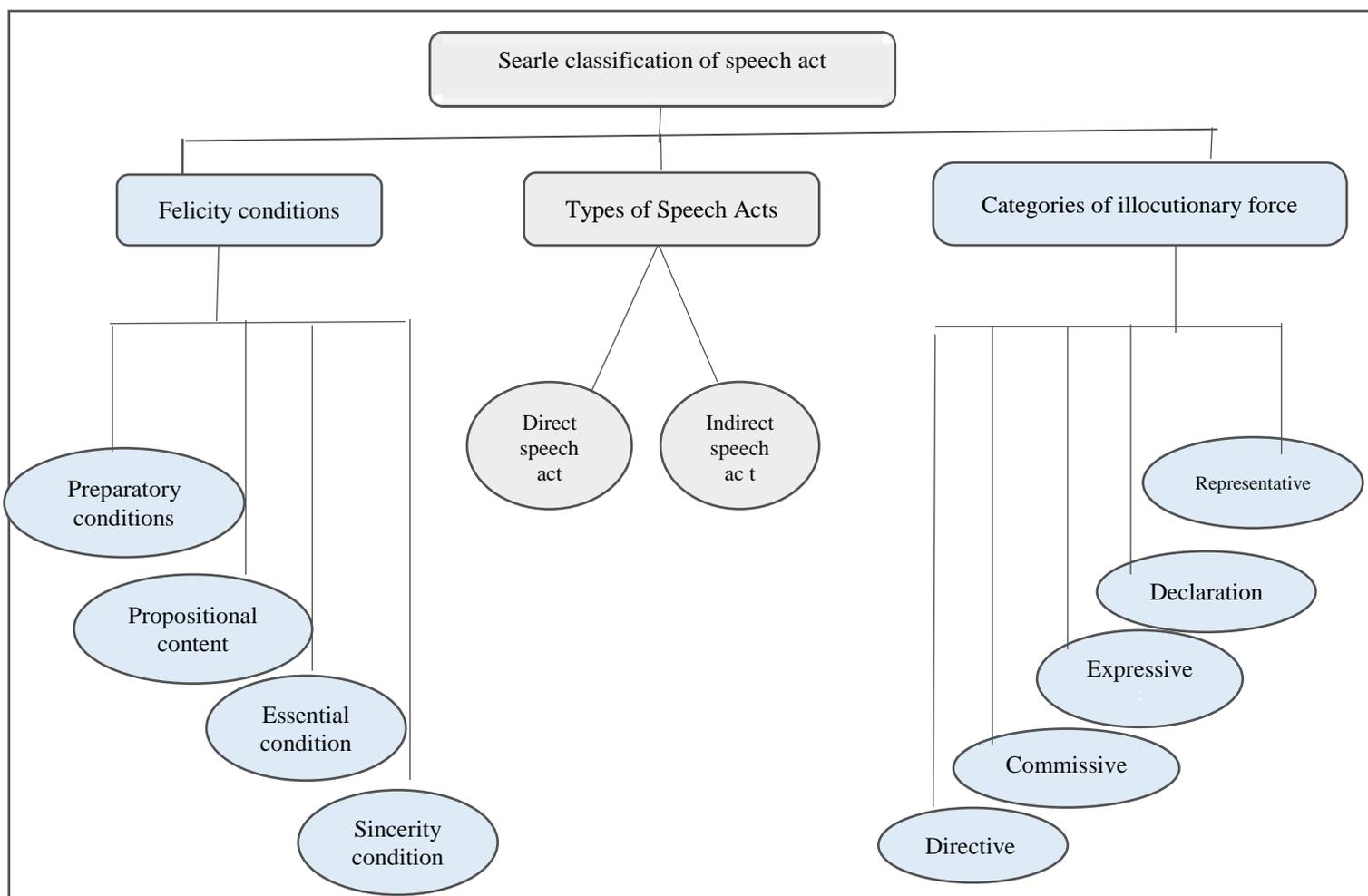
2.6.3 Cooperative Principle (CP)

The CP is attributed to the British Philosopher Paul Grice when he published his paper "Logic and Conversation " in 1975 .In this paper, he assumes that people observe CP that helps them in understanding and cooperating with each other in the conversation. This principle states that:

> "we should aim to make our conversational contribution 'such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the exchange in which we are engaged" (Paltridge,2012,p.44).

Paltridge (2012,p. 44) reveals that Grice supports this principle by four maxims which are quality, quantity, relevance and manner. CP maxims are "general principles" represent the criteria of participant's contribution in any conversation.These maxims are :

1.The first maxim is quality maxim which is according to Grice (1975, p.68) characterized by the interlocutor's honest contribution. In other words , the interlocutor shouldn't say untrue things or lack the proof as in:

24)A: Do you know where is Cathy?

B:Yes, she went to her friend's home.

The speaker B answers A by providing a true statement that satisfies the listener's question .

2.The second maxim is the quantity maxim which is identified by Grice (1975,p.68) as a maxim in which interlocutor shouldn't provide an utterance more or less than what is demanded by the addressee as in :

25)A: When did Cathy leave the house?

B: At 7:00 am .

The interlocutor presents a sufficient answer for A's question such as demand not more nor less .

3.The third maxim is called relevance or " relation" according to Grice (1975,p.69) .In this maxim , the interlocutor should introduce a relative participation while contributing in a conversation as in :

26)A: How are you today?

B:My head is aching me.

The speaker B's contribution is relevant to A's question , because he doesn't tell him how is he directly. Rather, he presents a relevant answer

in which he indicates that something in his body is hurting him and making him feels pains.

4.The last maxim is manner maxim which is recognized by Grice (1975,p.69) as a maxim in which the interlocutor should "be clear". Viz , the interlocutor shouldn't say a vague statement that might confuse the addressee unless s/he is smart enough to use the contextual factors and the background knowledge to infer the intended meaning as in:

27)A: What does Cathy do at Friday?

 B: Go shopping , its her habit every Friday.

After presenting CP maxims , it seems appropriate to mention what is raised by Huang (1998, p.39) . He inquires about the relationship between the speaker and these maxims .In other words, what should the speaker do with these maxims ? How can s/he use them? Firstly , the speaker can observe them while participating in a conversation by applying them which is called observance of the maxims. Secondly , s/he can break them which is called non- observance of the conversational maxims .

2.7 (Non) Observance of Grice's Maxims

Thomas (1995,p.64) elucidates that maxims observance is a pragmatic concept that is used to indicate the case in which the participants observe the CP maxims .It means , applying the characteristics of any one of the maxims while participating in any conversation .As in these examples :

28)A : Where is my phone?

B: It is on the table in my room.

B adheres CP by presenting a contribution that is relevant , true , sufficiently informative, and clear to A's question (Thomas, 1995,p.64).

Thomas (1995,p.64) defines non -observance as a state in which the participants break the CP by not observing any one of the maxims like: telling something without a proof or being ambiguous while speaking. Grice , (1975,p. 70) exposes non-observance as participants' failure to observe any one of the four maxims . He reveals that non-observance is done by four strategies which are: flouting the maxims, violating the maxims , clashing between maxims and opting out the maxims and the CP.

2.7.1 Flouting the Maxims.

Grice (1989,p.30) defines flouting as a strategy of non -observance in which the speaker intentionally chooses not to observe anyone of the four maxims to implicate the meaning. He adds that when the speaker uses this strategy, the addressee does know that , and s/he is able to reveal the implicated intended meaning, as in this example :

29)A: How do you see the exam?

   B: How do I see the exam! It is very easy.

A and B are friends , they have just finished their exam. A knows that B is not good at the exam , because B has told A that he didn't study this exam .So, A understands B's utterances as a sarcasm because he knows very well that B is not good at the exam (Grice ,1989,p.30) . Another example illustrates the flouting of quantity maxim is:

30) Jack: Where is my phone charger?

   Cathy: Somewhere in the home.

    Jack: What! What is wrong with you ?

   Cathy: It is yours not mine. Why do you ask me?

Cathy flouts the maxim of quantity by saying *"Somewhere in the home"* , because it isn't what Jack wants to know. Jack wants to know where exactly is his phone charger .So , if someone asks about the reason behind this flouting , s/he will find that Cathy wants to express her anger toward his question (Grice ,1989,p.30). The flouting of relevance maxim is embodied in this example:

31)Cathy: How do you see my dress?

 Sara :Wow, it is Cinderella's dress.

Sara flouts the maxim of relevance to exaggerate how beautiful is the dress (Grice ,1989,p.30) . The manner maxim flouting can be seen in Sara's utterance in this example:

32)Cathy: You know , Elizabeth and Jenny become close friends .

 Sara :"Birds of a feather flock together" (Web Source:1).

2.7.2 Violating the Maxims

Grice (1989,p.30) defines violating as breaking any one of the CP maxims for the purpose of misleading the addressee. The main distinction between violating GM and flouting them is that in flouting the addressee is aware that the speaker breaks the maxims ,while in violating the addressee is not aware of speaker's breaking of anyone of conversational maxims.

Munthe (2021,p.p.9-10) states that violating is a way whereby the addressee thinks that the speaker adheres the maxims ,while the speaker is deceiving the addressee. The speaker may present untrue information, insufficient statement, irrelevant or vague utterances.   This   can be illustrated in the following example:

33)A : Why did you late last night?

 B: Mm,Our neighbors are cooking something delicious. Do you smell it ?

A: Yeah, it seems pizza.

B doesn't want to answer A, that is why he changes the topic by violating the maxim of relevance .Safina (2020,p.3) states that violating may occur because of misunderstanding , as in the following example:

34)A: Are you free on Monday ?

B: Oh .Please , this times I can't take you to your friend. Ask Cathy to do so.

A:But I don't wanna you take me anywhere , I wanna invite you to my birthday party.

A violates the maxim of relevance by presenting a justification for not being able to take A to his/her friend's home as the usual which illustrates his/her misunderstanding of A's question (Safina , 2020,p.3) .

2.7.3 Clashing Between Maxims

Grice (1989,p.30) states that sometimes the speaker faces a clash between two maxims , in order to fulfill a maxim s/he needs to break the other maxim .This can be illustrated in this example:

36)A: Where does Cathy live?

B:I think , somewhere in Paris.

The speaker says "I think" and "somewhere" which indicates uncertainty. In other words, , the speaker breaks the maxim of quality in order to be informative, because of the clash between being informative and being honest (Grice ,1989,p.30).

2.7.4 Opting out the Maxims and the CP

Grice (1989,p.30) presents this strategy as speaker's unwilling to participate in the conversation .That means , the speaker doesn't observe any one of the four maxims. Hence, s/he opts out the CP. An example of opting out is:

35) A : what do you say to Cathy?

    B: It is a personal matter .Sorry , I cannot tell you.

    B is not cooperative by opting out the maxim of quality. It is supposed that he answers A 's question by telling him what he has said to Cathy . Yet, he chooses not to be cooperative   (Grice ,1989,p.30).

Figure (4) :Grice's Model of Non -observance According to Grice(1975; 1989)
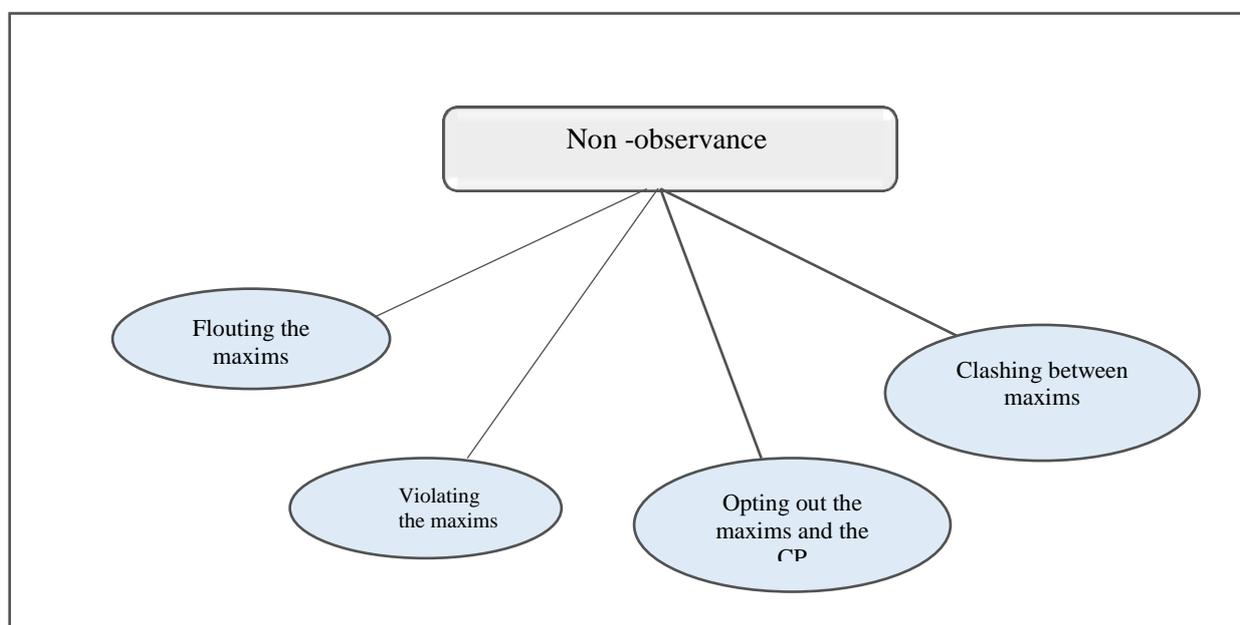
However, this model is modified by Thomas (1995,p.64) . He makes an adjustment to Grice's original model of non-observance. He states   that there are five strategies of not observing GM which are : violating   , flouting , infringing , suspending and opting out of the maxims and CP.

Flouting, violating and opting out are used in Grice's original model in "Logic and Conversation "(1975,p.79) and "Studies in the Way

of Words" (1989,p.30) .Thomas adds two strategies of non -observance which are suspending and infringing.

Thomas (1995,p.76) reveals that he adds suspending as a response to Keenan's criticism in his published paper in (1976) which is entailed " The universality of conversational postulates" .In this paper Keenan reveals that sometimes the speaker breaks the conversational maxims without any intention of making an implicture or deceiving the hearer .It means , there are situations in which the maxim is suspended ,but the speaker's intention is not generating an implicture , rather observing social or cultural consideration, as in this example:

37)The doctor :Hello, are you John Brown.

John Brown :Yes Sir.

The doctor: You must come to the hospital now , your father is very ill . (In fact his father has dead) (Thomas 1995,p.76)

In this example the doctor breaks the maxim of quality to mitigate the event of John's father death .The second strategy that is added by Thomas (1995,p.74) to Grice's model of non -observance is infringing the maxims. This strategy occurs because of a linguistic insufficiency of the language or because of furious shock or drunkenness. In other words , speaker's intention is not generating any kind of implicture.This can be illustrated in example (38) in which A and B are talking with each other and suddenly A's phone rings .It is a strange number .After ending the call B say :

38)B: Who is the caller?

A:it is….it is ….it is ….lott ….lottery......I win.

(Thomas, 1995,p.74)

Figure (5): Grice's Modified Model of Non-observance According to Thomas (1995)
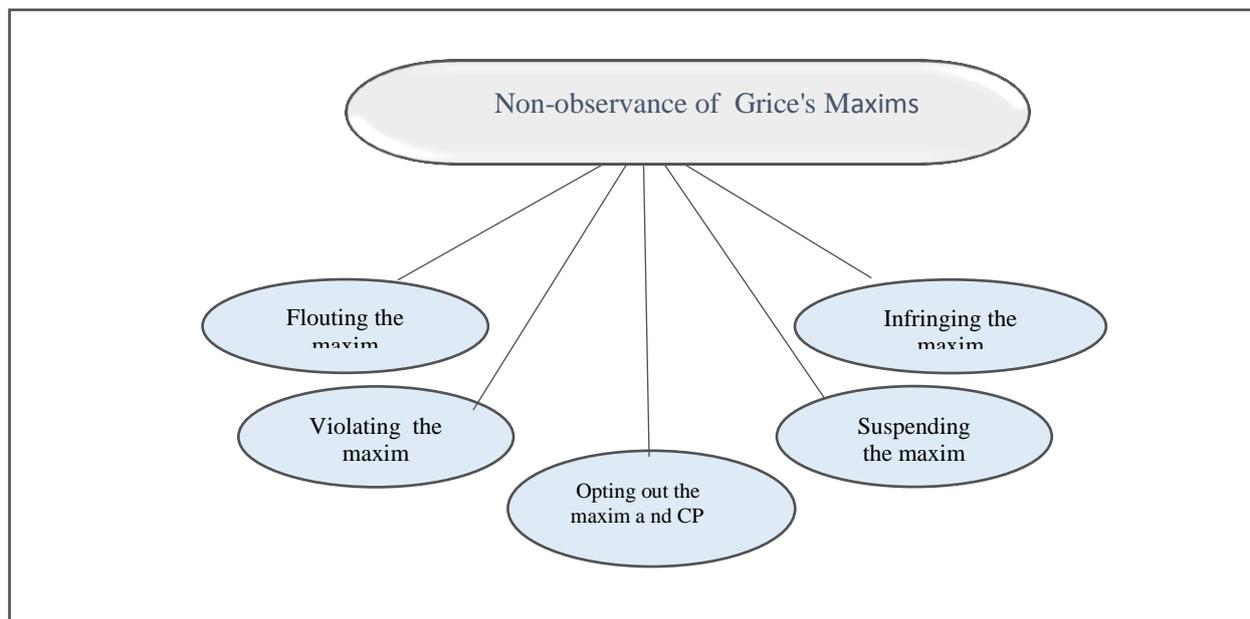
2.8 Previous Studies

This section views a set of preceding studies that are related to the current study to some extent . The first study is entailed *"Non-observance of Grice's Maxims in the Creation of Humor in Chinese Sitcoms "* . It seeks how breaking the CP affects creating humor. It aims at : finding out which non-observance strategies are used by Chinese for the purpose of creating humor, and what kind of maxims are broken to issue it . To accomplish these aims, Zhao Xue (2022) gathers ninety six episodes from different Chinese sitcoms and analyzes them qualitatively by using Grice's modal of non-observance and quantitatively by making statistical analysis to reach the following conclusions: flouting and violating are used most frequently by Chinese to produce humor. Chinese   break manner and quality maxims most frequently to produce humor.

The second study is called *"Non-Observance of Maxims in Facebook Conversation ".*It aims at investigating the conversational maxims that aren't observed frequently by males and females in Facebook conversation. Additionally, finding out the most frequently non - observance strategy that is used by both genders. Rizkiani (2013) gathers the conversations of fifteen males and fifteen females and analyzes them qualitatively based on Grice's modal of CP and quantatively relying on mathematical calculations. Accordingly, the following conclusions are inferred .The most frequently maxim that is not observed by male is relation in that they give irrelevant information. On the other hand , females fail to observe quantity maxim in that they give information more than what is required. Additionally, flouting represents the shared strategy that is used most frequently by both genders.

The third study is entailed *" Grice's Cooperative Maxims in Oral Arguments: The Case of Dispute Settlement Councils in Iran."* This Case investigates Grice's ,maxims that are observed in oral arguments specially the case of dispute settlement councils in Iran and which maxims are not observed. For this purpose, Tajabadi et.al(2014) analyze three council meetings to reach the following conclusions: quality and manner are observed, while quantity and relevance aren't observed in oral council arguments.

The fourth study is addressed *"An Analysis of Grice's Cooperative Principles in Some Selected English TV Interviews"* . The study is centered around analyzing two political interviews with Trump and Obama and two artistic interviews with Brad Pitt and Lady Gaga. It aims at detecting Grice's maxims that are observed and not observed by each personality. After doing the analysis, Ali &Adil (2019) get the following

conclusions: maxims of manner and relation are not observed by Obama and Trump while quantity and quality are observed by Obama but broken by Trump. On the other side, Brad Pitt observes the quantity and quality , but breaks the others maxims, while Lady Gaga observes manner and relation , yet breaks the quantity and quality. Accordingly , the researcher finds that quantity and manner are observed in political interviews more than the artistic ones .On the other hand , quality and relation are broken in artistic interviews more than political ones .

The fifth study is called *"Breaking Grice's Cooperative Maxims In Humorous Interactions: A Pragma-Stylistic Study Of Shaw's Major Barbara "*.The main target of this study is identifying the most frequently conversational maxims breached to issue humor. Additionally , the study seeks the stylistic devices that are utilized to create humor. To find answers for these two questions, Abdul-Qadir (2018) analyzes eight situations from Major Barbara Shaw and gets the following conclusions: the most frequently conversational maxim that is breached while issuing humor is quantity. Also, irony, wit, stairs, and pun are stylistic devices utilized by the actors to issue humor.

However , the current study differs from the previous studies in the following points: First of all , the present study deals with pragmatics as an approach within DA not as a separate field as what is presented in the previous studies. Furthermore , it investigates the concepts of realizing non-observance of CP maxims. Additionally , it seeks revealing the used non-observance strategies when Chomsky employ metarepesentation , hedge, speech acts , evidentiality ,politeness and presupposition . Additionally , it attempts to find the CP maxims that

aren't observed by Chomsky and the strategy that is used repeatedly to breach them.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introductory Note

This chapter is dedicated to introduce the researcher's endeavor to present methods and elect an appropriate analytical model that suits the questions of the study and the selected data .Also, data collection and description are introduced in this chapter.

3.1 Data Collection and Description

The data are represented by twenty extracts are taken from thirteen political interviews with Noam Chomsky by different interviewers . They are carefully collected with specific criteria from the official website of his personal archive (see the appendix) which includes the web sources of the data.

Basically, the chosen data represent specific issues are discussed by different interviewers with Noam Chomsky trying to take benefit from his political view . Each extract represents specific question that is raised by the interviewer about different political issues that are detected carefully by the researcher before going deeply in analyzing the data. Every extract includes a simplified explanation of its context under what is called "the general context " according to Hymes's SPEAKING model in addition to its analysis .

3.2 Methods of Analysis

Mixed methodology is employed while analyzing the selected data. Qualitative approach is utilized to find answers of questions like how, why and what .As what is mentioned earlier , Schiffrin sets six approached to DA , the researcher opines to use pragmatics , because of its strong association with the concept of the study which is non-observance of GM .

Quantitative approach is used to support the qualitative one and detect results of analysis by employing the following percentage equation :

$$Percentage = \frac{Number\ of\ times\ in\ which\ each\ phenomenon\ or\ strategy\ is\ used\ x\ 100}{The\ whole\ number\ of\ the\ strategy\ or\ the\ phenomenon}$$

3.3 The Model of Analysis

Discourse is so vast that it can be studied from different angles. Schiffrin (1994) and Schiffrin et al. (2001) reveal six approaches that are used to analyze discourse which are: IS ,EC , VA ,CDA, CA, and pragmatics. Only *pragmatics* is the used one to do the analysis of this study, because one of the main concepts in pragmatics is Grice's CP and its maxims which is the main concept of this study. Grice (1975,p.70) declares that the speaker either observes the conversational maxims or breaks them while participating in any conversation .

Consequently, eclectic analytical model is employed (see Figure 6) from Schiffrin (1994) and Schiffrin et al. (2001) theory of approaches to DA. Besides, Grice's model of non-observance of conversational maxims in " Logic and Conversation" (1975) and " Studies in the Way of Words" (1989) is adopted .This model consists of four strategies of non-observance: flouting, violating, opting out and clashing. The researcher does opine to use Grice's original model and not to use

Thomas's (1996) modified one that consists of five strategies which are: violating , flouting, infringing , suspending the maxims and opting out of the maxims and CP ,for two reasons :after detecting Chomsky's interviews ,it is revealed that " infringing " isn't anticipated to be used by Chomsky , because it refers to a linguistic insufficiency of language and that cannot be expected to be used by a native Philosopher of English language .Secondly , "suspending" is added as a response to certain criticism which state that Grice doesn't give any consideration to social or cultural factors while breaching the CP .It is not utilized in the selected data.

Moreover, Brown and Levinson's (1987) model of politeness strategies is utilized . Also, Yule's (1996) classification of types of presupposition is employed. Add to that , Salager-Meyer's (1995) taxonomy of hedging is chosen in this study. Besides , Aikhenvald 's (2004) system of information sources and evidentiality is adopted . Ju Noh's (2000) model of metarepresentational use of language is selected in this study. Finally , Searle's classification of SAs is utilized.

All the previous models are going to be exposed in this chapter except Searle's classification of SAs is exposed in chapter two in section 2.6.2.

Figure (6) The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Noam Chomsky's Interviews
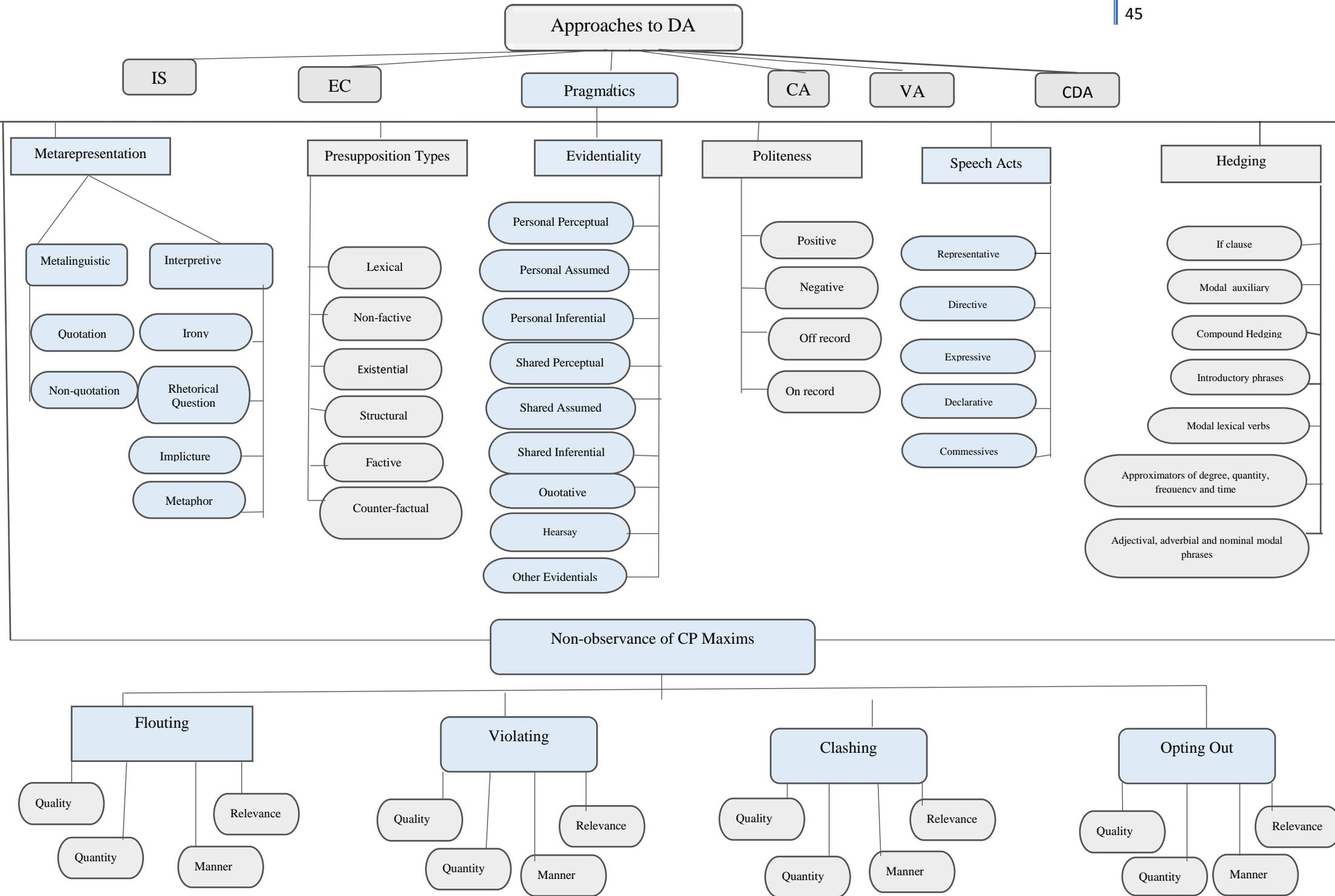
3.4 Hedging: Origins and Definition

Markkanen and Schröder (1997, p.4) uncover that this concept gets back to Lakoff's published paper in (1972) that is entitled *"Hedges: A Study in Meaning Criteria and the Logic of Fuzzy Concepts "* . In this paper, Lakoff reveals the semantic features of the words that convey the meaning of hedging not the communicative aspect of using them .However , he reveals the main function of hedging which is making things "fuzzier or less fuzzy".

After this period, hedging is turned to be in the scope of pragmatists' interests like Brown and Levinson (1987,p.145) who support Lakoff's definition by revealing that hedging modulates the force of SA which turns the concept of hedging to be used to mitigate the force of the communicated act.

Halliday in (Hylabd , 1998,p.3) elucidates that hedging is a concept that indicates the construction of meaning stands between "yes and no ".In other words, hedging does refer to the desire of not giving an explicit, accurate or completely definite answer by employing various grammatical structures such as passive , tag question and lexical constructions such as: it is assumed that, it seems, as I know,…etc.

3.4.1 Reasons of Using Hedging

According to Salager-Meyer (1995,p.p.128-131) there is a set of reasons for using hedging which are:

1- Salager-Meyer reveals the most widespread and acceptable reason of hedging is to reduce the risk of the "face threat" that lies behind the communicative act (p.p.128-129)

2- According to Salager-Meyer "being too certain can often be unwise". It means, even genius scholars need to hedge their opinion and avoid being too certain in order to make their views able to be negotiated by others even after generations.

That is why hedging is important in all fields academic , political interviews and discussions specially while presenting personal views . This can be illustrated this example :

39): According to the results of the analysis of five interviews with Trump, it seems that three of impoliteness strategies overshadow his words.

In this example , the researcher uses the epistemic verb "seem " to mitigate the risk of his claim and leaves a kind of flexibility while presenting his opinion (p.129) .

3- Salager-Meyer asserts that hedging is one of the effective politeness strategies . He adds that, many politicians use hedging to express the diplomatic disagreement politely (p.p.130-131).

4-Salager-Meyer announces that sometimes hedging is used as a collection of all the previous mentioned reasons. On the other side , in many cases hedging is used conventionally as a style of speaking or writing . A good example is many journalist's reports and social interviews (p.131).

3.4.2 Taxonomy of Hedging

Salager-Meyer (1995:131-133) sets the most widespread set of linguistic devices of hedging in English which includes the following:

1. Modal auxiliary verbs like: may, might , could ,can , would , ...etc are used to express hedging (p.131).

2. Modal lexical verbs which are called by Salager- Meyer as "speech act verbs" which are verbs used to perform doubting , evaluating ,and criticizing rather than describing like : assume , seem , believe, argue, think , propose …..etc" (p.132).

3. Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases are used to indicate hedging like: possible , potential ,thinkable….etc, which are called probability adjectives . Also, nouns like : estimate, suggestion, claim,…etc .Add to that adverbs like :

presumably , likely, perhaps, practically…etc, convey the meaning of hedging (p.132).

4. Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and time like : somehow, occasionally, a lot of , few , somewhat,…etc (p.p.132-133).

5. Introductory phrases like: to our knowledge, as I see, according to my information, …etc (p.133).

6. If clause as in : 40)If I am not wrong, you are the person who I met last night in the party (p.133).

7. Compound hedging in which the speaker uses more than one strategy to express hedging as in : 41)it seems likely that the president announces his decision today (p.134).

3.5 Presupposition

Presupposition is explained by Finch (2000,p.173) as a linguistic concept that is used in pragmatics to introduce the speaker's assumption that the addressee is aware of what the speaker is saying. This can be illustrated in this example:

42) :Sorry for being late.

It is presupposed that the speaker is late and that is why s/he apologizes. Finch(2000,p.173) reveals that the importance of presupposition is that it gives the speaker the liberty to speak synthesizingly. Even in daily life, people don't say everything in detail ,because of the assumption that the listener is able to infer the meaning from the contextual and interpersonal knowledge . Yule (1996,p.27-30) classifies presupposition relying on the triggers that distinguish each type into six classes which are:

1-Existential presupposition: This class is distinguished by having the possessive construction and the noun phrase as in this example:

43) :the missed phone is red

It presupposes the existence of the phone and now it is lost (p.27).

2-Factive Presupposition : This class is identified by having cognitive verbs like: realize, know , recognize,….etc. This can be illustrated in example:

44): Later on , I realized she has traveled to Paris.

This presupposes that she has traveled (p.27).

3-Lexical Presupposition: Certain vocabularies are used to identify this class like: used to , stop, start , again…etc. This can be embodied in this example :

45): Oh , again you are late .

It presupposes that it isn't the first time in which that person comes late (p.28).

4-Structural Presupposition : This kind is characterized by its structure that contains wh-words which presupposes the addressee's awareness and knowledge of what is asked about .This can be seen in example:

46) : when did your father travel?

It is presupposed that your father traveled (p. 29).

5-Non-factive Presupposition: This class is recognized by having a set of verbs that indicates the non-truthfulness of the situation as in this example:

47): I dreamt to be famous.

It presupposes that in fact the speaker is not a famous personality (p.29).

6-Counter-factual Presupposition: This kind is distinguished by having "if clause" which indicates that something can't be true , rather it opposes the reality as in this example:

48) :If I were you , I wouldn't stay silent (p.29).

Figure (7):Yule 's (1996) Classification of Presupposition Types
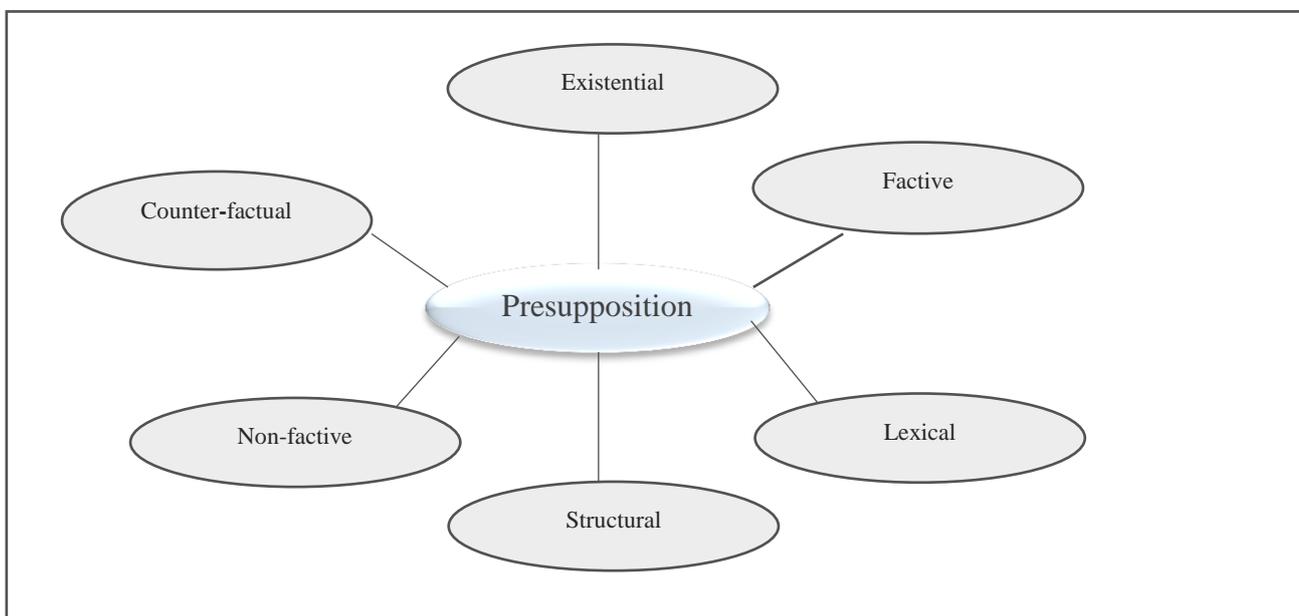
3.6 Metarepresentation (M)

Allott (2010,p.124) in his book "*Key Terms in Pragmatics"* , presents M as one of the key concepts in pragmatics in that it is related to GM and the relevance theory to infer the meaning. M can be defined as *"a representation of a representation*"(Allott ,2010,p.124). This definition seems to be insensible unless it is illustrated in an example as in the following example:

49): The pen is learner's sword .

In this example , the pen indicates the M of science that the learner gains which support and help him as the sword to the warrior. By saying this sentence, the speaker makes M of his\her view of science and the same   to   the addressee,   s/he   makes   inference   to   get   speaker's metarepresentational intention.

> Sperber, states that "*Reviewing past and present literature on metarepresentations would be a formidable task. ...because work on metarepresentations has been of particular importance in : primate cognition, psychology, philosophy of consciousness, and linguistic semantics and pragmatics.*"(Sperber , 2000,p.4)

Hence , this study focuses on the pragmatic aspect of studying M ,because of its relevance to the present study. Sperber (2000,p.4) reveals that human beings are gifted with a sophisticated capacity of diving beyond the literal utterance to infer the underlying meaning and know how to link between them to reach the speaker's idea, belief, view, intention…etc .This ability is called by Sperber as the metarepresentational ability which he considers the unique feature of human beings' brains.

Gibbs (n.d,p.392) raises a significant question which is what gets the addressee to infer the metarepresentational meaning ? He states that principles of relevance play an important role in helping the addressee to infer the meaning . Allot (2010,p.166) mentions the two principles of relevance theory which are: cognitive and communicative. The first one indicates addressees' processing of the information by minimizing the irrelevant meaning and maximizing the related one . Communicative principle is the second one in which the addressee tries to seek the optimal

relevance which is the closest interpreted meaning that corresponds the context (Allot ,2010,p.166).

Barron et al.,(n.d,p.297) reveals that the main presumption of modern pragmatics is that understanding any piece of information relies massively on the addressee's effort to derive the meaning. While doing this process, the addressee starts and ends with M . The start is discovering what is metarepresented by the speaker and ends with the speaker's metarepresentational intention. He adds that the appropriate model of M can be derived from Grice's work on conversation and impliciture when the speaker doesn't communicate his/her message directly, rather does implicate it behind what is said (Barron et al .,n.d,p.297).

3.6.1 Metarepresentational Use in Relevance Theory

3.6.1.1 Interpretive Use of Metarepresentation

According to Ju Noh (1998,p.p.101-102) , Sperber and Wilson in (1995) reveal that the interpretive use of M is a kind of literal utterance that implicates an idea, belief, feeling , judgment,...etc differs from what is said . Sometimes, it refers to another thing that resembles the literal meaning in some characteristics which can be revealed through the context by utilizing different pragmatic devices like impliciture, irony , metaphor, rhetorical question, and any communicative device that demands the addressee to go beyond the literal meaning and the explicit use of conversational maxims.

Ju Noh (1998,p.101) adds that although it isn't directly mentioned and elaborated by Grice, it can be inferred while communication, people use certain objects to refer to another object .This can be illustrated by an American idiom which is :

50): "you are the apple of my eye" (Web Source:2).

Superficially, this seems to be maladjusted because of not finding any relevance between the apple which is a fruit and the eye which is a part of the body .Yet ,it does make sense only by diving to the implicated meaning in which the apple is a M of the pupil of the eye which by itself metarepresents the idea its importance to see thing . So , the metarepresentational meaning is " you are the light of my eye".

3.6.1.2 Metalinguistic Use of Metarepresentation

Ju Noh (2000,p.p.74-75) reveals that the difference between interpretive and metalinguistic use of M is that the interpretive focuses *" logic resemblance between two representation "* (Ju Noh ,2000,p.74). On the other hand, the metalinguistic use is used to focus *" the linguistic resemblance between two representations"* (Ju Noh ,2000 ,p.75). It means , the interpretive use of M seeks to find the shared properties between the two representations that help in accessing the intention ,as in this statement that is said by taxi driver :

51): This car is my life.

The addressee should seek the shared properties whether they are abstract or not , implicated or obvious between speaker's life and the car to get the metarepresentational intention. Actually , the speaker intends saying " this car is precious to him as much as his life " .

Ju Noh (2000,p.82) states that the metalinguistic use of M can be illustrated in the quotational and non-quotational utterances when the speaker's statement metarepresents other's utterance or ideas .To start with quotational utterances, Ju Noh divides the quotation into types including direct and indirect.

1.Direct quotation represents a metalinguistic metarepresentational device that is used to metarepresent *"an utterance or thought in virtue of*

shared formal properties" (Ju Noh , 2000,p.82). This can be illustrated in:
52):He calls himself "the magnificent painter" .

The speaker metarepresents another person's statement by using the direct quotation.

2. Indirect quotation is the other kind of quotational utterance or what is called reported speech by which people metarepresent each other's thoughts, utterances, beliefs…etc. This kind is used to metarepresent *"shared content between two representations "* (Ju Noh ,2000,p.82).

Ju Noh (2000,p.91) sets the second metarepresentational use of language that is illustrated in non-qoutational utterance which is divided into irony and echoic utterance. He states that the echoic utterance is repeating a part or the whole of the speaker's utterance to metarepresent an agreement, refuse , specific idea or belief which can be detected from the context , as in:
53)A: You know ,the party was fabulous.
B: The party was fabulous .

Instead of saying yes , I agree or any other statement to represent the agreement clearly ,the participant repeats the same sentence which represents an echoic M of his/her agreement about what has been said (Ju Noh, 2000,p.91).

Ju Noh (2000,p.94) reveals that although irony is considered to be a type of interpretive use of M because of the addressee's needs to seek the shared implicit properties between two representations to reach the speaker's intention, yet it can be regarded as a metalinguistic use of M in one case which is repeating the same sentence that is said by the speaker ironically (sarcastically) as in:
54)"Peter: It's a lovely day for a picnic."

"[They go for a picnic and it rains.]"

"Mary: (sarcastically) It's a lovely day for a picnic, indeed".

Adopted from (Spreber and Wilson ,1995,p. 239) in (Ju Noh ,2000,p.95)

Figure (8): Ju Noh's (2000) Model of Metarepresentation
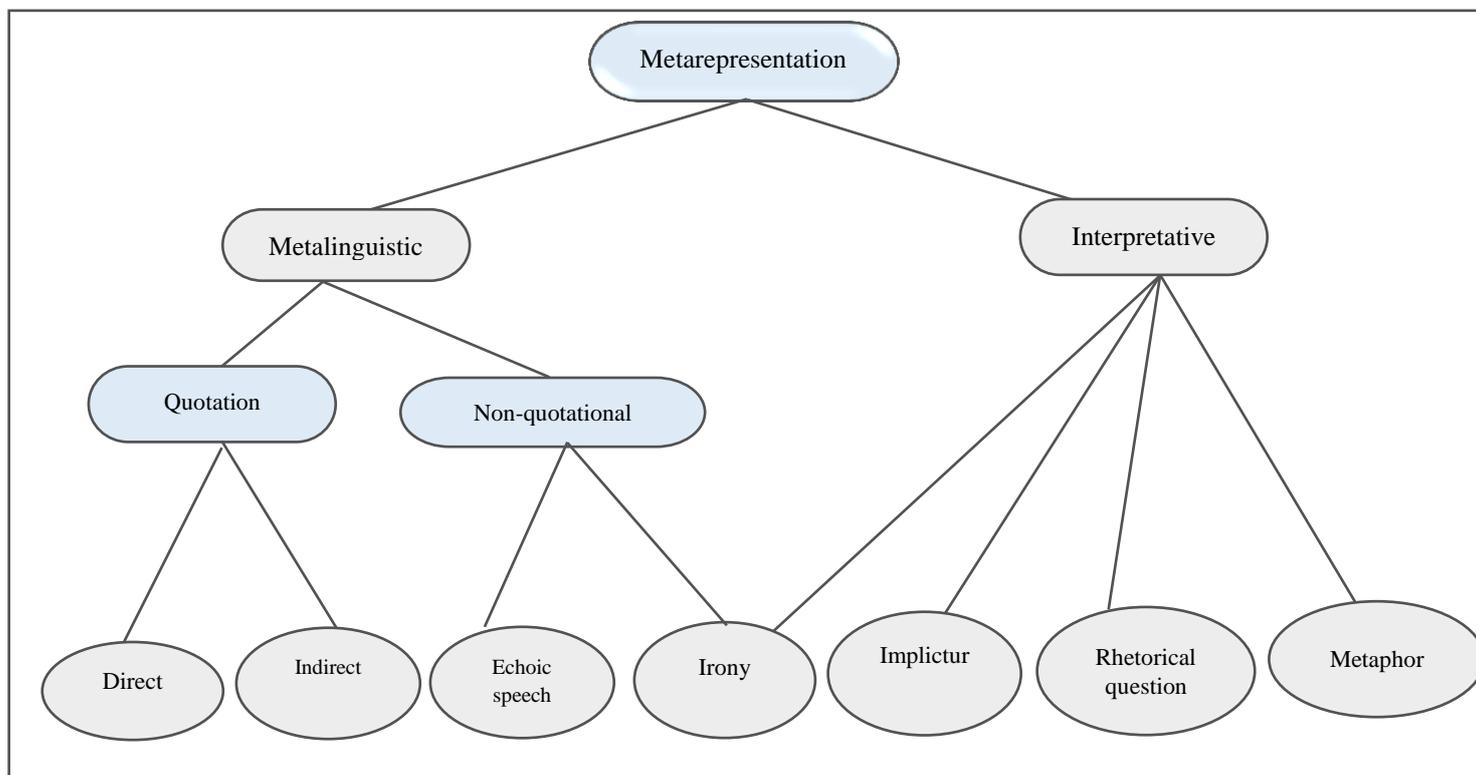
3.7 Politeness

In daily communicative activities, sometimes speakers use an explicit mood of achieving their communicative aims . However there are many times in which people choose not being clear while expressing their intentions for one reason or another like politeness. Leech (2014,p. 3) defines politeness as a linguistic concept indicates the communicative conduct that has different forms across various languages and cultures , but one function which is saving the self and others' faces.

Van Dijk (1997 b, p. 50) states that politeness theory is developed for the first time by Brown and Levinson in (1987) and considered to be one of the major

concepts in pragmatics .They set positive , negative, on record and off record strategies for the polite behavior that are built upon Goffman's notion of face *as "the positive social value a person effectively claims for himself by the line others assume he has taken during a particular contact "* (Van Dijk,1997b ,p.50) .

According to Van Dijk (1997 b,p. 50) , Brown and Levinson classify face into positive and negative. The positive face is the desire to be a member of the group. The negative face is the desire of not being imposed by other members. Consequently, they coined the terms "face threatening act (FTA)and face saving act (FSA). The later represents a threat to the addressee's negative face like : challenging his / her opinion or demonstrating the disagreement with the addressee. On the other side, FSA represents the act of saving the addressee's positive face like apologies, but it represents FTA to the speaker's positive face.

Table (2) Brown and Levinson's (1987) Model of Politeness

Strategies	Definitions	Examples
On Record	A strategy in which the speaker doesn't use any expression to reduce the FTA on the addressee .It can be seen in teachers' language in the class or in an emergency situations .	Be cautious while driving
Positive Politeness	A strategy in which the speaker demonstrates an attention to save the addressee's positive face .	Don't worry , we can settle it today.
Negative Politeness	A strategy in which the speaker endeavors to please the addressee's negative face by attracting an attention to his/her desire to get liberty of being imposed by others .	Your majesty may need to know what happen outside the palace.
Off Record	A strategy in which the speaker conveys his communicative intention indirectly to minimize the threat on the addressee's face .	I have forgotten my pen .

3.8 Evidentiality

Aikhenvald (2004,p.4) defines evidentaility as a linguistic expression that is used by the speaker to indicate the truthfulness and validity of the presented utterance.

Besides, in "Oxford Handbook of Evidentiality ", evidentiality receives a wider definition by Aikhenvald (2018,p.6). He reveals that evidentiality   is a statement that includes *"facts and circumstances"* that manifest the reliability of the statement or the existence of an object.

Furthermore, Aikhenvald (2004) states that evidentiality is a linguistic concept reflects the source from which the speaker gets the information. Aikhenvald   (2004,p.p.63-64) presents a system of information sources that the speaker uses to demonstrate evidentiality.

1. **Personal Perceptual Evidential :** It is considered to be a direct evidence that indicates the source of the information comes from speaker's personal perception. What is meant by perception here is sensory sources , for example:" I see, we hear ,..etc" (Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203)

2. **Personal Assumed Evidential** : It is used to refer to the personal mental perception of the speaker like : to me , it seems that , I can say based on my interpretation…etc. Also , it refers to the logical reasoning like :I realize, I am pretty sure , I assume…etc(Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203).

3. **Personal Inferential Evidential :** In this kind the source of speaker's utterance is mental interpretation and logical reasoning as in a mental source . Add to that inferential evidential gives an indication that the information is inferred based on specific personal facts , reports , or circumstances (Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203).

4. **Shared Perceptual Evidential** :It refers to the source of the utterance comes from the speaker and hearer's sensory evidences or perception (Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203).

5. **Shared Inferential Evidential** :It means that what is said comes from the speaker and the hearer's inferences and logical reasoning like :we can infer that…(Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203).

6. **Shared Assumed Evidential:** Zhongyi Xu (2022,p.4) declares that the shared assumed evidential means that the speaker's presented an utterance relying on his / her shared previous knowledge about the topic with the addressee as in: (I we know , we believe, we realize …etc).

7. **Quotative Evidential:** It is that kind of evidentials in which the speaker cites specific statement that demonstrates the source of his utterance (Aikhenvald , 2004 ,p.74).

8. **Hearsay Evidential:** This kind is regarded as an indirect evidence because what is said is reported from others .Aikhenvald (2004,p.64) defines it as a reported statement that doesn't specify the indication of its source as in :" it is said that ,it is known that…etc".

9. **Other Inferential Evidential** :It indicates that the source of the utterance comes from specified reports , results like :the report on RT channel refers to , figure 4 indicates that …(Zhongyi Xu, 2022,p.4 ; 2015,p.203).

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.0 Introductory Note

This chapter is dedicated to present data analysis , results of analysis, discussion and hypotheses verification are included in the scope of this chapter.

4.1 Data Analysis

Extract-1-

Rory Carroll: A few questions about the [Afiuni] case. Do you believe Judge Afiuni could receive a fair trial in Venezuela?

Noam Chomsky: Well as far as I'm aware she's not receiving any trial at all. I rather doubt, I'd be sceptical about whether she could receive a fair trial.

I mean it's kind of striking that, as far as I understand, you probably know better, other judges have not come out in support of her. Which seems rather strange given the circumstances. If Amnesty International does I don't see why judges in Venezuela shouldn't. That suggests an atmosphere of either intimidation or unwillingness to consider the case seriously. I don't know. My suspicion is she would not receive a fair trial.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (3):Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -1-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 4th of July , 2011. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Rory Carroll who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of this interview is a published letter by Noam Chomsky in which he criticizes and faults the Venezuelan government specifically Venezuelan president of imprisoning Maria Lourdes Afiuni ,who is a Venezuelan Judge accused of betraying the government

	by releasing a businessman who is suspected to help specific company in getting 25 million illegally. Afiuni says that the trial is delayed because of the absence of the prosecutor which indicates lacks of evidences of this accusation .So , she releases him with a warranty.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond the ten minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Venezuelan president and the Judge Afiuni
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non -observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the maxim of relevance when he reveals that Afiuni doesn't receive any trial which is not what the interviewer wants to know, instead of saying whether she receives a fair trial or not. In other words, he wants to say that(firstly you should seek whether she receives a trial and then find out her being faired in this trial) Also, his mentioning of other judges' situation toward Afiuni is not relevant to the addressee's question. Besides , he uses phrases like: "as far as I am aware, as far as I understand" which indicate the subjectivity and lacks of accuracy of what he says . It means , it can be falsify if his knowledge and understanding of what happens is not sufficient. Also, his stating that " My suspicion is she would not receive a fair trial" indicates that what he says is only suspicion lacks the certain evidence. Hence , he flouts the maxim of quality.

3.Hedging

Flouting the quality maxim constitutes hedging which can be embodied by using the introductory phrases in :"as far as I am aware " and " as far as I understand" to indicate that the extent of the utterance is according to his knowledge and vision of the matter and making his view seems to be flexible and less imposed. Add to that, the modal lexical verbs "aware and doubt" indicate the degree of certainty of the presented information in this statement "well as far as I'm <u>aware</u> she's not receiving any trial at all. I rather <u>doubt</u>, I'd be sceptical about whether she could receive a fair trial". Additionally , approximator of degree is used when he says :" I mean it's kind of striking that, as far as I understand, you probably know better, other judges have not come out in support of her"

4.Presupposition

The factive presupposition is embodied by using the verb "know" to indicate Noam Chomsky 's knowledge of his addressee's awareness of what is said. That can be seen in: "I mean it's kind of striking that, as far as I understand, you probably <u>know</u> better, other judges have not come out in support of her. "

5. Politeness

Negative politeness is seen when Noam Chomsky utilizes hedging to show his attention toward his addressee's negative face ,because the interviewer is Venezuelan and Noam Chomsky is criticizing the Venezuelan government .Also, he tries to make his view flexible and less imposed .This is illustrated in : "as far as I understand, you probably know better, other judges have not come out in support of her. Which seems rather strange given the circumstances.

6.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is illustrated by the use of implicture. Noam Chomsky uses the implicture when he says : "I mean it's kind of striking that, as far as I understand,

you probably know better, other judges have not come out in support of her Which seems rather strange given the circumstances."

It seems that he wants to say that there is an implied serious reason behind not supporting Afiuni by other judges .That is because of governmental or political reservations of this case. So , he metarepresents the idea of existing an implied serious reason behind this reservation by using implicture.

7.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky declares that Afiuni doesn't receive any trial in order to be jailed or faired. This can be seen in: "well as far as I'm aware she's not receiving any trial at all. I rather doubt…….". Hence, SA of declaration is used.

8. Evidentiality

Personal inferential evidential can be seen by using specific phrases like : " understand, as far as I know, I doubt ,seem" which indicate that what he says raises his personal inferences of the case.

Table (4):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -1-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting of Relevance and Quality					
Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Introductory phrases 2.The modal lexical verbs 3.Approximators	Factive	Negative	Interpretive: Implicture	Declaration	Personal inferential evidential

Extract-2-

Rory Carroll: And what would this case then tell us about the independence of the judiciary in Venezuela? Is there independence of judiciary here or does the executive control it?

Noam Chomsky: You would know better than I do. I can only cast suspicions. I haven't investigated it closely. My suspicion is that the judiciary is not as independent as it should be. We may compare it to Colombia next door. Colombia's human rights record is incomparably worse. The judges in the constitutional court have been investigating cases of corruption, crimes at the highest level, and they have been intimidated. They have received death threats, and they have to have bodyguards and so on. And apparently that's continuing under [President José Manuel] Santos.

The Analysis

1. The General Context

Table (5):Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -2-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 4th of July , 2011. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Rory Carroll who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract , the interviewer wants to know Chomsky's opinion about the independence of judgment in Venezuela from politics.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond the ten minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Venezuelan independence of judiciary from politics
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

In this extract , Noam Chomsky tries to be cooperative , yet he faces a clash between presenting suffice ,relevant ,and accurate information to answer. Hence, he breaches the maxim of quality and relevance in order to observe the quantity maxim and present sufficient information with an indications that his answer is not completely a certified one because he doesn't look deeply in that matter. He states: " I can only cast suspicions. I haven't investigated it closely" to indicate that his answer isn't supported with a strong evidence. Besides, The maxim of relevance is broken by setting a comparison between the independence of judiciary in Venezuela and Colombia's human rights which is existed in the United States and this is not required from him . What is required is saying whether the judiciary in Venezuela is independent or not.

3.Hedging

The modal auxiliary verb "may" in this statement "we may compare it to Colombia next door" is used by Noam Chomsky to hedge   his opinion. Additionally, another use of hedging is seen in :" And apparently that's continuing under [President José Manuel] Santos. "   which is triggered by the adverb "apparently".

4.Presupposition

The factive presupposition can be embodied in: "You would know better than I do". Noam Chomsky presupposes that his listener knows more than him since he is Venezuelan.

5.Politeness

Positive politeness is illustrated by saying*:* "We may compare it to Colombia next door" . Noam Chomsky uses the inclusive pronoun "we" to include the interviewer with him in evaluating the judiciary in Venezuela when comparing it with Colombia.

6.Evidentiality

Personal inferential evidential can be seen in : " And apparently that's continuing under [President José Manuel] Santos" to indicate the source of his utterance is his personal inferences. Inferential evidential is identified via the adverb "apparently".

7.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky expresses his vision and evaluation about the independence of judiciary in Venezuela and Colombia by criticizing the judiciary of their governments.

Table(6): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -2-

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing Between Quality, Relevance and Quantity				
Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Speech Acts	Evidentaility
1.Modal auxiliary verb 2.Adverb	Factive	Positive	Expressive	Personal inferential evidential

Extract-3-

Pajooh: Do you predict that we will have another violent war in the Middle-East?

Chomsky: If there is another war, it will be even worse than the last one. The reason is that Hezbollah by now, according to reports at least, has a very significant missile capacity which Israel won't be able to stop. If they start hitting Israeli targets, Israel will just go "all out" without any restraint. They might go as far as bombing Iran.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (7):Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -3-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 19th of March, 2018 In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Fariba Pajooh who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of this extract is middle east war that would probably occur occurs between Israel, Iran , Lebanon and Syria. Israel bombs Syria and Lebanon under the claim that they are helping Iran by making very powerful missiles in their countries**.**
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond the seven minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Israel war on Iran , Lebanon and Syria.
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

It is assumed that Noam Chomsky answers by saying whether war occurrence is predictable or not , but he doesn't have the accurate evidence about that .That is why he says: "If there is another war, it will be even worse than the last one. The reason …". His usage of "if clause" indicates the possibility that war may happen and mayn't . Hence , he breaches quality maxim to be informative .

3.Hedging

For the purpose of making his view seems to be less precise , Noam Chomsky uses hedging by employing " if clause ".This can be seen in: "If there is another war, it will be even worse than the last one " and "If they start hitting Israeli targets, Israel will just go "all out" without any restraint ". Also , he uses the modal auxiliary verb "might" to express the degree of Israel's possibility to blow up Iran.

4. Presupposition

Noam Chomsky portrays the consequences of the possibility of war occurrence by using counter-factual presupposition. This leaves a presupposition that the war occurs before that time and know people are afraid of the occurrence of another war. This presupposition is trigged by "if clause" in: "If there is another war, it will be even worse than the last one." Additionally ,it is presupposed that Hezbollah doesn't hit Israel at the time of interview .

5.Speech Acts

To warn the people including politicians from any possibility of the occurrence of another war, directive SA is used by Noam Chomsky.

Additionally, SA of reasoning is employed to demonstrate the reason behind Noam Chomsky's fears about the danger of the possibility of another war.

6 . Evidentiality

In plain words, Noam Chomsky indicates that what he says relies on a report that he has read recently . This can be seen in: "the reason is that Hezbollah by now, according to reports …" . Hence , the hearsay evidential is utilized because he doesn't mention specifically which kind of reports he reads or the name of the report .

7.Politeness

Noam Chomsky says "If there is another war, it will be even worse than the last one " and "If they start hitting Israeli targets, Israel will just go "all out" without any restraint ". The use of "if clause " illustrates his awareness of his addressee's negative face.

Table(8) :The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -3-

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing Between Quality and Quantity				
Hedging	Presupposition	Speech Acts	Evidentiality	Politeness
1.Modal auxiliary verb 2.If clause	1.Counter-factual 2.Lexical	1.Representative 2.Directive	Hearsay	Negative

Extract-4-

Daniel Falcone: NPR(TV channel) says that Kennedy was "the father of the modern presidential campaign." What does this even mean? This is clearly an educated, liberal, indoctrinated slogan?

Noam Chomsky: I suspect what they mean is that he was the first to use TV effectively as a propaganda tool, beginning the modern process of turning political campaigns over to the PR(public relations) industry, which is dedicated to undermining democracy just as it is to undermining markets in its major pursuits. NPR liberals probably regard this as a good thing. It keeps the rabble out of our hair.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (9):Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -4-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 22nd of November, 2013 , in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Daniel Falcone who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract ,they talk about Kennedy (he is an American politician who assumes the position of the 35th president of the United States of America. His rule extends from 1961-1963 .He is considered the least ruling American president, because he is assassinated before the end of his rule).
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond the five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	President Kennedy
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1Clashing

Noam Chomsky faces a clash between being informative and being honest. Consequently, he breaks the quality maxim with an indication that he is not so certain from his utterance in order to be informative. This is illustrated in :" I suspect what they mean is…".

3.Hedging

Noam Chomsky uses the modal lexical verb "suspect" to hedge his utterance. Additionally , the adverb "probably" is used as an indicator to the degree of possibility.

4.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky presents his guessing about what NPR channel means by calling President Kennedy "the father of the modern presidential campaign ". Hence, representative SA is uses to presents his of guessing .

5.Evidentiality

Personal inferential evidential is identified by the verb "suspect" . Noam Chomsky wants to indicate the source of his utterance by revealing that what is said is related to his suspicions .This can be seen in: "I suspect what they mean is that he was the first to use TV …"

6.Presupposition

It can be identified by the use of the non-factive verb "suspect" when he says" I suspect what they mean is that he was the first to use TV effectively as a…"

7.Politeness

The utilization of hedging by itself can be considered as a negative politeness in order to demonstrate his awareness of his addressee's negstive face and not to seem so impose.

Table(10): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -4-

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing Between Quality and Quantity				
Hedging	Speech Acts	Evidentiality	Politeness	Presupposition
1.Modal lexical verb 2. Adverb	Representative	Personal inferential evidential	Negative	Non-factive

Extract-5-

Kelly Candaele :You put most, if not all, of your emphasis and analysis on the activists pushing politicians in a particular direction, as if the latter have no political values themselves. What about the actual skills a politician must have to consolidate legislative achievements?

Noam Chomsky: Let's take Biden's climate policy. If you look into the background there has been activist pressure for years for doing something to save the species from extinction and to do some kind of Green New Deal. This was totally off the agenda a couple of years ago. Activists went as far as occupying congressional offices and got support from young leaders who came into Congress on the Sanders wave. Out of that comes Biden's program. Now, you're right — it takes skills that turn it into a legislative program. But those skills are not going to be exercised unless there is pressure from the grassroots to make it happen.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (11):Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -5-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 9th of April , 2021 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Kelly Candaele who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract , the interviewer wants to get Chomsky's opinion about the political essay that published in 1967 which is called "The Responsibility of Intellectuals".
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond the five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Chomsky's essay which is "The Responsibility of Intellectuals".
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Violating

Noam Chomsky violates the maxim of quantity by presenting a long answer that in fact doesn't satisfy the addressee's question. What he does is manipulating his utterance in order to get rid of this question and not giving the right answer,

3.Hedging

Hedging is illustrated in: " If you look into the background there has been activist pressure for years for doing something to save the species from extinction and to do some kind of Green New Deal". In order to be less imposed and make the statement not to seem imperative , Noam Chomsky uses " if clause" .Additionally , approximator of

degree is seen in this statement " …to save the species from extinction and to do some kind of Green New Deal".

4. Politeness

Positive politeness is illustrated by using the inclusive pronoun "we" when Noam Chomsky says: "let <u>us</u> take Biden's climate policy" to include his addressees in the activity. Additionally, the use of   "if clause" indicates his attempting to hedge his opinion and demonstrates his care of his addressee's negative face.

5.Metarepresentation

 Interpretative use of M is illustrated by using metaphor in this statement : " But those skills are not going to be exercised unless there is pressure from the grassroots to make it happen." Noam Chomsky makes an implied comparison between grassroots and political activists. In other words, he metarepresents the idea of emphasizing the significant of the political activists by comparing them to the grassroots since he talks about the environment. He intends saying as much as the grassroots are important for plants, the political activists are important in making a pressure and mobilizing people against or with the politicians in specific and the government in general.

6.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky uses the representative SA to establish the importance of political activists in   directing and facilitating the application of governmental decisions. This can be seen in " Now, you're right — it takes skills that turn it into a legislative program. But those skills are not going to be exercised unless there is pressure from the grassroots to make it happen."

7.Evidentiality

Chomsky uses the shared perceptual evidential when he says :" l et's   take Biden's climate policy. If you look into the background there has been activist pressure for years…" He says "let us " just to leave an impact that what he says is known by both , him and the listener.

Table(12):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -5-

Non-observance Strategy : Violating the Quantity				
Hedging	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.If clause 2.Approximator	1.Positive 2.Negative	Interpretive: metaphor	Representative	Shared perceptual evidential

Extract-6-

Kelly Candaele :Jeff Bezos, the owner of Amazon, says he is in favor of Black Lives Matter, LGBTQ rights, women's rights. Yet the one progressive cause he will not support is the right to have a union in any of his workplaces.

Noam Chomsky :If you want to know about his attitude towards women, take a look at an Amazon warehouse. Working conditions are horrendous. If you want to see his attitudes towards working people, take a look at the people who do deliveries. His system is carefully constructed so that the drivers delivering goods are not his employees. They are run by small companies that contract to Amazon, which means that they can have horrible wages and surveillance to make sure that drivers race as fast as possible to where they are going. And Jeff Bezos can say, "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employees." Bezos opposes unions because they are the one way in which workers can defend themselves from predators like Jeff Bezos.

The Analysis

1.General Context

Table (13)Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -6-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 9th of April , 2021 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Kelly Candaele who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract , the interviewer wants to get Chomsky's opinion about Jeff Bezos who is one of the richest American politician men . He runs Amazon which is a huge electrical web company for advertising and web services .He has more than 24 thousands employers in his company . According to the interviewer's knowledge he does some good works by which he helps people. Yet, the interviewer is wondered about the reason behind Bezos's refusal to support Workers Union which is a governmental right for each employee that many politicians support.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only ones question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Jeff Bezos and Workers Union
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2. Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the maxim of manner by presenting a really ambiguous answer which can't be understood without going behind what is literally said. The interviewer mentions some of Jeff Bezos's good contributions, but he seeks the reason behind rejecting the support of workers union. Noam

Chomsky flouts the maxim of manner in that he implies his answer indirectly by correcting the interviewer's vision about Jeff Bezos before providing him the reasons behind his rejection .

3. Hedging

Noam Chomsky   exposes Jeff Bezos's bad deeds in a way that makes his opinion seems to be flexible .In other words, he wants the addressee by himself to seek the fact of what is said. He uses "if clause" to mitigate   his view and make it more acceptable when he says: " if you want to know about his attitude towards women, take a look at an Amazon warehouse….deliveries."

4.Presupposition

Noam Chomsky presupposes that Jeff Bezos has an attitude toward women who work in his factory and that what he wants the addressee to seek and make sure of. Also, he presupposes that Jeff Bezos has specific attitude toward his employees and drivers. Actually, Noam Chomsky wants to refer to the bad treatment that Jeff Bezos practices upon his employees from both genders. In fact, according to the researcher's research about this matter , it is revealed that one of his employees complains that treatment to Washington post with documentation by pictures. Yet, Jeff Bezos hides the matter by buying Washington post and negating the claim. So, existential presupposition is illustrated by using the possessive construction in: " his system is carefully constructed so that the …" and counter-factual presupposition is trigged by using" if clause".

5.Politeness

This can be identified by Noam Chomsky 's usage of hedging to minimize the imposition of what   he says and that represents the negative politeness . Additionally, off record is illustrated by Noam Chomsky's being vague when

flouting the manner maxim . Also, his use of presupposition indicates his employment of the off record politeness to imply his message .This can be seen in " If you want to know about his attitude towards women, take a look at an Amazon warehouse. Working conditions are horrendous. If you want to see his attitudes towards working people, take a look at the people who do deliveries…"

6.Metarepresentation

6.1 Interpretive

Interpretive use of M is illustrated by using metaphor. Noam Chomsky metarepresents Jeff Bezos's harshness by making an implied comparison between him and predators. Intentionally, he uses the word "predators" to refer to Jeff Bezos , because of his bad treatment with people who are weaker than him specifically his workers and that is the main reason behind his refusal of the government's decision of making a workers union.

6.2 Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic use of M is founded when NC intentionally uses the direct quotation to convey Jeff Bezos's utterance when one of his employees complain his bad treatment , Jeff Bezos says : "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employee." Noam Chomsky metarepresents Jeff Bezos's denial by using the direct quotation.

7.Speech Acts

Representative SA is illustrated by telling the interviewer the bad treatment that employees face from Jeff. Additionally, representative SA is embodied by Noam Chomsky's reasoning that Jeff voices against worker's union because he

treats his employees badly . This can be seen in: "Bezos opposes unions because they are the one way in which workers can defend themselves from predators like Jeff Bezos."

8.Evidentaility

Quotational evidential is embodied when Noam Chomsky evokes a statement that is said by Jeff as an indication of the source of his utterance. This is seen when he says: "And Jeff Bezos can say, "I don't know anything about it; they are not my employees.""

Table (14): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -6-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting of Manner					
Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentaility
1.If clause	1.Counter-factul 2.Existential	1.Negative 2.Off record	1.Interpretive: Implicture 2.Metalinguistic:Quotational	Representative	Quotational

Extract-7-

Kelly Candaele :Large bureaucracies obviously have their flaws. But with the problems we face, it seems like we need a robust and active government and an international approach as well to confront these issues.

Noam Chomsky: Global warming has no boundaries. The pandemic has no boundaries. The spread of nuclear weapons — no boundaries. Which means we must have international solidarity and cooperation. The question is, what kind of structure would carry this out? Will it be authoritarian, with control from above and other people obeying, or should it be democratic, with popular participation at every level from the community and workplace to larger associations?

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (15) Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -7-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 9th of April , 2021 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Kelly Candaele who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of this extract is a published political article by Noam Chomsky in 1967. In this Extract, the interviewer tries to get Noam Chomsky 's view about the type of government that works professionally to face the current difficult circumstances.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Large bureaucracies government , the pandemic, and Global warming
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Breaking the GM is seen by flouting relevance maxim when Noam Chomsky mentions the pandemic and global worming which are natural calamities aren't related to what the interviewer wants to know, instead of commenting the need of powerful government to overtake them.

3.Presupposition

Structural presupposition is used in this extract. It is presupposed that the government follows specific kind of structures that doesn't work perfectly with the current circumstances, this is identified by the structural "what". Additionally, existential presupposition is utilized by Noam Chomsky .It is presupposed that the pandemic, nuclear weapon , and global worming are existed and can't be controlled by the bureaucracies authorities .

4.Politeness

In order not to threat the interviewer's positive face , Noam Chomsky uses the inclusive pronoun "we" to leave kind of sense that the responsibility is distributed on all parties even the speaker .

5.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is embodied by utilizing rhetorical question. By saying: "what kind of structure would carry this out? Will it be authoritarian, with control from above and other people obeying, or should it be…" , Noam Chomsky doesn't seek an answer , he wants to demonstrate the appropriate kind of government in managing the country to face the difficulties which is democratic one not by imposing power on people because the current circumstances (pandemic, Global warming, and spread of nuclear weapons) can't be solved unless there is a cooperation between the government and people, not by imposing power upon people.

6. Speech Acts

Representative SA used indirectly by Noam Chomsky .He wants to assert something which is the government of any country becomes able to overcome the difficulties by cooperation not by dictatorship ,because most of problems that face

countries cannot be solved unless governments and people cooperate with each other.

7.Evidentiality

Shared inferential evidential is employed when Chomsky says: "Global warming has no boundaries. The pandemic has no boundaries. The spread of nuclear weapons — no boundaries. Which means we must have international solidarity and cooperation". Noam Chomsky's statement indicates that what he says comes from shared inferences of the current circumstance from both him and the addressee.

Table(16): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -7-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting of Relevance				
Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Existential 2.Structural	Positive	Interpretive: Rhetorical Question	Representative	Shared inferential evidential

Extract-8-

Amandaa Mars : Has the Biden administration been more progressive than you expected?

Noam Chomsky: Well, I didn't expect much, frankly, but the domestic programs have been better than I expected. Actually, to a large extent, they were designed by Bernie Sanders, representing the more progressive wing of the base of the Democratic Party. He has an important position as a director in the department of the budget that sets up the programs. The major Biden program [Build Back Better], the one that's being thought about right now, was initiated by Sanders.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (17) :Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -8-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 25th of January, 2022. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Amandaa Mars who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract, the interviewer seeks whether Biden's administration is progressive more or less than Noam Chomsky 's anticipations.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Biden's administration
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the maxim of manner as well as the relevance maxim. He prefers to be ambiguous when evaluating Biden's administration .Besides, he flouts the relevance maxim to show that Bernie Sanders is the main advisor of Biden. Even this good program is not anticipated to be done by Biden , rather by another person who is indeed in Noam Chomsky 's view deserves to be the president.

3.Hedging

According to the taxonomy of hedging , Noam Chomsky employs the adverbs " actually, frankly" in order to reduce and mitigate the threat on his addressee .

4.Presupposition

It is presupposed that Noam Chomsky doesn't anticipate Biden to be able to manage the government and guide the country to a high extend .This presupposition is trigged by the factive verb "expect ".

Additionally, it is presupposed that the domestic programs doesn't work well before Biden's being a president , but it becomes better now which is the only thing that Biden does and Noam Chomsky doesn't anticipate him to do well .So, lexical presupposition is illustrated in: "but the domestic programs have been better than I expected". Besides approximators of degree like: (much, to a large extent , and more) are employed by Chomsky to hedge his view.

5.Politeness

The negative politeness is seen when Noam Chomsky impersonalizes his opinion and judged about who designs the domestic program . Instead of saying Biden doesn't make his domestic program, he says it as: " Actually, to a large extent, they were designed by Bernie Sanders,…" to mitigate the FTA.

6.Metarepresentation

In fact , there is a great deal of interpretive use of M in this extract .It can be seen in NC's utilization of implicture when he says: "well, I didn't expect much, frankly, but the domestic programs have been better than I expected. Actually, to a large extent, they were designed by Bernie Sanders, …" . Noam Chomsky   intends communicating

something about Biden's ability of administrating the country .He metarepresents his view by using implicture. Impliedly , he wants to reveal that Biden is not such a professional man that Noam Chomsky expects to do a lot to the country . Also, he intends revealing that the only good thing that is done by Biden's administration is not anticipated to be done well is the domestic programs which is later on revealed that it is designed by Bernie Sanders .There is another hidden intention which is demonstrating the difference between Biden and Bernie Sanders and let his listener judges who deserves presidency.

7.Speech Acts

Expressive SA is utilized indirectly by Noam Chomsky while criticizing Biden's administration. By saying that he does not anticipate a lot to be done by Biden, he criticizes and understates him .

8.Evidentiality

Personal inferential evidence is illustrates when Chomsky says:" Well, I didn't expect much, frankly, but the domestic programs have been better than I expected." He tries to indicate that what is said according to his inferences.

Table (18): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -8-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting Manner and Relevance					
Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Adverbs 2.Approximators	1.Factive 2.Lexical	Negative	Interpretive: Implicture	Expressive	Personal inferential evidential

Extract-9-

Amanda Mars :.Do you consider yourself a pragmatic thinker?

Noam Chomsky: .We should do what we can do, not seek to do what we can't do. There's no point in romantic gestures, which are going to not only fail, but lead to the worst outcomes. We have to face the world as it actually is, and act in ways which will improve it, overcome problems and lead to a better world. I had friends, back in the '60s, who decided they wanted to have a revolution. So they would go out to a factory, say, the General Electric factory, and hand out Mao's Little Red Book at the gates of the factory, to organize the working class for a revolution. Well, you can imagine what happened. That's not the way we bring about change. What they did is strengthen support for reaction, and support for the war. You have to face the world as it is, not the way you would like it to be. You try to create the world that you would like, but by facing the world as it is.,

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (19): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -9-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the in 25th of January, 2022. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Amandaa Mars who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract, the interviewer tries to know about Noam Chomsky being a pragmatic thinker. According to Oxford dictionary, pragmatic thinker in politics means thinking in a practical and realistic way to solve problems rather than relying on specific ideas and theories that can't be applied in the real world (Web Source:3).
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Chomsky as a pragmatic thinker
Instrument	Online interview

Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non – observance Strategies

2.1 Violating

Noam Chomsky   intentionally violates the quantity and relevance maxims. Despite of his presenting a long utterance, he doesn't answer the interviewer's question about his being pragmatic thinker or not .Even the interviewer doesn't re ask him about that. In fact , he forgets that and turns to another question .It means , Noam Chomsky   succeeds in deceiving the addressee by not answering this question . Actually, according to the researcher's acquaintance of Noam Chomsky's interviews , he tries to be far from giving any personal information even if it is related to his political experience. Thus, the main reason of this violating seems to be the personal reservations.

3.Presupposition

Noam Chomsky   presupposes that the addressee doesn't know what some of NC's friends do to make a revolution. This type of presupposition is triggered by the non -factive verb "imagine" in : "Well, you can imagine what happened" . Additionally, it is presupposed that there is no revolution before they planned to do it .This can be identified from the factive verb "decided".

4.Politeness

Noam Chomsky   behaves politely by using the inclusive pronoun "we" many times while he is speaking .That is for the purpose of including the addressee in the

activity. In other words ,he tries to leave an impression that the responsibility is distributed on all parties even him.

5.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky uses the directive SA to advise people including the interviewer to face the world as it is and overcoming the problems that obstruct its development. Additionally, he gives an example about the wrong use of democracy and freedom to change the world and advises people not do the same.

6. Hedging

Hedging is illustrated by Nom Chomsky's utilization of the modal lexical verbs "should , would " in " We should do what we can do, not seek to do what we can't do" and " So they would go out to a factory, say, the General Electric factory, and hand out Mao's Little Red Book at the gates of the factory,…"

7 .Metarepresentation

Interpretive M is identified in this statement: " you have to face the world as it is, not the way you would like it to be. You try to create the world that you would like, but by facing the world as it is.,". Impliedly , Noam Chomsky want to tell his addressee that the world they live in is not an ideal one .It means people should learn how he calls to conform themselves in it and to think in a realistic way which (pragmatic thinking).

8.Evidentiality

Shared assumed evidential is employed in this extract when Chomsky says" Well, you can imagine what happened. That's not the way we bring about change. What they did is strengthen support for reaction, and support for the war. You have to face the world as it is, not the way you would like it to be. You try to create the world that you would like, but by

facing the world as it is.," The pronouns "you and we" leave an impression that what he says is known by him and the hearer which means it is a shared information.

Table(20): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -9-

Non-observance Strategy : Violating Quantity and Relevance					
Presupposition	Politeness	Speech Acts	Hedging	Metarepresenttion	Evidentiality
1.Factive 2.Non-factive	Positive	Directive	Modal lexical verbs	Interpretive: implicture	Shared assumed evidential

Extract-10-

Bill Fletcher Jr.: But here's my concern, Noam. In 1994, the Ukrainians and Russians signed the Budapest accord in which, as you know, the Ukrainians gave up their nuclear weapons. And they had the third largest nuclear arsenal on the planet. But they gave it up on a condition that Russia would never attack them. And it would be interesting if they hadn't signed that pact, what kind of discussion we'd be having today. But leaving that aside for a second, that was the agreement. There was very little interest in Ukraine joining NATO until 2014 when Crimea is seized and the Russians start supporting the secessionist movements. And so I'm concerned. When you're talking about the issue of Russians warning security, it doesn't sound like they want security, it sounds more like they wanted a satellite state.

Noam Chomsky: Is Mexico a satellite state of the United States?

Bill Fletcher Jr.: That's a very interesting question. For much of the 20th century, it was [crosstalk] essentially a neo colony.

Noam Chomsky: Austria wasn't anybody's satellite. Finland wasn't anybody's satellite state. Unlike Mexico, they were neutral. Austria was neutral by treaty. Finland neutral by treaty. They could be as much part of the West as they liked. They became Western oriented and what we call capitalist democracies, integrated totally into the Western system. They had constraints. They could not enter into a hostile military alliance run by the United States which carried out military maneuvers on their territory and placed offensive weapons aiming at Russia. Is that an infringement of sovereignty? In some sense, but it certainly had no effect on the life and practice of Austria, Finland, Switzerland, Mexico, and so on. That's the status that could have been, that might have been achieved for Ukraine if the United States had been willing. Well –

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (21): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -10-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at, 8th of April, 2022 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Bill Fletcher Jr who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of this interview is about the political risks and reasons behind Ukraine war.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond ten minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Ukraine war.
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2 Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the relevance maxim when he asks about Mexico's being a state that   belongs to US while they are talking about Ukrainian and Russia. Add to that , he mentions Austria and Finland which are not related to the utterance.

Moreover, he flouts the quantity maxim by prolonging his utterance and manner maxim by not being brief . Furthermore, the maxim of quality is failed to be observed by Noam Chomsky , because of presenting something lacks the inevitability .This is indicated by the modal auxiliary "might".

3.Hedging

Introductory phrases can be embodied in : " Is that an infringement of sovereignty. In some sense, but it certainly had no effect on the life and practice of Austria,…." . In order to mitigate the fact that including Finland and Austria in western orientation is a violation of their policies even though they don't face what the Ukrainian face from Russia. Also, he uses the modal auxiliary " might ″ to indicate the degree of certainty of his utterance . Additionally, approximator of quantity is embodied when Chomsky says " Finland neutral by treaty. They could be as much part of the West as they liked."

4.Presupposition

Lexical presupposition is seen when Noam Chomsky states: "They became Western oriented and what we call capitalist democracies, integrated totally into the Western system…" while he is talking about Finland and Austria .Hence , it is presupposed that previously they weren't belong to the west orientation .This presupposition is triggered by the verb " become".

Additionally, the structural presupposition can be seen in: " Is that an infringement of sovereignty " and "Is Mexico a satellite state of the United States? " It is presupposed that Mexico wasn't a satellite of the US.

5.Politeness

Positive politeness is illustrated in Noam Chomsky's avoidance of disagreement when he says :"In some sense, but it certainly had no effect on the life and practice of Austria, Finland, Switzerland, Mexico, and so on. "

6. Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is seen by using rhetorical question. Noam Chomsky metarepresents his disagreement with his interviewer rhetorically .He doesn't seek an answer when he asks :" Is that an infringement of sovereignty" and "Is Mexico a satellite state of the United States" . Absolutely, he knows the answer as any American citizen does. In fact , he intends leaving the interviewer links between US making Mexico as a new state that belongs to north of US without any form of violence. On the other hand, Russia tries to impose its policy obligatory and by using violence to include Ukraine into its state.

7.Speech Acts

SA of stating is utilized by Noam Chomsky to highlight the idea that there are other states that are joined to US recently without any violence or war because US wants peace , while Ukraine suffers from war and violence from Russia because US does want peace to happen.

8.Evidentiality

It can be embodied when Noam Chomsky says :" They became Western oriented and what we call capitalist democracies, integrated totally into the Western system. "The utilization of the pronoun "we" leaves an impression that what he says is recognized by both Chomsky and his listener which means it is not related only to his knowledge.

Table (22):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -10-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting Relevance, Quantity, and Quality Maxims					
Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Introductory phrase 2.Modal auxiliary verb 3.Approximators	1.Lexical 2.Sructural	Positive	Interpretive: Implicture	Representative	Shared assumed evidential

Extract-11-

Mehdi Hasan: Some argue, as you know, Bernie Sanders is a deeply controversial figure for good reasons and bad. You know, he's a divisive figure, again, for good reasons or bad depending on your perspective. Some would say with Elizabeth Warren, you get the best of both worlds, you get left wing policies, but you get a candidate who can reach out across the Democratic party. Why not go with her instead of Bernie ?

Noam Chomsky: Well, you can make that calculation. I think it's up to individuals to decide.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (23): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -11-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 31ˢᵗ of October 2019 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Mehdi Hasan who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	They talk about Noam Chomsky's voice in the election and the person who deserves his voice for presidency elections.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond three minutes in

	which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Bernie Sanders as a presidential candidate .
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non –observance Strategies

2.1 Opting Out

In this interview, the interviewer's question seems to be personal to some extend to Noam Chomsky more than its being political one. That is why he opts out the maxims and the CP in order not to give a precise answer.

3.Hedging

Hedging can be seen in "I think it's up to individuals to decide". Noam Chomsky uses the model lexical verb "think" to hedge his answer.

4.Politeness

Negative politeness is illustrated by Noam Chomsky's use of hedging to reduce the FTA of his unwilling to answer the question .

5 .Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is seen in this extract. Noam Chomsky metarepresents his unwillingness to cooperate and answer the interviewer's question by using implicture. This can be embodied in : "Well, you can make that calculation. I think it's up

to individuals to decide. " Viz, he intends saying that I am free to give my voice to whom I see deserves it and it is an individual's opinion . So, he metarepresents his refusal to answer the question behind the excuse of its being individual's decision.

6. Speech Acts

SA of rejecting is seen when Noam Chomsky expresses his rejection to answer the question by stating that its individual's decision.

7.Presupposition

Non-factive presupposition is illustrated when Chomsky says:" I think it's up to individuals to decide" .The use of the non-factive verb "think" indicates that what he says is not a fixed fact.

8.Evidentiality

Personal assumed evidential is seen when Noam Chomsky says : "I think it is individuals to decide".

Table (24):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -11-

Non-observance Strategy : Opting out All Maxims					
Hedging	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Presupposition	Evidentiality
Modal lexical verbs	Negative	Interpretive: Implicture	Expressive	Non-factive	Personal assumed evidential

Extract-12-

Mehdi Hasan: Of course, of course, even Joe Biden, what's your view of Joe Biden?

Noam Chomsky: (laughs) You know, he's a kind of a mild Obama. Nothing very special. I suspect in a debate with Trump, I think he'd probably be overwhelmed just by the showmanship and the deceit and the lies, but he'd certainly be better candidate than Trump.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (25:) Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -12-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 31st of October 2019 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Mehdi Hasan who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract the interviewer wants to reveal Noam Chomsky 's view about Joe Biden's beings the president of the United States.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Joe Biden
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the manner maxim by presenting really an ambiguous answer. Additionally, the maxim of relevance is flouted by mentioning Barack Obama who isn't related to the interviewer's question.

3.Hedging

Hedging is embodied by using the modal lexical verbs " suspect " and "think" and the adverb "probably" to mitigate the FTA.

4.Politeness

Joking to put the hearer at ease is a sub strategy of positive politeness that is used by Noam Chomsky   to introduce his view as a form of joke to reduce the FTA and not to be too rough. Furthermore, the use of the verbs "suspect and think" to hedge his opinion and mitigate FTA is considered to be a strategy of negative politeness.

5.Presupposition

It is presupposed that the addressee knows   Obama and the existence specific shared features between Biden and Obama. This presupposition is triggered by the factive verb "know".

6.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is illustrated by employing irony. Noam Chomsky's answer is so ironic . Although, he says it as a joke with the interviewer, it contains an implied judgment. He wants to refer to specific fact which is Biden and Obama are in close diplomatic relations that affect how Biden manage the country.

7.Speech Acts

Expressive SA is used by Noam Chomsky in this extract. He uses SA of criticizing when he presents his view in evaluating Biden .

8. Evidentiality

Personal inferential evidential is illustrated when Noam Chomsky indicates the source of his utterance via the phrases " I suspect and I think" as an indication that what he says stems from his personal inferences.

Table (26): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -12-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting Manner and Relevance					
. Hedging	Presupposition	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality
1.Modal lexical verbs 2.The adverbs	Factive	1.Negative 2.Positive	Interpretive: Irony	Expressive	Personal inferential evidetial

Extract -13-

Mehdi Hasan: So why do you think he calls himself a socialist given it's not going to help him with the electorate? Why do you think he describes himself as a socialist then?

Noam Chomsky: Well, you know, what does socialism mean these days? Socialism means the New Deal. In the United States, you don't call it socialism because socialism is a curse word. We're a very business-run society.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (27) :Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -13-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 31st of October 2019 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Mehdi Hasan who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract, the interviewer asks Noam Chomsky about the reason behind considering Bernie Sanders as a socialist, yet Noam Chomsky instead of giving the reason , he presents how the word socialist is misunderstood by people and its real meaning.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Bernie Sanders as a socialist
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Violating

Noam Chomsky violates the relevance maxim by explaining what does the word " socialist" mean at the present time instead of saying whether Bernie Sanders (who receives NC's voice in the presidential elections) is a socialist or not. Actually, he is cautious of attributing this adjective to Bernie because of people's misunderstanding of the actual meaning of adjective .Hence, he tries to switch the topic into defining this word.

3. Presupposition

It is presupposed that "socialism" has another meaning in US which contrasts its actual one. Structurally , this presupposition is triggered by the question "what does socialism mean these days? "

4.Politeness

Positive politeness is embodied when Noam Chomsky uses the inclusive pronoun "we" in :"We're a very business-run society" , which means he includes himself in that society and the listener so that the judgment isn't specified to one part.

5.Metarepresentation

Interpretive use of M is expressed via metaphor when Noam Chomsky says : "socialism is a curse word" .By doing so, he makes an implied comparison between curse and socialism although literally it is not a curse or damn word . Actually, he wants to metarepresent the effect of this word that comes from its implied meaning .He intends indicating that it is a curse word , because of the massive significant that is given to private businesses which are ruled by rich people to run the country and neglecting the other classes' opportunities .

Besides, rhetorical questions is another mean by which Noam Chomsky metarepresents his ideas . By saying "Well, you know, what does socialism mean these days?, he doesn't asks the interviewer to find the answer . Actually, he wants to attract the attention towards the other meaning of this term "socialism".

6.Speech Acts

SA of reasoning is illustrated when Noam Chomsky justifies the reason behind his unwilling to use the words "socialism " which is people's misunderstanding to this word .

7.Evidentiality

It can be embodied by the use of the shared assumed evidential when he says "you know, you don't call it , and we are .." in this statement: " Well, you know, what does socialism mean these days? Socialism means the New Deal. In the United States, you don't call it socialism because socialism is a curse word. We're a very business-run society."

8.Hedging

It can be seen by the utilization of the modal lexical verb "know," when he says " Well, you know,…etc."

Table (28): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -13-

Non-observance Strategy : Violating Relevance Maxim					
Presupposition	Politeness	Metarpresentation	Speech Acts	Hedging	Evidentiality
Structural	Positive	Interpretive : metaphor and rhetorical question	Representative	Modal lexical verb	Shared assumed evidential

Extract- 14-

David Barsamian: Armenia in 2018 had a peaceful democratic revolution led by Nikol Pashinyan overthrowing the ruling oligarchy. This is one of the few instances where there was a peaceful revolution replacing an autocratic regime in the post-Soviet states. It wasn't well-reported on here in the U.S.

Noam Chomsky: As far as I know, there was essentially no interest in the United States. If there was, I failed to detect it. Yes it was, for once, apparently a real democratic revolution. What has happened beyond that, I don't really know the details.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (29) Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -14-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at the 10th of October, 2020.Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and David Barsamian who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of this extract is the Armenian revolution that led by Nikol Pashinyan who is an Armenian politician considered an opponent of the Democratic Party served as Prime Minister of Armenia from 2018-2021. The interviewer wants to know the position of US towards this revolution because it is known that in any country if there is a revolution against the despot government, the US is ready to help the people.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Armenia revolution in 2018 .
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

It seems that Noam Chomsky's knowledge about Armenia isn't deep , so he can't give unreliable information although he needs to be cooperative. Consequently, he tries to be cooperative by saying that the US is not interested in the revolution of Armenia, but he gives an indication that what he says is not entirely accurate . This can be seen in: " As far as I know, there was essentially no interest in the United States. If there was, I failed to detect it". Hence , he breaks the quality maxim to be formative.

3.Hedging

It is illustrated via the use of the introductory phrase " as far as I know" to indicate that this is according to his acquaintance of the topic .Add to that , the adverb "apparently" and the use of "if clause" represent the retrograde line that is set by Noam Chomsky   to refer the possibility of the existence of another answer.

4.Presupposition

It is presupposed that there is a possibility of existing a little interest of revolution occurrence in Armenia by US but Noam Chomsky fails to detect it . That can be embodied by using "if clause" when Noam Chomsky says :"If there was, I failed to detect it. Yes it was, for once, apparently a real democratic revolution".

5. Evidentaility

Personal assumed and personal inferential evidentials are used in this extract. Assumed evidential is seen   in this statement: "As far as I know, there was essentially no interest in the United States" . Besides, inferential evidential is identified by the use of the adverb "apparently ".

6.Speech Acts

Representative SA is used by Noam Chomsky to reveal what he knows about US government situation toward Armenia's revolution.

7.Politeness

Negative politeness is identified by the utilization of "if clause" when he says: "If there was, I failed to detect it." In order not to seem so imposed and strict.

Table (30): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -14-

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing Between Quality and Quantity				
Hedging	Presupposition	Speech Acts	Evidentiality	Politeness
1.Introductory phrases 2.Adverb 3.If clause	Counter-factual	Representative	1.Personal inferential 2.Personal assumed	Negative

Extract -15-

Vaios Triantafyllou: What can we expect from Donald Trump? Does his rise provide ground for redefining and uniting a socialist movement around a common vision in the United States?

Noam Chomsky:The answer to that is basically up to you and your friends. It really depends on how people, especially young people, react. There are plenty of opportunities, and they could be taken. It is not inevitable by any means.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (31): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -15-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 13th of December, 2016 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Vaios Triantafyllou who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract , the interviewer tries to know Noam Chomsky's opinion and expectations about Trump's administration and ability to unite American people.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Donald Trump
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategy

2.1 Opting Out

Noam Chomsky , instead of answering the question , he attributes the answer to the interviewer and his friends which means other young people . Viz, he doesn't answer because he sees the answer is related to the people themselves specially the young ones. Additionally ,the use of the approximator "plenty" to hedge his opinion by not determining the number of these opportunities when he says "There are plenty of opportunities, and they could be taken. It is not inevitable by any means."

3.Hedging

Noam Chomsky uses hedging when he states : "There are plenty of opportunities, and they <u>could</u> be taken. " .Hedging is illustrated by the usage of the modal auxiliary verb "could" to be indirect while giving his opinion.

4.Politeness

The uses of hedging by itself represents Noam Chomsky's awareness of his addressee's negative face. Viz , Noam Chomsky uses the indirect statement in directing people not to lose opportunities by using hedging in order not to seem too imposed.

5.Metarepresentation

The interpretive use of M is embodied by using implicture. Impliedly , Noam Chomsky   wants to communicate something which is uniting American society is related to the extent to which people cooperate with each other whether their president endeavors to facilitate that or not.

6.Speech Acts

Directive SA is identified when recommending people not to lose any chance to help each other which leads to a united society.

Table (32):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -15-

Non-observance Strategy : Opting out all the Maxims			
Hedging	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts
1.Modal auxiliary verb 2.Approximator	Negative	Interpretive: Implicture	Directive

Extract- 16-

Barsamian: In an article in Truthout, you quote Eisenhower's 1953 "Cross of Iron" speech. What did you find of interest there?

Chomsky: You should read it and you'll see why it's interesting. It's the best speech he ever made. This was 1953 when he was just taking office. Basically, what he pointed out was that militarization was a tremendous attack on our own society. He — or whoever wrote the speech — put it pretty eloquently. One jet plane means this many fewer schools and hospitals. Every time we're building up our military budget, we're attacking ourselves.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (33) :Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -16-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 16th of June, 2022.Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Barsamian who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The interviewer asks Noam Chomsky about the reason behind quoting some of Eisenhower's speech (he is the US president number thirty four 1953-1961 .
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond four minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	President Eisenhower's (1953) speech
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Violating

Noam Chomsky violates the manner maxim in order not to present what is the interesting thing that he finds in president Eisenhower's speech. Instead of that, he presents some of the main points in this speech and advises the interviewer to read it and find the interesting thing by himself because what Noam Chomsky sees interesting might be seen another thing by others.

3.Presupposition

Noam Chomsky presupposes that the interviewer doesn't read the speech. This presupposition is identified when Noam Chomsky says:" You should read it … ". Hence, lexical presupposition is used by Noam Chomsky .

4.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky advises the interviewer to read president Eisenhower's speech and find the political values that is existed in his speech. Hence , directive SA is used. Besides, NC expresses his admiration towards this speech by praising and appreciating it . This can be seen when he says : "It's the best speech he ever made".

5.Politeness

Noam Chomsky doesn't say his personal view about quoting a statement from president Eisenhower's speech , yet he advises the addressee to read it and start praising it to intensify his addressee's interest to read it and find its value by himself. Hence , positive politeness is utilized to intensify hearer's interest towards what Noam Chomsky says.

6. Hedging

Hedging can be embodied by the use of the approximators "fewer, many" in " One jet plane means this many fewer schools and hospitals. Every time we're building up our military budget, we're attacking ourselves."

7.Evidentiality

It can be illustrated by using the shared assumed evidential when Chomsky says" You should read it and you'll see why it's interesting." He wants to give the addressee an evidence about his praising to President Eisenhower's (1953) speech by telling him to read it and discover its value by himself.

Table (34): The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -16-

Non-observance Strategy : Violation of Manner Maxim				
Presupposition	Politeness	Speech Acts	Hedging	Evidentiality
Lexical	Positive	1.Directive 2.Expresssive	Approximators	Shared assumed evidential

Extract-17-

Amy Goodman: Well, Barbara L'Italien said a lot there, but she was then cut off, with the shock of the Fox & Friends crew in the morning that they had the wrong Democratic congressional candidate. But this kind of media activism also just goes to the whole issue of the media, Noam Chomsky, the issue of Fox News becoming really state media, with—you have the person who supported the sexual harasser Roger Ailes, Bill Shine, now a top aide to President Trump in the White House. That's gotten little attention. So you have Fox being a mouthpiece for Trump and a place for him to hear what people have to say, and the other networks very much running counter to Trump, on certain issues, CNN and MSNBC. But your thoughts?

Noam Chomsky: Well, my frank opinion is that—I must say I don't pay much attention to television, so I don't know a great deal about it. But, in general, I think the media—first of all, Fox News is, by now, basically a joke. It's, as you said, state

media. The other media, I think, are focusing on issues which are pretty marginal. There are much more serious issues that are being put to the side. So, the worst of— even on the case of immigration, once again, I think the real question is dealing with the roots of immigration, our responsibility for it, and what we can do to overcome that. And that's almost never discussed. But I think that's the crucial issue. And I think we find the same across the board.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (35) Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -17-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 27th of July , 2018 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Amy Goodman who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The core of the extract is about "Fox and Friends" which is an American program that is shown weekly at Fox News (an American channel). In this program, they host politicians and other personalities who care the significant issues in Americans' lives. At special episode, they are supposed to host the senator Ann Kirkpatrick who is Democratic congressional candidate supports and defends Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency (ICE) and its validity, but they shock people by hosting the senator Barbara L'Italien who is against ICE .The interviewer sees that this was a cooperation between Roger Ailes who is the executive manager and Media consultant of Fox News, which represents the United Nations media television who is supported by Bill Shine the Former White House Communications Director for Trump who is by himself against ICE. So, the interviewer wants to know Noam Chomsky's view about this.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond seven minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Fox News and Donald Trump
Instrument	Online interview

Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

Noam Chomsky faces a clash between his being honest by giving a reliable information and his being informative by giving a sufficient answer. So, he breaks the quality maxim to apply the quantity maxim in order to be informative.

3. Hedging

The following statements represent the use of hedging by Noam Chomsky in this extract :

-"I think the media—first of all, Fox News is, by now…."

-"The other media, I think, are focusing on issues which are pretty marginal"

-"So, the worst of—even on the case of immigration, once again, I think the real question is dealing with the roots of immigration, our responsibility for it…"

-"But I think that's the crucial issue. And I think we find the same across the board"

In all these statements, Noam Chomsky's usage of hedging is illustrated by employing the modal lexical verb "think" to reflect his personal view flexibly.

4. Politeness

Negative politeness is illustrated by hedging his opinion to save the addressee's negative face .

5. Metarepresentation

Noam Chomsky 's use of the interpretive M can be illustrated metaphorically . He states that Fox News is a joke because of its insincere programs that support those politicians who only care their sakes.

6.Speech Acts

Expressive SA is represented when Noam Chomsky expresses his opinion and vision towards Fox News by dispraising its programs which reflects its political sakes.

Table (36):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -17-

Non-observance strategy: Clashing Between Quality and Quantity			
Hedging	Politeness	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts
Modal Lexical verb	Negative	Interpretive: Implicture	Expressive

Extract-18-

Namo: Do you believe the US will remain as a good ally to the Iraqi Kurds after its withdrawing from Iraq?

Chomsky: To begin with, the assumption that the US will withdraw from Iraq is very dubious. The US did not invade in order to withdraw. It is not busily at work building huge military bases around the country and a city-within-a-city called an "Embassy" in order to dismantle them. Rather, the goal has always been to establish a reliable client regime that will serve as a base for US power in what has long been recognized to be "the most strategically important area of the world" (President Eisenhower) and "one of the greatest material prizes in world history" (State Department), and that will open its resources to Western (primarily US) exploitation. There is no longer much need to debate this, since the goals are now stated in official declarations. Perhaps the US be compelled to withdraw, leaving the richest region of Iraq subject to Iranian influence. But that will be a last resort.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (37): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -18-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 11th of August, 2008 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Namo Abdullah who is the interviewer.
End (aim)	In this extract, the interviewer tries to know NC's opinion about Iraq and US relationship as allies after US withdrawing from Iraq.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	The relationship between Iraq and US.
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1Flouting

Noam Chomsky flouts the maxim of relevance in that he states that US withdrawing from Iraq is dubious , which is not what the interviewer wants to know . Additionally, Noam Chomsky, instead of presenting the answer briefly, he prolongs his utterance which in fact is not related to the question.

3.Presupposition

It is presupposed that US does not withdraw from Iraq .This presupposition is identified lexically when Noam Chomsky says : "To begin with, the <u>assumption</u> that the US will withdraw …".

4.Speech Acts

Noam Chomsky declares the bumping news when he states that US is not going to withdraw from Iraq leaving their embassy , all what they built and the fortune of Iraq.

5.Evidentiality

To indicate the source of what he says, Noam Chomsky uses a quotation that is related to what is said by President Eisenhower (who is the president thirty four of the US from 1953_1961) when he describes Iraq as "the most strategically important area of the world" and "one of the greatest material prizes in world history" .

6.Metarepresentation

Metalinguistic use of M is illustrated by using the quotation of what is said by President Eisenhower and State Department. Viz, Noam Chomsky metarepresents the idea of American government regard of Iraq as a fortune with quotes from members of this government.

7.Hedging

It can be illustrated by Chomsky's utilization of the approximators "much and almost" as in " There is no longer much need to debate this,…" and " "the most strategically important area of the world" (President Eisenhower)…"

Table (38) : The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -18-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting quality and relevance maxims				
Presupposition	Metarepresentation	Speech Acts	Evidentiality	Hedging
Lexical	Metalinguistic: Quotational	Declaration	Quotational	Approximators

Extract-19-

Becker: Do you find George W. Bush and his wife Laura calling for change in Burma insincere? Do you think the US president's action on behalf of the suffering and the marginalised in Burma in the wake of Cyclone Nargis would be more justifiable on moral grounds than the invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan?

Chomsky : Bush likes to posture as a deeply religious Christian. Perhaps he has even looked at the Gospels. If so, he knows that the famous definition of the hypocrite in the Gospels could have been written with him in mind. One can think of all kinds of ways in which the Bush couple could show their sincerity, were it to exist.

If Saddam Hussein had given some money to hungry children it would have been more justifiable on moral grounds than his gassing of Kurds in Halabja. The same principles hold in the case of Negris vs Iraq-Afghanistan.

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (39) :Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -19-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 14th of July, 2008 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Becker who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	The interviewer wants to know Noam Chomsky's view about George W. Bush and his wife's being insincere or not in that they try to help people in Burma (a country in east of Asia that is invaded by American) after the occurrence of Cyclone Nargis which is the most powerful one in 2008 that destroys and hurts many people .
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.
Key	Saddam Hussein and Bush
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Flouting

The maxim of manner is flouted in the last paragraph in that it seems ambiguous to mention Saddam Hussein and links the matter with what happens in Burma .Moreover,   Noam Chomsky flouts relevance maxim when he talks about the possibility of George W. Bush's acquaintance of Gospels to act as a good man. Also, mentioning   Saddam Hussein isn't related to the question.

Add to that , the maxim of quality is flouted by saying _{"perhaps he has even looked at the Gospels."} The use of " perhaps" is an indication that what is said lacks

the assurance and evidence. Moreover, the quantity maxim is broken when Noam Chomsky prolongs his utterance .

3.Hedging

Noam Chomsky uses the adverb "perhaps" in order to hedge his utterance . In other words, he wants to indicate the degree of the certainty of his utterance. Additionally ,he uses the approximators "deeply, some, more" in " Bush likes to posture as a deeply religious Christian" and " If Saddam Hussein had given some money to hungry children it would have been more justifiable on moral…"

4.Presupposition

The counter-factual presupposition is seen by stating that "If Saddam Hussein had given some money to hungry children ..." . It is presupposed that Saddam Hussein gives money and help some people on the bases of morality   although he bombs specific areas of his country.

5 . Speech Acts

SA of expressing is illustrated in Chomsky's criticism of George Bush and his wife's insincere feeling and endeavors to help people to seem as good people.

6.Politeness

Noam Chomsky's utilization of hedging indicates   awareness of his addressee's negative face .Hence , negative politeness is utilized.

Table (40) :The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -19-

Non-observance Strategy : Flouting Quality, Quantity, Relevance, and Manner			
Hedging	Presupposition	Speech Acts	Politeness
1.Adverb 2.Approximators	Counter-factual	Expressing	Negative

Extract-20-

Becker: Do you think there's any chance of a popular uprising being successful in Burma, or do you think those who rise up will only be slaughtered because there's no advantage for the generals to give up their power?

Chomsky: I do not know enough to be able to answer with any confidence, but I suspect that now it would be a slaughter. On the other hand, the military leaders are ageing, and there may be popular forces developing that can erode their power from within

The Analysis

1.The General Context

Table (41): Hymes's Speaking Model of Extract -20-

Setting and Sense	This interview occurs at 14th of July, 2008 .Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, US.
Participants	Noam Chomsky the interviewee and Becker who is the interviewer .
End (aim)	In this extract, the interviewer asks about the fate of the people in Burma, if they will be accompanied by success in an uprising against the government, or if this uprising will be extinguished by killing the people.
Act Sequence	The act sequence of the selected extract doesn't go beyond five minutes in which the interviewer asks only one question and Chomsky presents his answer.

Key	Burma's revolution
Instrument	Online interview
Norm	Social norms are considered when presenting his view.
Genre	Political interview

2.Non-observance Strategies

2.1 Clashing

Noam Chomsky faces a clash between his being informative and his being honest. It seems that he doesn't possess the sufficient knowledge about uprising in Burma. Hence, to be informative , Chomsky breaks the quality maxim with an indication that what he says is not so accurate . This can be seen in: " I do not know enough to be able to answer with any confidence, but I suspect …".Also, the modal auxiliary verb "may" is used in this extract to refer to the degree of the possibility of what is going to happen.

3.Hedging

Noam Chomsky gives an introduction that what he says lacks accuracy. This can be seen in: "I do not know enough to be able to answer with any confidence …". Additionally, he uses the modal lexical verbs "suspect" to hedge his vision about the massacre that is going to happen in Burma . Besides, the approximator "enough" is used to indicates the degree of his knowledge.

4 . Evidentiality

Noam Chomsky states that " I do not know enough to be able to answer with any confidence, but I <u>suspect</u> ".   Personal inferential evidential is seen

when Noam Chomsky uses the verb "suspect " to give a reference that what is said is his personal suspect not more nor less.

5.Speech Acts

It seems that Noam Chomsky presents his own personal prediction about what is going to happen in Burma. Hence, representative SA is illustrated by presenting his personal prediction .

6.Politeness

Noam Chomsky demonstrates his awareness of his addressee's negative face by hedging his opinion .Consequently, negative politeness is utilized.

Table (42):The Pragma-discoursal Analysis of Extract -20-

Non-observance Strategy : Clashing Between Quality and Quantity			
Hedging	Speech Acts	Evidentaility	Politeness
1.Introductory Phrases 2.Modal Lexical Verbs 3.Approximator	Representative	Personal inferential evidential	Negative

4.2 Results and Discussion of Analysis

This section consists of three parts that are dedicated to sum up results of analyzing Noam Chomsky's selected interviews.

4.2.1 Results of Non- observance of Grice's Maxims in Noam Chomsky's Interviews

Table(43) :Results of Non- observance of Grice's Maxims by Noam Chomsky

Flouting			Clashing			Violating			Opting Out		
Maxims	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims	Fr.	Pr.	Maxims	Fr.	Pr.
Relevance	5	45.4%	Relevance	1	9.1%	Relevance	3	37.5%	Relevance	2	25%
Quality	2	18.1%	Quality	5	45.4%	Quality	1	12.5%	Quality	2	25%
Manner	4	36.3%	Manner	0	0%	Manner	1	12.5%	Manner	2	25%
Quantity	0	0%	Quantity	5	45.4%	Quantity	3	37.5%	Quantity	2	25%
Total	11	99.8%		11	99.9%		8	100%		8	100%

Figure (9):The Rate of Using Flouting Strategy by Noam Chomsky
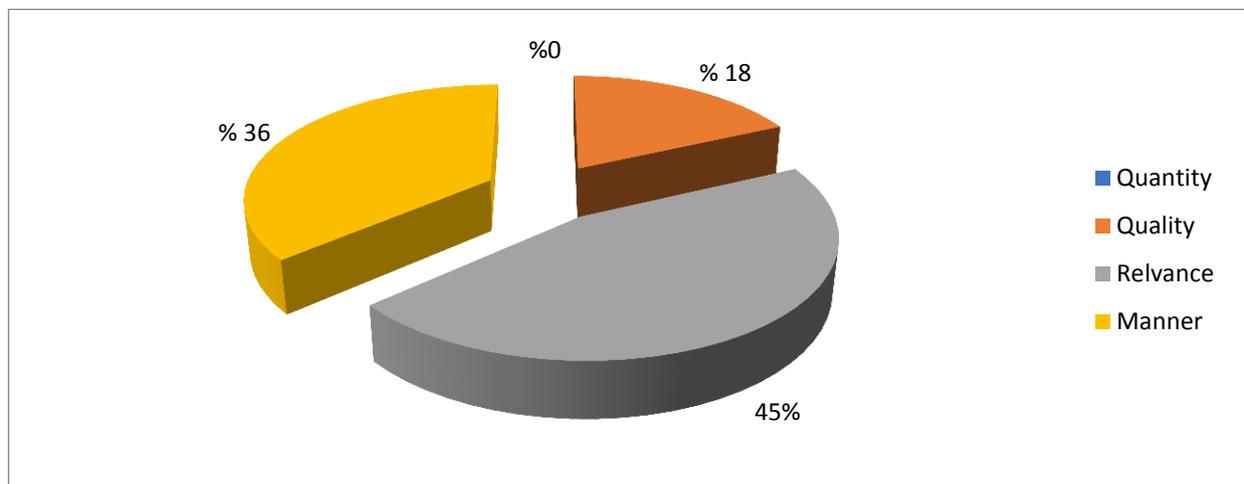
According to what is illustrated in Figure (9) , the highly flouted maxims by Noam Chomsky are the relevance maxim which amounts (45.4%) and manner maxim which equates (36.3%). This explains his being indirect while addressing his point of view. Whereas the quality maxims receives 18.1% and the quantity maxim amounts 0%.

*Figure(10): The Rate of   Using Clashing Strategy by Noam Chomsky*
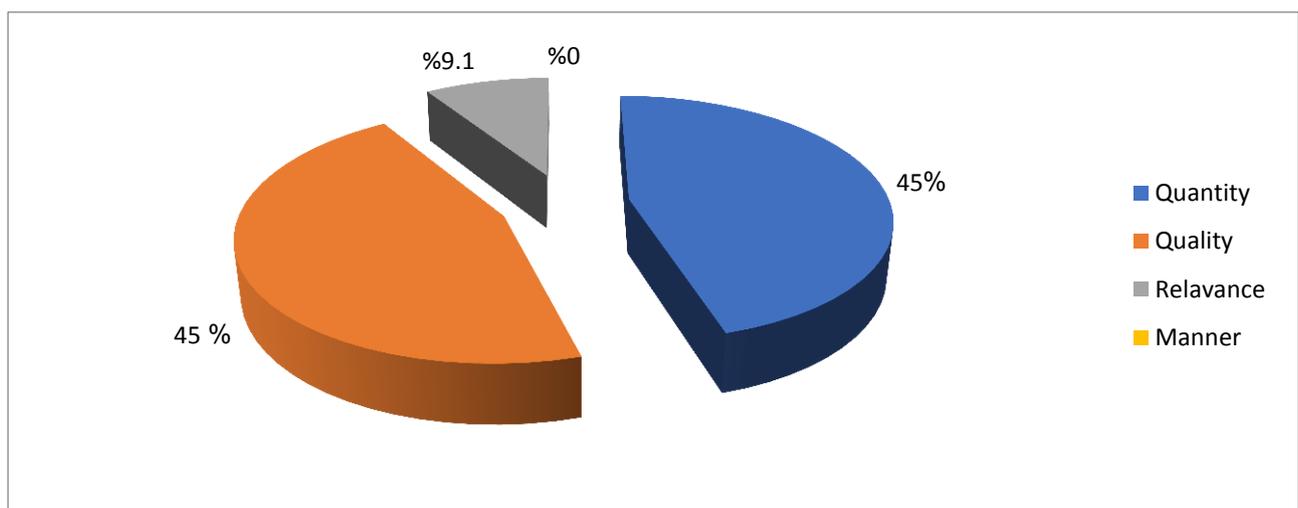
According to Figure(10) , at most times , Noam Chomsky faces a clash between being informative and relevant with being honest , clear or brief .Hence , he breaks quality and quantity maxim around (45.4%%) while relevance maxim is breached around (9.1%) in order to present an honest and brief answer. On the other side ,the manner amounts (0%).

Figure (11):The Rate of Using Violating Strategy by Noam Chomsky
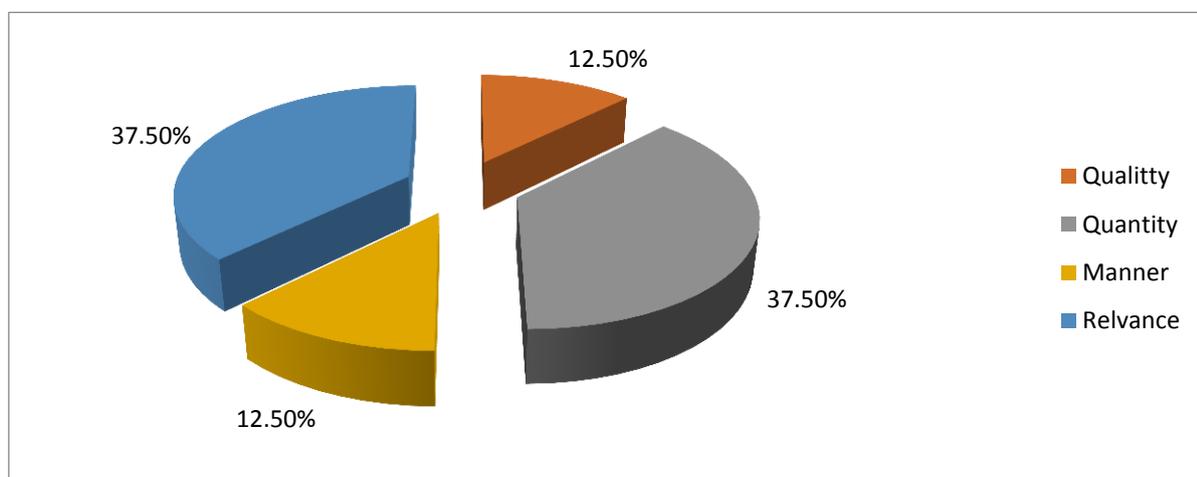
Based on Figure (11), the relevance and quantity maxims are highly violated. Each one amounts 37% .Besides, Noam Chomsky violates the quantity and manner maxims equally .Each one of them equates 12.5% . The reason behind Noam Chomsky's violating in all the used extracts is his unwillingness to answer the interviewer .So, he tries to switch the topic , to be ambiguous or not to give a complete answer.

Figure (12) :The Rate of Using Opting Out Strategy by Noam Chomsky
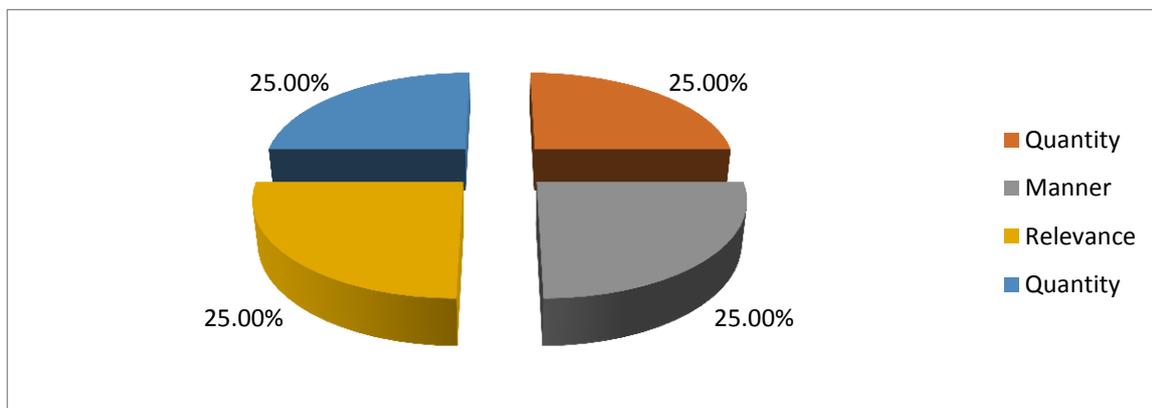
As what is embodied in Figure (12) , the whole maxims are opted 25%. Opting out maxims indicates speaker's unwillingness to give any answer, which means breaking all the maxims at one time.

Table(44):Frequency of Non-observance Strategies Used
by Noam Chomsky

Non-Observance Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
Flouting	11	28.9%
Clashing	11	28.9%
Opting Out	8	21%
Violating	8	21%
Total	38	99.8%

Figure (13) Bar Chart of Frequency of Non-observance Strategy Used by Noam Chomsky
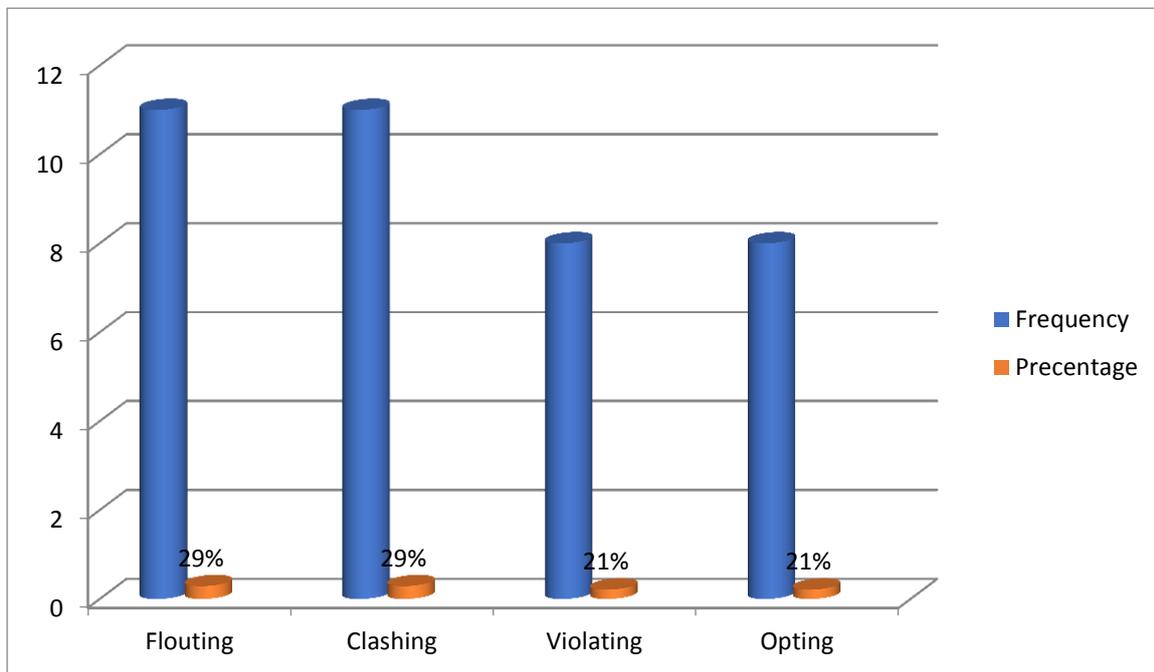
Table (44) and Figure(13) illustrated the most frequent non-observance strategies used by Noam Chomsky. Flouting and clashing gets the highest rank. Each one of them amounts 28.9%. Opting out and violating receive the second rank , each one of them equate 21%.

4.2.2 Findings of Analysis of Each Concept

Table(45) :Results of Analysis of Each Concept

Concept	Flouting		Concept	Clashing		Concept	Violating		Concept	Opting out	
	Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.
Metarepresentation	9	20%	Metarepresentation	1	3.5%	Metarepresentation	3	13.6%	Metarepresentation	2	20%
Presupposition	8	17.7%	Presupposition	4	14.2%	Presupposition	3	13.6%	Presupposition	1	10%
Hedging	7	15.5%	Hedging	6	21.4%	Hedging	4	18.1%	Hedging	2	20%
Politeness	6	13.3%	Politeness	6	21.4%%	Politeness	4	18.1%	Politeness	2	20%
Speech Acts	8	17.7%	Speech Acts	6	21.4%%	Speech Acts	4	18.1%	Speech Acts	2	20%
Evidentiality	7	15.5	Evidentiality	5	17.8%	Evidentiality	4	18.1%	Evidentiality	1	10%
Total	45	99.7%		28	99.7%		22	99.6%		10	100%

Figure (14):The Rate of the Concepts Result by Flouting
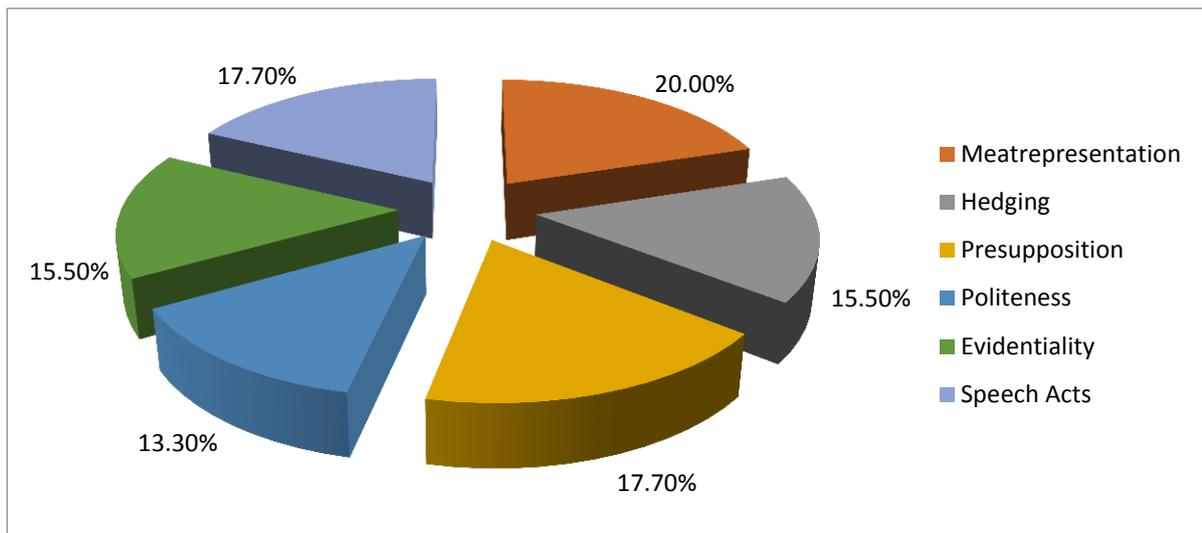
As what is shown in Figure (14), the highly concept that results from flouting GM is M. It amounts 20.% .The second rank is given to SA and presupposition. Both receive the same percentage which is 17.7%. The same for hedging and evidentiality . Each one of them equates 15.5 %. On the other hand, politeness   receives equates 13.3%.
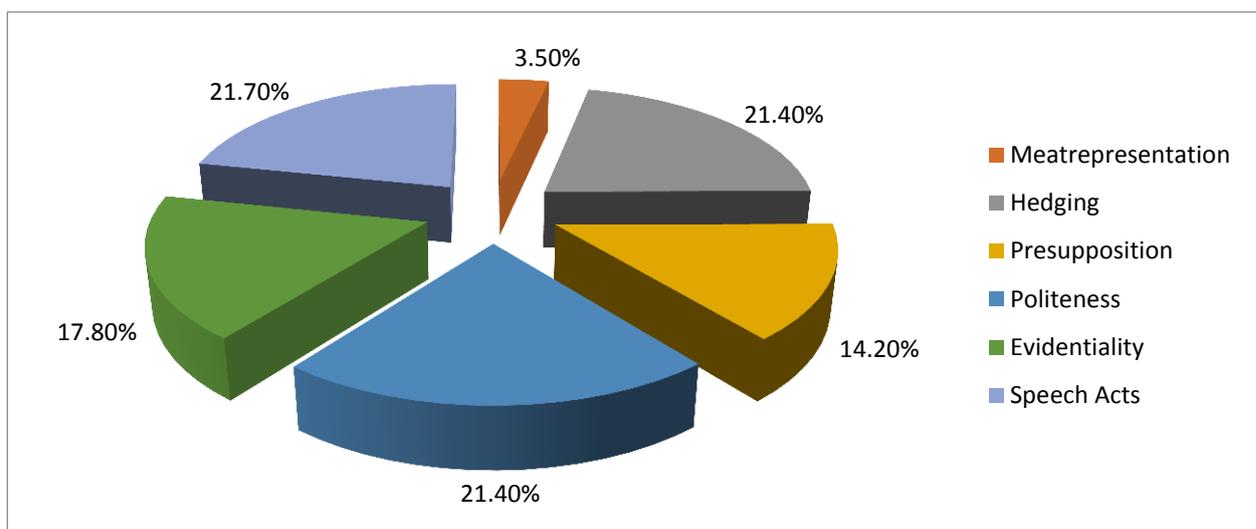
Figure (15):The Rate of the Concepts Result by Clashing

Figure (15) represents the rate of the concepts that result by clashing. The highly used ones: are hedging , SAs and politeness .Each one of them equates 21.7%. The second rank is given to evidentiality .It equates17.8%. On the other hand , M , presupposition and politeness represent the least concepts. Presupposition equates 14.2% and M equates 3.5%.

Figure (16):The Rate of the Concepts Result by Opting Out
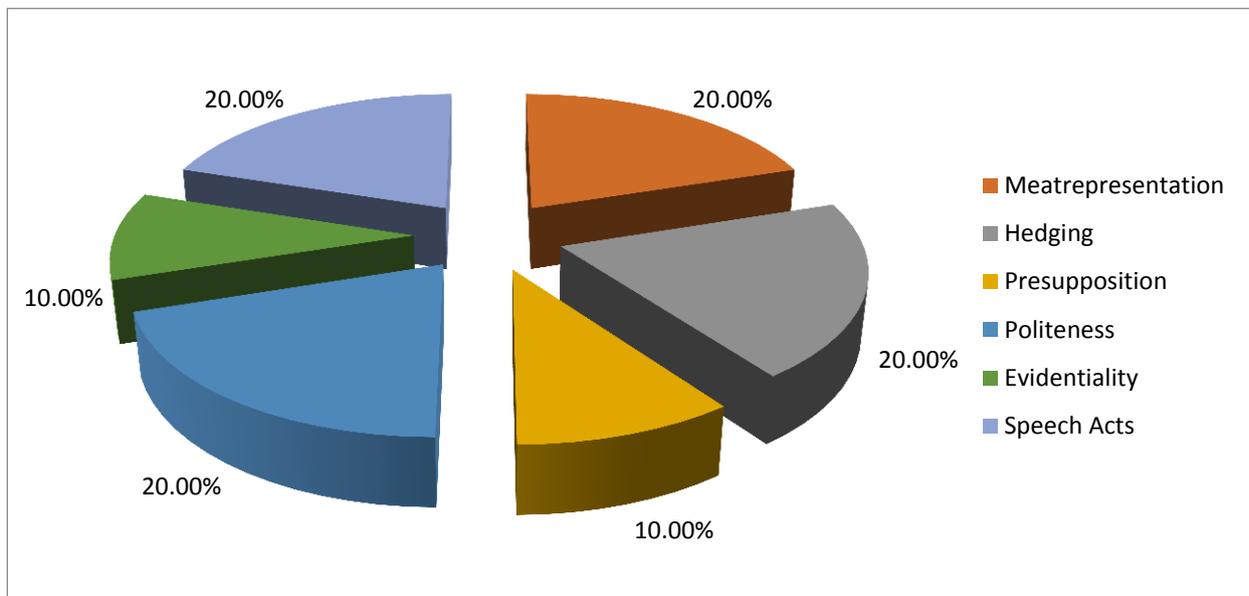
According to Figure (16), opting out CP maxims by Noam Chomsky in this study constitutes four concepts which are: M ,hedging, politeness , and SAs. They are all equal . Viz , each one of them amounts 20% . While , presupposition and evidentiality equate 10%.

Figure (17):The Rate of the Concepts Result by Violating Grice's Maxims
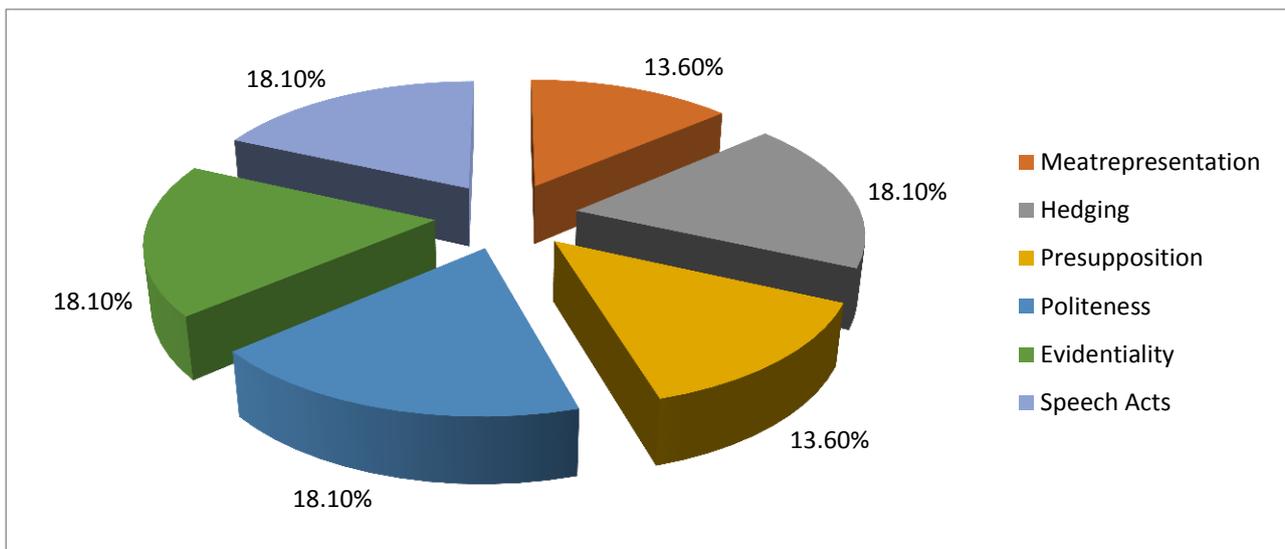
According to Figure (17) ,violating is used by Noam Chomsky   to constitute evidentiality SA, politeness, and hedging. Each one of them represents 18.1%. Whereas , M and presupposition receive the second rank . Each one of them equates 13.6 % .

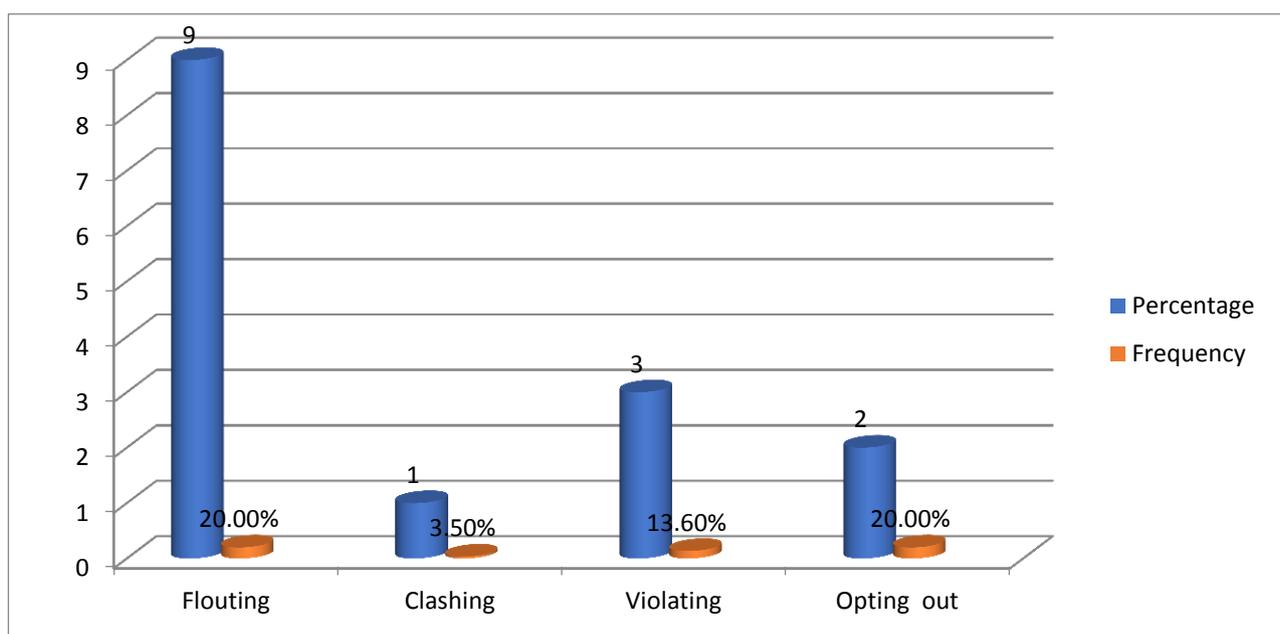*Figure (18): Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Metarepresentation*

Figure (18) makes it clear that the most frequent non-observance strategy that Noam Chomsky uses to issue M are flouting and opting out. It amounts 20%. The second strategy that Noam Chomsky uses to metarepresent his utterances and ideas is violating , it represents 13.6% from the used strategies. Besides , it becomes clear that clashing receives the least percentage , it amount 3.5% .

*Figure(19) Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Hedging*
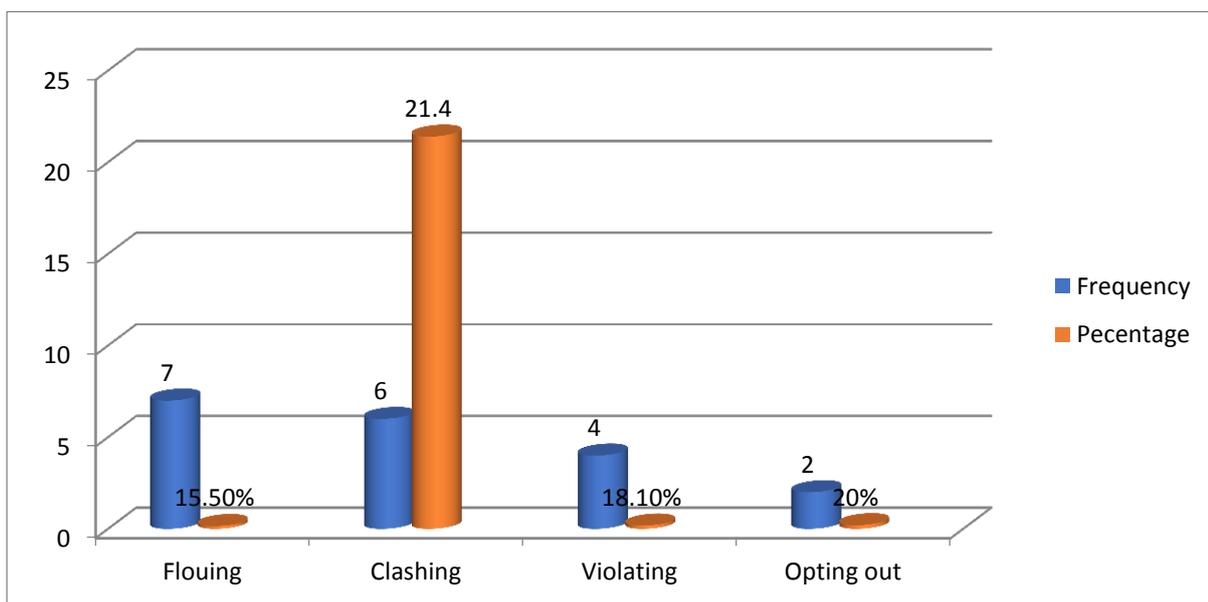
It becomes obvious in Figure (19) that hedging is produced most frequently by clashing strategy . It amounts 21.4%. After clashing, opting out represents another strategy that Noam Chomsky uses repeatedly to hedge his view . It takes 20% of the used strategies .On the other hand , violating amounts 18.1% of the whole used strategies to issue hedging .Additionally, flouting represents the least percentage , it amounts 15.5%.

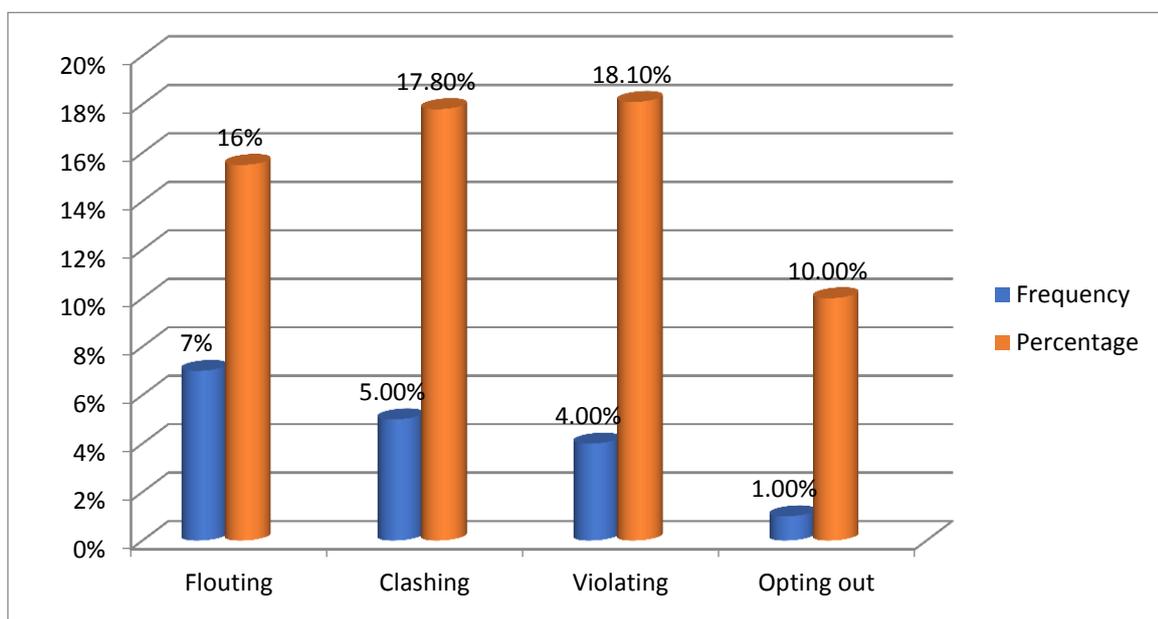*Figure(20) Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Presupposition*
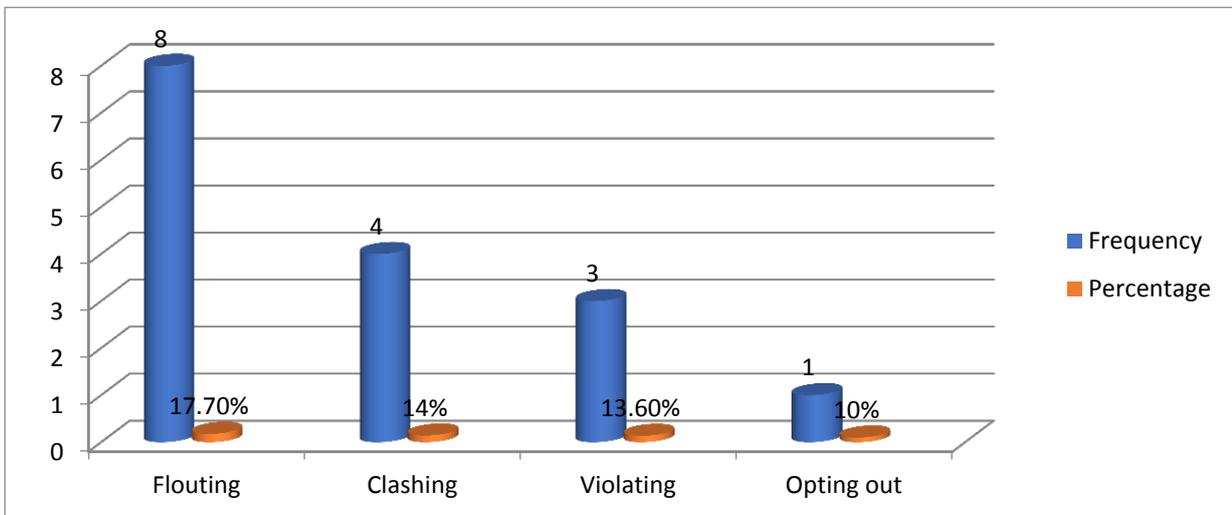
Relying on Figure (20) , it becomes clear that presupposition is produced most frequently by using flouting strategy. It represents the highest degree which is 17.7%. Clashing represents another strategy that Noam Chomsky uses to issue presupposition .It amounts about 14.2 % . Besides, violating   is used to issue presupposition slightly lower than clashing .It amounts 13.6% .Lastly , opting out strategy is used by Noam Chomsky to issue presupposition in the selected extracts around 10%.

Figure(21) Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Politeness
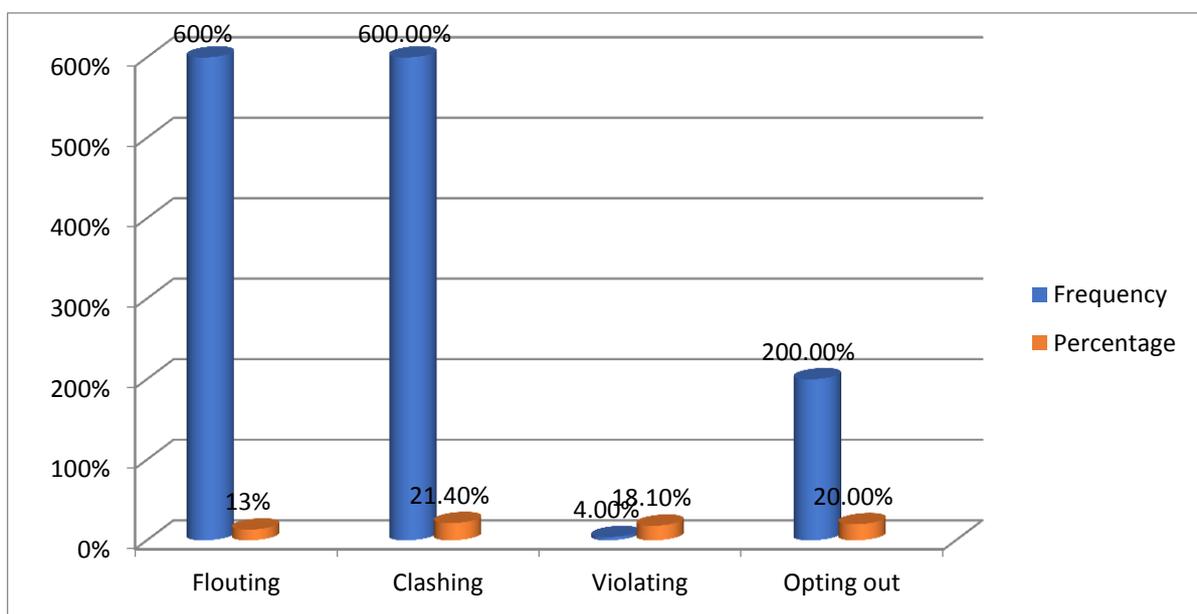
According to what is embodied in Figure (21), clashing is used 21.4% .It receives the highest rank .Add to that, opting out represents 20%, and violating represents 18.1%% , Lastly, flouting receives the least percentage in issuing politeness. It amounts 13.3%.

Figure(22) Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Evidentiality

Basing on Figure (22) , Noam Chomsky uses violating 18.1%, clashing 17.8, flouting 15.5% and opting out 10%. It makes it clear that the highest percentage is given for violating .

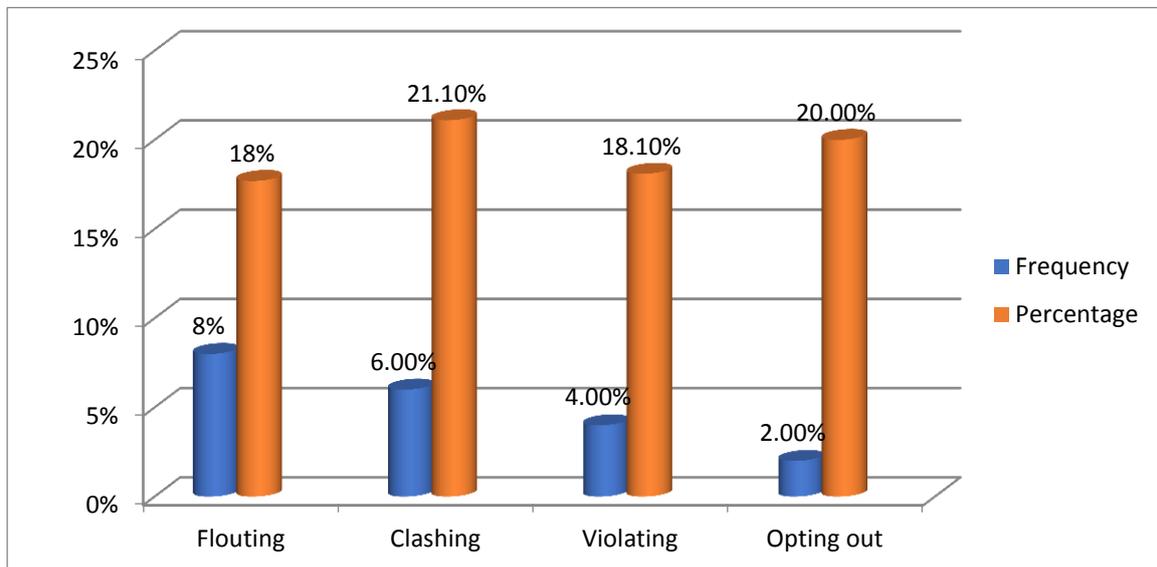*Figure(23) Bar Chart of Non-observance Realization by Speech Act*

Figure (23) makes it plain that clashing represents the highest rank. . It amounts 21.6%. Additionally, flouting amounts 17.1%, violating is 18.1% ,and opting out represents 20%.

4.2.3 Results of Analyzing the Strategies of Each Concept

Table (46):Results of Analysis of Metarepresentation, Presupposition ,Hedging, Politeness , Evidentiality, and Speech Acts

Metarepresentation				Presupposition			Hedging			Politeness			Evidentiality			Speech Acts		
		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.		Fr.	Pr.
Interpretive	Metaphor	4	22.2 %	Structural	4	18.1 %	Modal auxiliary verb	4	11.1 %	On-record	0	0%	Personal perceptual	0	0%	Representative	10	43.4%
	Rhetorical Question	3	16.6%	Non-factive	3	13.6 %	Modal lexical verb	9	25.7	Negative	13	65%	Personal assumed	2	11.7%			
	Irony	1	5.5%	Factive	5	22.7 %	Compound Hedging	0	0%	Positive	6	30%	Personal inferential	6	35.2%			
	Implicture	8	44.4%	Counter-factual	4	18.1 %	Introductory phrases	4	11.1%	Off-record	1	5%	Shared perceptual	1	5.8%	Commissive	0	0%
Metalinguistic	Quotational	2	11.1%	Existential	2	9.3 %	Approximators	9	25.7 %				Shared assumed	4	23.5%			
	Non-qoutational	0	0%	Lexical	4	18.1 %	Adverbs	5	14.2%				Shared inferential	1	5.8%	Expressive	8	34.7%
							If Clause	4	11.1%				Hearsay	1	5.8%			
													Quotative	2	11.7%	Directive	4	17.3%
													Other inferential evidential	0		Declaration	1	4.3%
Total		18	99.8%		22	99.9 %		35	99.7%		20	100%		17	99.5%		23	99.7 %

Figure (24):The Rate of Metarepresentation Usage by Noam Chomsky
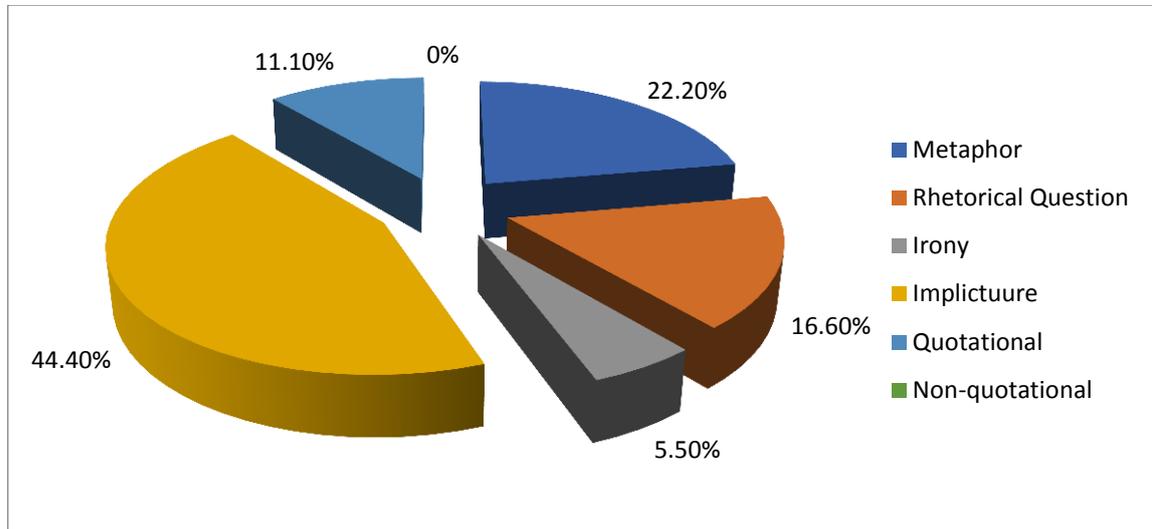
Basing on what is shown in Figure (24) , impliccure and metaphor are used by Noam Chomsky more than other devices while metarepresenting his ideas .Implicture equates 44.4% and metaphor equates 22.2%. Chomsky metarepresents his utterances and ideas by using rhetorical question slightly lower than metaphor and implicture. It amounts 16.6%. On the other hand , irony represents the lower strategy of the interpretive M. It amounts 5.5%. Besides , metalinguistic use of M is illustrated only by using quotational utterance .It amounts 11.1% while the non-qoutational metalinguistic use of M is not used by Noam Chomsky in the selected extracts. Hence, Table (46) indicates that the interpretive use of M is used more than the metalinguistic one.

Figure (25) The Rate of Presupposition Usage by Noam Chomsky
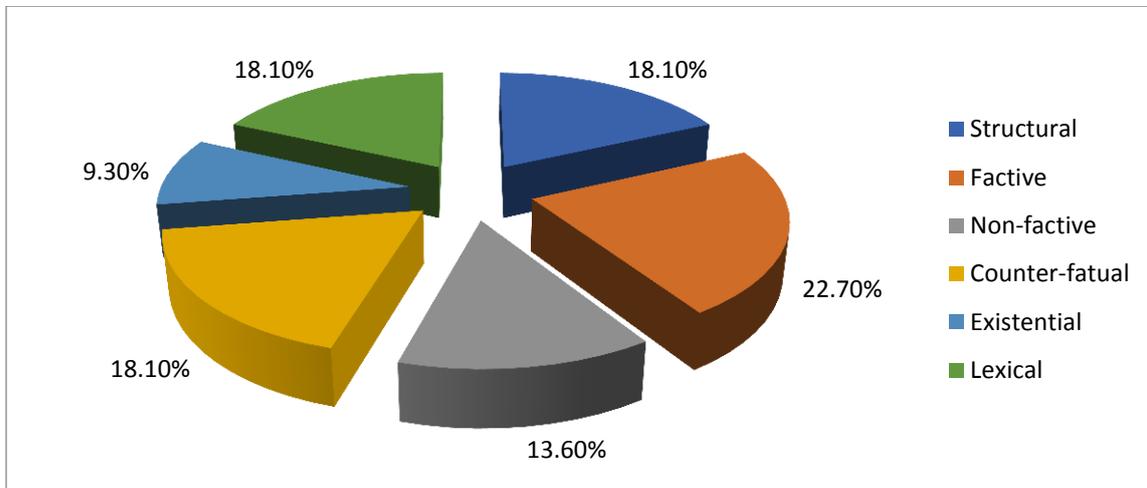
It becomes clear that Figure (25) shows the factive presupposition is the most frequent used types by Noam Chomsky . It amounts 22.7%. Additionally, the counter-factual , lexical and structural types of presupposition receive the same percentage which is 18.1%. The less percentage is given to existential and non-factive presupposition . The non-factive amounts 13.6% and the existential amounts 9.3%   .

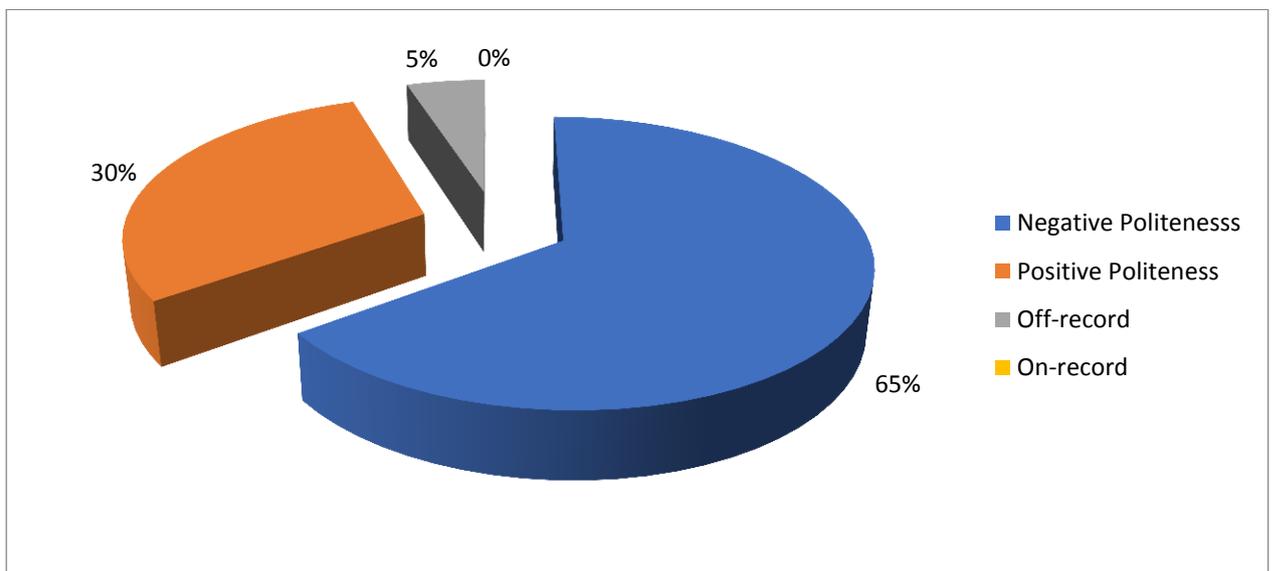*Figure (26) The Rat e of Politeness Usage by Noam Chomsky*

Figure (26) reveals that the negative and positive politeness are used a lot by Noam Chomsky . The negative amounts 65% and the positive amounts 30% . Besides , off record politeness is used by 5%. On the other hand, on record strategy never used by Chomsky in the selected extracts.

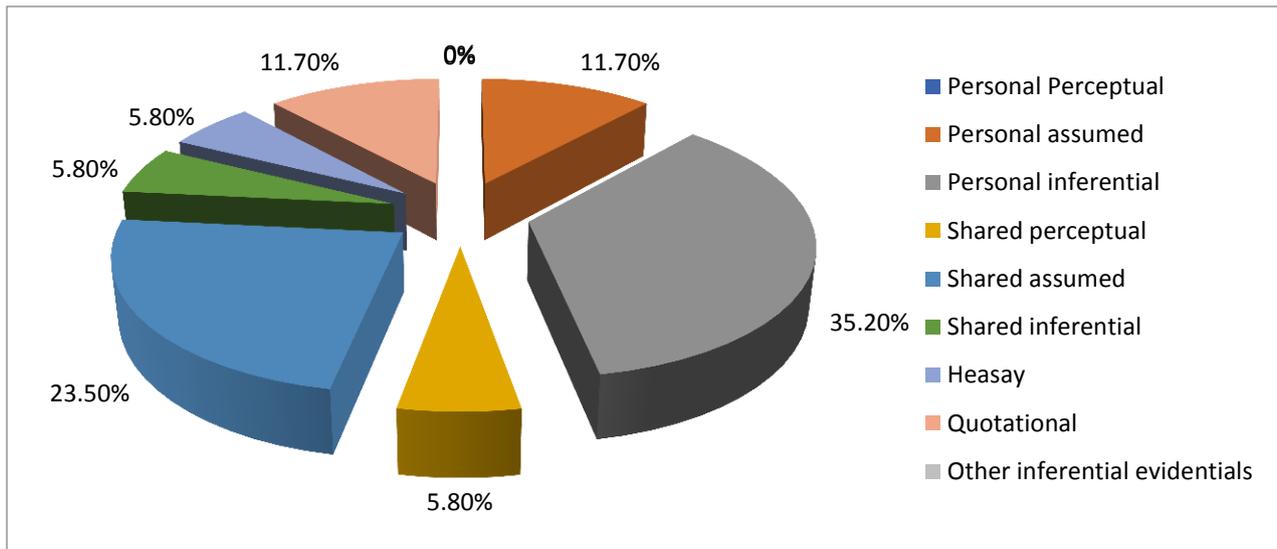*Figure (27):The Rate of Evidentiality Usage by Noam Chomsky*

Figure (27) shows that personal inferential evidential receives the massive percentage. It amounts 35.2% . This indicates that Noam Chomsky as a political critic , depends massively on his personal inferences while giving his view. Add to that, shared assumed evidential is used about 23.5% in this data . Additionally, personal assumed and quotational receive the same percentage which is 11.7%. Moreover , hearsay , shared perceptual and shared inferential evidentials receive the same percentage which 5.8% . Finally, it is clear that Noam Chomsky never uses the shared inferential and other inferential evidentials. Each one of them receives 0%.

Figure (28) The Rate of Hedging Usage by Noam Chomsky
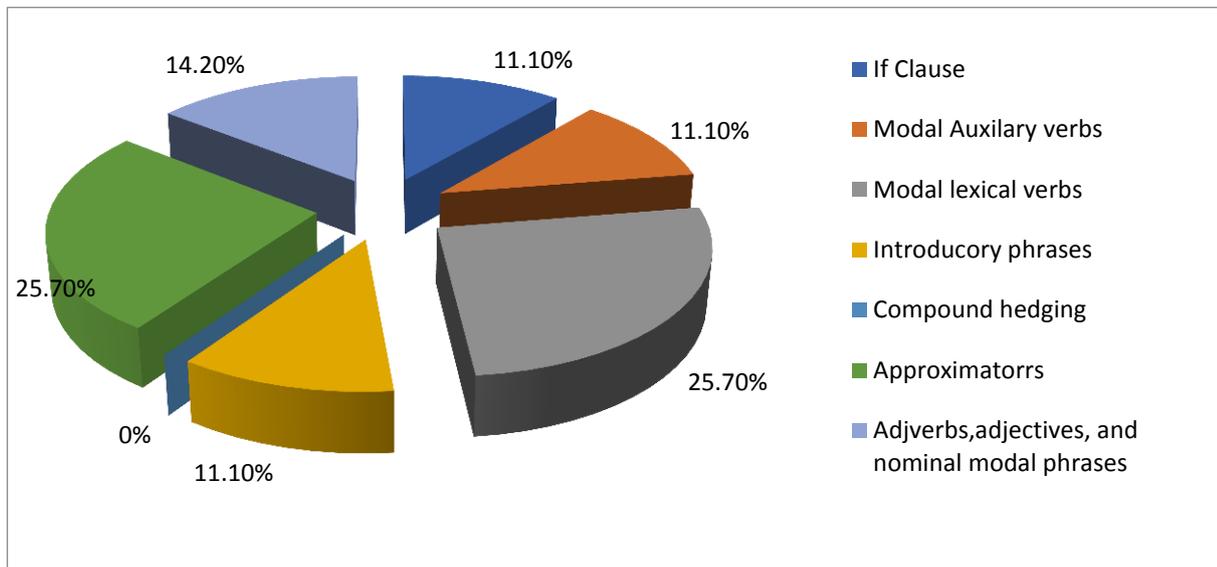
According to Figure (28), Noam Chomsky uses the modal lexical verbs and approximators receive the same percentage which is 25.7% .It is the highest percentage. Add to that, Chomsky uses the adverbs around 14.2%. Besides, the modal auxiliary verbs , introductory phrases, and if clause are used equally while issuing hedging .Each one amounts 11.1% . On the other side, compound hedging never used by Noam Chomsky .

Figure (29) The Rate of Speech Acts Usage by Noam Chomsky
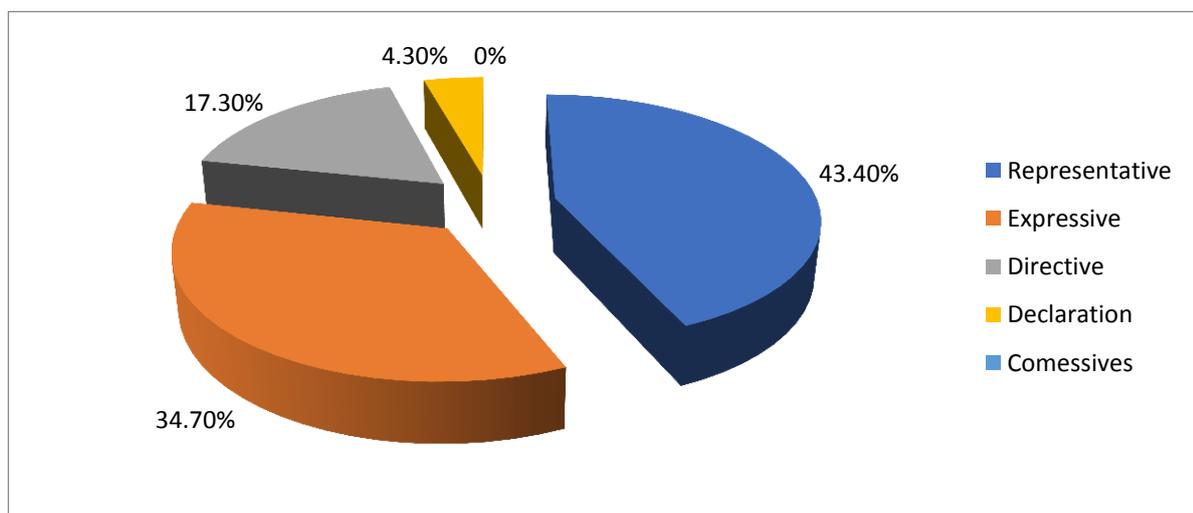
It becomes obvious in Figure (29) that representative SA is used most frequently by Chomsky .It amounts 43.4%. Noam Chomsky uses this type for the purpose of stating, guessing ,predicting ,reasoning and telling. The second rank is given to expressive SA .It represents 34.7% percentage. It is used to present a criticism , praising , dispraising , and rejecting   . Directive SA amounts 17.3%. This type is used to give a recommendation, advice and warning while declaration SA   represents 4.3 % percentage .On the other side, commissive SA isn't   used by Chomsky, which means it equates 0%.

Table(47) : Frequency of the Used Concepts by Noam Chomsky

The Concepts	Frequency	Percentage
Metarepresentation	18	13.3 %
Hedging	35	25.9%
Presupposition	22	16.2 %
Politeness	20	14.8%
Evidentaility	17	12.5%
Speech Acts	23	17.2%
Total	135	99.9%

Figure (30)Bar Chart of Frequency of the Used Concepts by Noam Chomsky
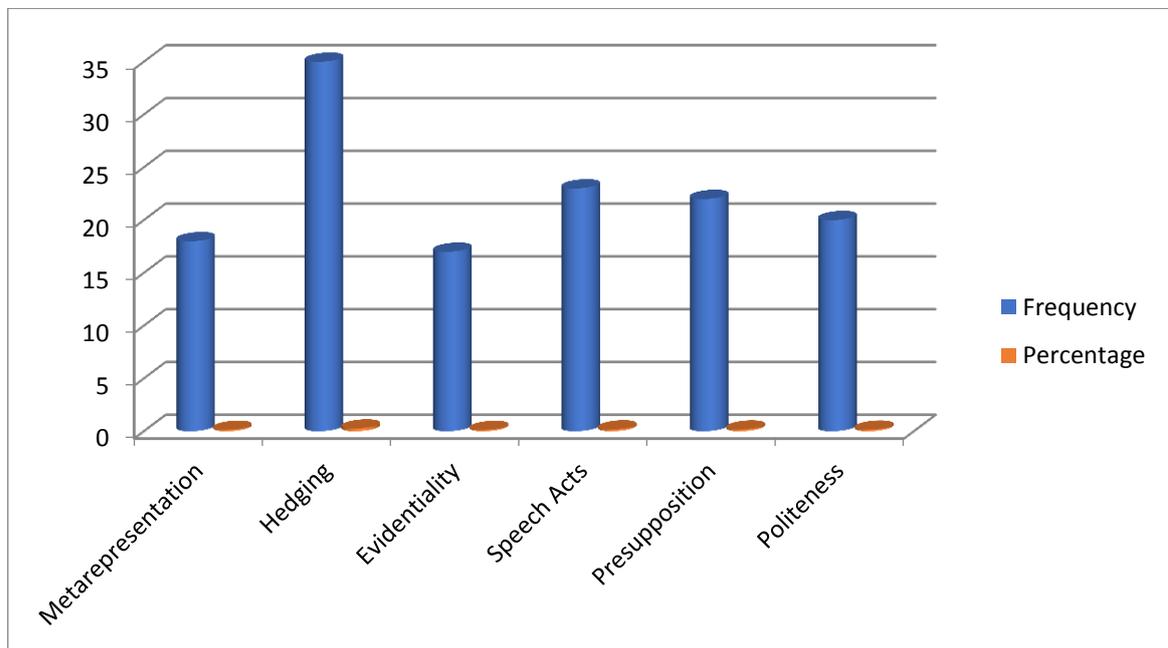
According to Figure (30) , the most frequently concept that results from not observing GM is hedging .It is used 35 times which amounts 25.9%. This gives an indication of Noam Chomsky's being cautious while issuing his view .In the second rank , Noam Chomsky uses SAs about 23 times. Certain types of SAs are used most frequently by Noam Chomsky while evaluating political circumstances and politician .It amounts 17.2%. The third rank is given to presupposition, it is used 22 times which amounts 16.2%.

Moreover, politeness receives the fourth rank .It is used 20 times which is about 14.8% . Besides, M is used 18 times which is about 13.3%. Finally,   evidentiality receives the least percentage. It is used only 17 times which is about 12.5%.

4.3 Hypotheses Verification

After analyzing the twenty extracts from the elected interviews and detecting the findings of the study ,the results will be reviewed in this section to determine whether they meet the aims of the study .Hence , this section is dedicated to check the verification of the seven hypotheses in section (1.3) :

1.The first hypothesis that states **"Non-observance of Grice's maxims is realized by six concepts which are: presupposition, politeness, SA, evidentiality, M, and hedging. The dominant strategy used by Noam Chomsky to produce each one of them is flouting"** is partially verified. Through the analysis, it is verified that hedging, politeness ,evidentiality, and SA are utilized by clashing more than other strategies. On the other side, M is employed by flouting and opting out strategies repeatedly, while presupposition is issued by flouting frequently.

2.The second hypothesis that reads **"expressive and directive SAs are used most repeatedly by Noam Chomsky"**, also is partially confirmed because Table (46) demonstrates that representative SA amounts 43.3 %, expressive SA is used about 34.7%,directive SA is about 17.3%, declaration SA amounts 4.3% , and Commissive SA never used by Noam Chomsky . Hence , representative and expressive SAs are the dominant categories that Chomsky employs not expressive and directive.

3.The third hypothesis which indicates "**all politeness strategies are used equally by Noam Chomsky"** is not verified as what is shown statistically in Table (46), negative politeness receives the highest percentage which is 65%, positive politeness takes the second rank which

is 30%, off record amounts 5% and the on record amounts 0%. Consequently, politeness strategies are not used equally by Noam Chomsky .

4.The fourth hypothesis that states "**factive presupposition is utilized considerably by Noam Chomsky "** is verified. Table (46) shows that factive presupposition amounts 22.7%, lexical, structural, and counter-factual are 18.1%, non-factive presupposition is 13.6% and existential presupposition amounts 10% .Hence , the highly used type of presupposition is the factive .

5.The fifth hypothesis which reads "**all hedging devices are used by Noam Chomsky"** is rejected . The statistical analysis calculations in Table (46) demonstrates that approximators and modal lexical verbs amount 25.7% and adverbs are 14.2%.Besides, introductory phrases, modal auxiliary verbs ,if clause are employed equally. Each one of them equates 11.1%. Compound hedging is not used by Chomsky in the chosen data. Consequently, not all hedging devices are used by Chomsky in the selected data.

6.The sixth hypothesis that states **" personal inferential evidential is highly resorted by Noam Chomsky when presenting his view"** is confirmed because Table (46) reveals that personal inferential is 35.2%,shared assumed is 23.5%,personal assumed and quotative evidential are 11.1%, hearsay ,shared inferential and shared perceptual are 5.8%.On the other side, personal perceptual and other inferential evidential are not employed by Chomsky. Hence, the highest percentage is given to personal inferential evidential which amount 35.2 % .

7.The seventh hypothesis that reads "**interpretive use of metarepresentational is used repeatedly by Noam Chomsky "** is verified in that Table (46) demonstrates that the highly used types of M is the interpretive strategies not the metalinguistic ones.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS , RECOMMENDATIONS , AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

5.0 Introductory Note

The current chapter is dedicated to present the conclusions of this study, recommendations and suggestions for future studies.

5.1 Conclusions

Depending on data analysis in the fourth chapter , the researcher concludes the following:

1. It has inferred that non-observance of GM is recognized by hedging, politeness, presupposition, SAs , evidentiality , and M. Hedging, politeness ,evidentiality, and SA are utilized by clashing more than other strategies .On the other side, M is employed by flouting and opting strategies repeatedly, while presupposition is issued by flouting frequently

2.Expressive and directive SA are used repeatedly .Expressive SA is employed to criticize , praise , dispraise or evaluate people and circumstances. On the other side , Chomsky states his view , predictions , guessing and assurance by using representative SA.

3. It has inferred that Chomsky shows his awareness of his addressees' negative face massively .This expresses his desire to present his view in such a way that doesn't seem an imposed or offensive to his addressees.

4. Factive presupposition illustrates Noam Chomsky's assumption about specific issues as facts that are known by his addressees. Actually this type represents the highest percentage.

5. Noam Chomsky uses various approximators ,adverbs and modal lexical verbs when presenting his view like: "apparently, probably, possibility, much , almost, sufficient ,think, assume , presuppose ,…etc" more than other hedging devices .

6.Personal inferential evidential is employed by Chomsky repeatedly when presenting his criticism and comment about the given question. It reflects the source of the utterance rises from his personal vision , analysis and inferences of what happens.

7.In this study ,the interpretive use of M is employed considerably. Chomsky implies his view most times either by irony , rhetorical question, implicture or metaphor.

5.2 Recommendations

1. University students are recommended to be drilled to identify when to observe or breaches GM successfully and suitably in daily life situations.
2. Researchers and textbook authors are advised to be acquainted of the consequences of breaching GM , how and when to employ them in their writings.

3. Learners of English as a foreign language are recommended to know how to use the strategies of not observing GM and their effect on the intended meaning .

5.3 Suggestions for Future Studies

The following titles are suggested for future studies future studies:

1. A socio-pragmatic study of non-observance of cooperative principle in Noam Chomsky's Interviews.
2. A stylistic study of non-observance of cooperative principle in Noam Chomsky's quotes.
3. A pragmatic study of metarepresention in Noam Chomsky's political interviews.

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Appendix (The Selected Interviews)

Extracts	Names of Interviews	Date of Interviews	Interviewee	Interviewers	Hyperlink	Accessing Date
16	"Chomsky and Barsamian, In Ukraine, Diplomacy Has Been Ruled Out"	June,16, 2022	Noam Chomsky	David Barsamian	https://chomsky.info/20220616/	23-2-2023
10	Noam Chomsky: A Left Response to the Russian Invasion of Ukraine	April,8, 2022	Noam Chomsky	Bi Fletcher ll	https://chomsky.info/20220408/	20-12-2022
8,9	Noam Chomsky: 'American democracy is in very serious danger'	Junuary,25 ,2022	Noam Chomsky	Amanda Mars	https://chomsky.info/20220125/	14-12-2022
5,6,7	"NCWithout Regrets: Interview With a Libertarian Socialist	April , 9, 2021	Noam Chomsky	Kelly Candaele	https://chomsky.info/20210409/	11-12-2022
14	" NCDiscusses Azeri Aggression on Artsak".	October,10, 2020	Noam Chomsky	David Barsamian	https://chomsky.info/20201010-2/	26-2-2023
11,12,13	"Deconstruction specific: the Noam Chomsky"	October 31 ,2019	Noam Chomsky	Mehdi Hasan	https://theintercept.com/2019/10/31/deconstructed-special-the-noam-chomsky-interview/	15/12 /2022
15	Socialism in an Age of Reaction"	December,13 ,2018	Noam Chomsky	Vaios Triantafyllou	https://chomsky.info/20161213-2/	23-2-2023
17	" Interview with Democracy Now!: Part Four	July ,27, 2018	Noam Chomsky	Amy Goodman	https://chomsky.info/20180727-4/	12-1-2023

3	"Chomsky On The Middle East"	March, 19,2018	Noam Chomsky	Fariba Pajooh	https://chomsky.info/20180319/	25-11-2022
4	"Chomsky Weighs in on Kennedy Assassination Anniversary: It Would Impress Kim Il-Sung".	November,22, 2013.	Noam Chomsky	Daniel Falcone	https://chomsky.info/20131122/	25-11-2022
1, 2	Con Venezuela	July ,4 ,2011	Noam Chomsky	Rory Carroll	https://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/jul/04/noam-chomsky-venezuela	14/11-2022
18	Chomsky on The Kurds	August,11,2008	Noam Chomsky	Namo Abdulla	https://chomsky.info/20080811/	21-12- 2022
19,20	Resonant and unwavering	July,14, 2008	Noam Chomsky	Alan Becker	https://chomsky.info/20080714/	23-12-2022

المستخلص

يُعد الخطاب مصطلحًا واسعًا الامر الذي جعل العالمة اللغوية شيفرن (١٩٩٤) تضع ست نظريات لتحليله . و النظريات الست هي : علم اللغة الاجتماعي التفاعلي ، تحليل المحادثة ، تحليل التباين ، تحليل الخطاب النقدي ، إثنوغرافيا الاتصال والتداولية .مما يعني أنها عدّت التداولية كنظرية لتحليل الخطاب ، لذا تُعد هذه الدراسة دراسة تداولية خطابية لعدم التزام مبادئ (كرايس) في مقابلات (نعوم تشومسكي) .و تهدف الدراسة إلى : الكشف عن المفاهيم التي يتم من خلالها التعرف على كسر قواعد جريس ، والاستراتيجية السائدة لإصدار كل منها ، فضلاً ذلك ، تسعى الدراسة إلى تحديد الفئة السائدة لفعل الكلام الذي استعمله نعوم تشومسكي .و للتعبير عن رأيه ، يستعمل نعوم تشومسكي العديد من استراتيجيات الأدب وأدوات التحوط التي كُرست هذه الدراسة لاكتشافها. زيادة على ذلك استعمل نعوم تشومسكي عددًا من أنواع الافتراض لمساعدته على عدم قول كل شيء بالتفصيل ، لذا تبحث هذه الدراسة عن النوع الأكثر استعمالاً .واخيرًا هناك أنواع معينة من الأدلة والتمثيل البعدي التي استخدمها نعوم تشومسكي في هذه الدراسة سيتم استقصاء الاكثر استعمالاً منها.

من أجل تحقيق أهداف الدراسة ، تم اختيار عشرين مقتطفًا من مقابلات سياسية معينة مع نعوم تشومسكي تم تحليلها نوعياً بالاعتماد على نموذج انتقائي و كمياً بالاستناد إلى الحسابات الإحصائية.

استنادًا إلى تحليل البيانات ، تم استخلاص الاستنتاجات التالية: لم يتم تكوين جميع المفاهيم الست باستخدام استراتيجية الخرق فقط بل أستخدم تشومسكي جميع الاستراتيجيات الاربع ؛ أفعال الكلام التعبيرية والتمثيلية استعملها نعوم تشومسكي إلى حد كبير ؛تم استخدام استراتيجيات التأدب بشكل متنوع ،ان الاستراتيجية الأكثر استخداماً هي استراتيجية التأدب السلبي ؛ و قد حصل الافتراض الواقعي على أعلى نسبة استعمال من أنواع الافتراض ؛أما الظروف ، الكلمات التقريبية والأفعال المعجمية الشرطية فهي أدوات التحوط السائدة الاستعمال ؛أُستخدم نوع الاثبات الاستنتاجي بكثرة من قبل نعوم تشومسكي ؛ الاستعمال التفسيري للتمثيل البعدي وُظفَ بشكل متكرر.

عدم الالتزام لمبادئ كرايس في مقابلات نعوم تشومسكي :دراسة تداولية خطابية

رسالة الى

مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية / جامعة بابل و هي جزءاً من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في اللغة الانكليزية/علم اللغة

من قبل الطالبة

سجى ستار علي البكري

بأشراف

الاستاذ الدكتور قاسم عباس ضايف الطفيل