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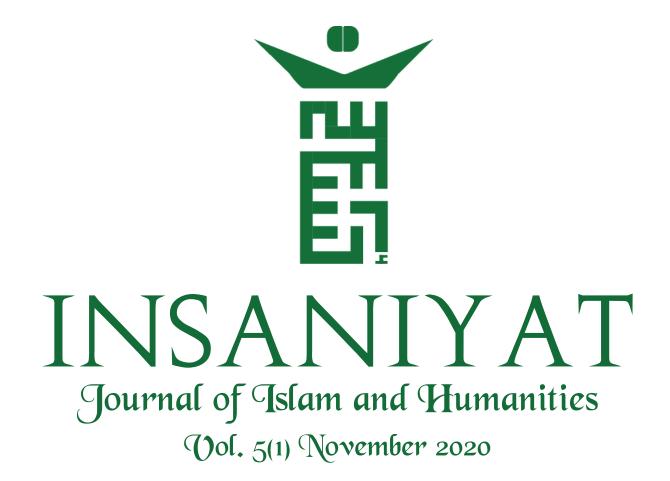*Nuning Yudhi Prasetyani*

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Abstract

Politicians use their political interviews to convey their thoughts towards their nations or others. This study aims to analyze conversation analysis and implicature of maxims being flouted by Adel Al-Jubeir regarding the Yemeni campaign, which started on 26th of March 2014. The study uses descriptive qualitative method. The data were institutional talk (Interview) conducted by Adel Al-Jubeir as IE (interviewee) and the journalist Wolf Blitzer as IR (interviewer) in the CNN channel in Washington. The data were analyzed according to Clayman and Heritage (2002) for conversation analysis and implicature of maxim based on Grice (1975). The results show two linguistic evidences. First, in institutional talks, conversation consists of three components, namely, opening, content, and closing. The opening includes the introduction, the content includes the announcement of the beginning of the campaign interface on Yemen and the Iranian nuclear program and its threat to Saudi Arabia, and the closing includes complete pairs (greetings). Second, for implicature analysis, the results show that Al-Jubeir being over-informative, stating more than required, represented with 82% of the quantity. He made a speech that he believed to be false, unjustified, and untruthful replies, representing 100% in the scale of quality. He gave irrelevant meaning to respond other participants' utterances, representing 65% of maxim of relation. He gave unclear and indirect replies, representing 77% of maxim of manner. Besides, Al-Jubeir cooperated with IR. In addition, it can be summarized that he applied both particularized conversational and general implicature on political interview with some violation of the maxims as well.

Keywords: implicature analysis, institutional talk, yemen campaign, political interview

Introduction

Language as a communication tool is used to convey the people's thoughts to their listeners through the interaction process. This interaction can be delivered by using conversation. Conversation can be defined as a kind of talk in which two or more participants freely alternate in speaking, which generally accurse outside specific institutional settings like religious services, classrooms, and the like (Levinson, 1983).

One form of language activity in particular that has a specific purpose is the conversation in political interviews. This activity certainly has a specific language goal, which is to dig up information from politicians related to the vision, mission, or certain problems that the community wants to ask the politician. In the analysis of conversations in campaign, a lot of messages from language are not openly conveyed by politicians. Talking about language use on politics, it can be said that participants in a conversation can be cooperative and uncooperative, e.g. truthful or untruthful. For making clear communication, the speaker should use cooperative principle as proposed by Grice. Cooperative principle (CP) must underlie human communication looks as if it ought to be consistent with this paradigm (Grice, 1975).

This study focuses on the use of language by politician on political interview in institutional settings. There is an IR (Interviewer) who is a professional journalist, who directs the interview and asks the questions, and an IE (interviewess), who is a politician and answers the questions of IR. Televised political discourse as seen in political interviews does not reflect rational debate, but rather, emphasizes image, emotion, and style (DeLuca & Peeples, 2002). Baym (2007) suggested that there is a space in between the ideal of the public sphere and the image-centered focus of the televised interview. Since the solicitation is aware of his responsibility and status, his answers are sometimes evasive and vague. The reason for this is that the politician does not want to be accused of lying. In short, the role of IR is to control the dialogue and get the IE to express his opinions clearly and explicitly thus prevent him from any type of ambiguity.

Habitually, when people speak or interact with each other they convey meaning in their utterances, this is linguistically known as Implicature. Implicature often used by politicians in their interview. An Implicature is a meaning that is conveyed but not explicitly stated (Grundy, 2000, 2008; Yule, 1996). Implicature is one main feature in political discourse claiming that politicians use implicature because they can easily be disavowed (Chilton, 2004). Grice (1975) distinguished between two types of implicature. The first one is conventional implicature in which the implicature is based on the conventional meaning of words and the second one is the conversational in which it is based on the context of conversation which in turn may be generalized based on hearer's general knowledge or particularized based on hearer's specific contextual knowledge (Grice, 1975). Inside general implicature, there is scalar implicature in which certain information is always communicated by choosing a word which expresses one value from a scale of values (Yule, 1996).

Talking about language used by politician, we can see that implicature can be found on interview as institutional talk. Particulate conversational structure is the one which is dominantly used in political discourse (Chilton, 2004). In other words, particularized implicature in political interviews lies in the fact that they enable politicians to rely on the receptor's specific knowledge of context and leave implicit part of what they want to convey their utterance. Implicature is a pragmatic implication in terms of context and political implicature as implications which are pragmatically based on the political context (Dijk, 2005). So, if we want to analyze implicature, we can analyze by using conversational analysis for the first step. Conversation Analysis (CA) is the way in which people socialize and develop and sustain their relationships with each other and engaged in a form of linguistic

communication (Liddicoat, 2007). Conversational analysis is used to see interaction as a social situation in which talk is used. In making conversation, there are two types of conversation people involved in. They are ordinary conversation and institutional conversation. Ordinary conversation can be defined as informal talks in a social setting and institutional conversation which happened in formal talks. This study deals with the second type of conversation by using institutional talk which happened in formal situation during campaign. It will focus on which Al-Jubeir may want to achieve a communicative goal and to convey meaning to his audience.

There are so many researches have been conducted on conversational implicature and political interview from different angles in different contexts. Al-Rassam (2010) analyzed political discourse in four selected political interviews aiming to show politeness strategies by using these strategies in the analytical process. Indirectness is essential property of any political discourse in particular communication in Iraqi political discourse is an accomplished through communicative strategies. Implicature in political interview from a perspective of translation was conducted by Sanatifar (2012). A study by Sanatifar described in what ways translators can cope more efficiently with problems raised in translation of implicature in political interview.

Discourse markers use in political interviews broadcast in English by BBC and CNN between 2003 and 2011 was conducted by Abuczki & Furko (2014). Their conclusion is being summarized that the corpus displays recurrent coherence sequences. Hammodi & Al-Duleimi (2015) studied the strategic maneuvering in selected political interview between Obama, the USA president, and Cheney. A research about pragmatic implicature was conducted by Tsojon & Jonah (2016). They found that cooperative principle is important to our understanding of language use in the society because it enables us to know why communication in spoken or written can be more successful. A research about political speeches of Obama was conducted by Igwedibia & Adaoma (2016). He found that Obama's speeches under the present study obeyed Grice's maxims to great extent and flouted the same to a lesser extent.

The literature, therefore, has revealed that conversational implicature have pragmatic strategies, cultural differences, genre coherence, and translation. It is more justifiable in political interviews. However, despite a considerable research on political interviews, very few research works have specifically focused on linguistic analysis especially from pragmatic point of view. This study seeks to fill the gap from previous research by analyzing the conversational analysis and implicature in institutional talk used by one politician named Adel Al-Jubeir in interviews. Specifically, this study is conducted in order to answer the following questions. (1) How the structure of conversation used on institutional talk on political interview on Yemen campaign? (2) How the implicature and violation of Grice's maxim used on institutional talk on political interview on Yemen campaign? Based on those research questions, this paper will find out the structure on conversation analysis which can be applied in political interview in public places. Moreover, this study is conducted in order to analyze implicature and Grice's maxim on political interview.

Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Sudaryanto (2015) said that qualitative method is a research method based on existing facts or phenomena that is produced or recorded is in the form of data. In this study, the researcher attempted to explain the data clearly in accordance with the data obtained. The research follows a descriptive method for analyzing the interview data. In accordance with this idea, this research is conducted to describe the use of implicature by Al-Jubeir in political interview during Yemen campaign.

The data in this study are linguistic aspects in the transcript of the political interview on institutional talk. This data got based on conversation analysis using video or recording allows for the possibility of playing and replaying the interaction both for transcribing and developing an analysis, permits rechecking of the analysis against full detailed material and makes it possible to return to the data with new interest (Liddicoat, 2007). The data for this study is a kind of institutional talks between two people. The IR is (Wolf Blitzer) and the IE is (Adel Al-Jubeir). Hence, this actual talk with the Saudi Ambassador to the United States Adel Al-Jubeir's announcement concerning the Yemen military campaign dubbed Operation Decisive Storm is the data for this study. Ambassador Al-Jubeir was interviewed Thursday evening on CNN in a politics program broadcasted from Washington DC, USA entitled 'Saudis lead massive strikes on Yemen rebels' in the 26th of March 2014. The data were taken from the Saudi-US Relations Information Service (SUSRIS) in which the data were already transcribed. The conversation got from the video uploaded in CNN website.

The data will be analyzed clearly in order to answer the research questions. In conducting data analysis, the author applies several ways of analyzing data. The first step is analyzing conversation analysis in institutional talk during interview. For institutional talk, it is going to be analyzed based on the work of Clayman & Heritage (2002). In analyzing conversational analysis (CA), the writer grouped the conversation into a structure of conversation analysis clearly and completely. After that, the author analyzed the structure of the conversation contained clearly visible in the interview. Second steps in analyzing conversation structure, we use mechanisms for analyzing conversations proposed by Jefferson (2004). The last steps in analyzing data, the writer conducted a category to see the fulfillment of conversational implicature. The last one, analyzing the cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975).

Results and Discussions

This result of this study shows that Adel uses opening, content, and closing in political interview which has a different style. In implicature analysis, it can be seen that Al-Jubeir as a guest on the CNN politics program wants to convince his audience and listeners that the objective of this war is to protect the Yemeni legitimate government and the Yemeni people. In cooperative principle, it can be seen that Al-Jubeir shows cooperative with the interviewer

Conversation Analysis on Political Interview

This paper deals with the use of institutional talk on political interview between IR and IE. In this research, it is found that there are three parts of which found on conversational analysis in institutional talk, they are opening conversation, content, and closing conversation. Unlike conversation where participants can freely make diverse contributions to the topic at hand, news interview according to Clayman & Heritage (2002) participants (IR and IE) restrict themselves to questioning and answering.

Opening Conversation

Opening conversation is one of main points in conversation. It is always appear in the first of conversation. Unlike other conversations, in this institutional talk is different. This conversation did not start with greeting expressions like an adjuncy pairs such as 'hi' or 'hello' but rather started as introduction or normally consist of an extended monologue produced by the IR. IRs do this because they usually face camera as they delivered their initial remarks and refer to their guest/s in the third person while introducing them to the audience as in the following example:

Blitzer :   *"These airstrikes by the Saudis were first announced to the world by the Saudi*

Al-Jubeir :

> *Ambassador to the United States here in Washington, Adel Al-Jubeir, and first on CNN. He's joining us here right now to discuss what's going on. This is all out war right now Mr. Ambassador, isn't it?"*
>
> *"Our objective is to: defend the Yemeni people and to protect the legitimate government of Yemen, and >we will do whatever it takes to achieve that objective<."*

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Blitzer did not make an opening conversation by using greeting like hello, hi, or maybe Salam, but he gave introduction about the IE. Blitzer introduced Blitzer as Saudi Ambassador to the United States here in Washington. Another reason for starting a conversation by statement is that professional political interviews don't often depart from their questioning stance to produce turns that simply make assertions about interviewee positions or arguments (Clayman & Heritage, 2002). Sometimes interviewer statements, by contrast, can be much more problematic. Furthermore, the opining in this interview is a face-to-face interaction in which the IR and IE are available to be seen, sighting a potential interlocutor is the first action in establishing interaction. It can be seen from this talk:

Blitzer :

> *"One final question because you and I have known each other for a long time. As you know the U.S. a few years ago arrested some Iranians. The accusation was they were here in the United States to kill you, to assassinate you, at a restaurant, Cafe Milano, here in Washington. This is personal for you, isn't it?"*

By looking at that clause "because you and I have known each other for a long time", it can be concluded that actually IE and IR have known each other in the previous meeting for a long time. It is one of the reasons why Blitzer didn't use greeting at the opening conversation.

Hence, the interaction where a non-native member (Adel Al-Jubeir) interacts with a native member (Wolf Blitzer) of a particular culture called cross-cultural communication (Grundy, 2008). The different of culture from IR and IE made the opening of conversation so different. Blitzer comes from western culture while Al-Jubeir comes from Middle East culture.

The Content

This conversation which happened on institutional talk during political interview has two topics which are discussed. The first is the announcement of the beginning of the campaign interface by the Arabic union headed by Saudi Arabia on Yemen and the second is the Iranian nuclear program and its threat to Saudi Arabia.

Here are the summary of the IR questions in the conversation and it seems that the IR uses assertions rather than questions in order to play "devil's advocate or A person who expresses a contentious opinion in order to provoke debate or test the strength of the opposing arguments".

Table 1:
Summary of the Questions in The Political Interview

Interrogative questions	Tag questions	Declarative questions	Rising intonation	Total
Wh. Q. 2 Yes/no. 4	3	7	2	18

From table 1 above, it can be seen that declarative questions are used a lot of in political interview, it is about 7 times he used in asking question. Following by the using of yes no question used by IR at about 4 times during conversation. While for WH question and rising intonation is only two times.

Let see the example use of declarative question in this extract:

Blitzer : *"↑It's really designed to prevent Iran from gaining a foothold in the Arabian Peninsula as they have in Iraq, in Syria, in Lebanon, maybe in Libya, elsewhere."*

Al-Jubeir : *"What it is designed is to prevent a radical militia from taking over a country. We have a situation where the Houthis have now control over the Yemeni Armed Forces, over heavy military equipment. .."*

From that talk, it can be seen that Blitzer has particular knowledge about his question regarding to the topic that he asked to Al-Jubeir. So, in that question he used declarative question.

For asking information about something, IR used WH question in interview. Let see the example:

Blitzer : *↑Is this really for all practical purposes a proxy war between Saudi Arabia and Iran, which supports these Shiite Houthi rebels?*

Al-Jubeir : *"This is really a war to defend the legitimate government of Yemen and to protect the Yemeni people from takeover by a radical militant group that is aligned with Iran and with Hezbollah. ......"*

From that example, it can be seen that Blitzer asked about which support Shiite Houthi rebels. This question is asked to Al-Jubeir in order to know the information about Shiite Houthi rebels

For getting an answer related to topic, Blitzer usually used yes no question. Let see the example below:

Blitzer : *"Are they in Saudi Arabia though right now based on the last information you've received?↓"*

Al-Jubeir : *"<We have (0.2) almost four million Yemenis in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia> >and we have to assume that most of them are innocent and so I don't want to prejudge any of this<."*

From that example, it can be seen that Blitzer used yes no question to ask whether in Saudi Arabia though right now based on the last information that Al-Jubeir received. Blitzer used rising intonation in question to ensure about something. It can be seen from

this example:

Blitzer : *"There are now reports that some of these Shiite Houthi rebels backed by Iran are actually targeting Saudis on Saudi soil. Is that correct?↑"*

Al-Jubeir : *"We are preparing for all eventualities, inside the Kingdom as well as outside the Kingdom. <We are determined (.) to defend Yemen, defend the legitimate government of Yemen, degrade and destroy the capabilities of the Houthis>."*

From that conversation, it can be seen that Blitzer used the rising intonation which can be understood from the use (↑) in written language. He used the question by using rising intonation "Is that correct?↑" to make sure about Shiite Houthi rebels backed by Iran are actually targeting Saudis on Saudi soil.

For making agreement, IR used tag question. It can be seen from this conversation:

Blitzer : *"These airstrikes by the Saudis were first announced to the world by the Saudi Ambassador to the United States here in Washington, Adel Al-Jubeir, and first on CNN. He's joining us here right now to discuss what's going on. This is all out war right now Mr. Ambassador, isn't it?"*

Al-Jubeir : *"Our objective is to:: defend the Yemeni people and to protect the legitimate government of Yemen, and >we will do whatever it takes to achieve that objective<."*

From that example, it can be seen that Blitzer wants to ask agreement about his statement to Al-Jubeir. He used tag question "This is all out war right now Mr. Ambassador, isn't it?" in order to get the answer from Al-Jubeir.

Closing Conversation

The ordinary conversation closing is different from the institutional conversation in the sense that ordinary conversations closing accomplished by exchanging ritualized farewells such as "goodbye" or its equivalent whereas in the institutional conversations closing is distinguished by the wholesale absence of ritualized farewells but instead launched by IRs and usually involve thanking the IEs for their participation.

IR: **"***Adel Al-Jubeir is the Saudi Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Ambassador, thanks very much for joining us."*

IE: *"Thank you for having me."*

IR: *Good luck.*

IE: *"Thank you."*

Political interviews are never closed abruptly and instead a number of explicit or implicit devices suggesting that the end of the interview is are employed.
The use of *the closing project* as in:

IR: → *"One final question* because you and I have known each other for a long time".

The closing projection here (*one final question ...*) is in a form of a phrase functioning as meta discourse. This means, politicians need to be warned on time that the end of the interview is coming closer and avoid interruptions in the final phase.

The use of *the reiteration interviewee's identity*, by addressing the full name of the interviewee functions as a *boundary marker* of organizational exchanges and is preparing for termination just before launching into the final thanks. As in:

IR: →"*Adel Al-Jubeir is the Saudi Ambassador to the United States*. Mr. Ambassador, thanks very much for joining us."

According to Vukovic (2010), unlike British interview closing, where the adjacency pairs are left incomplete, the American interview always features complete pairs. It appears that the terminal *(Good luck)* functions as wishing the ambassador success in his job personally, or success in the Deceive Storm Operation (DSO). This utterance has many possibilities.

Implicature Analysis on Political Interview

This part will analyze the implicature analysis of Al-Jubeir during political interview on institutional talk. By using Implicature, it allows us to communicate meanings as inferences. Al-Jubeir as a guest on the CNN politics program wants to convince his audience and listeners that the objective of this war is to protect the Yemeni legitimate government and the Yemeni people. It is so different with the use of implicature on conversation informal situation like in game show which used various types of implicature to make flows smoothly (Nanda et al., 2012).

By using Implicature, it allows us to communicate meanings as inferences rather than entailments. Consider the following extract:

Extract One [1 : 2]

[1] IR: "*These airstrikes by the Saudis were first announced to the world by the Saudi Ambassador to the United States here in Washington, Adel Al-Jubeir, and first on CNN. He's joining us here right now to discuss   what's going on.* ↑*This is all out war right now Mr. Ambassador, isn't it*↓?"

[2] IE: "=*Our objective is to: defend the Yemeni people and to pro*tect *the legitimate government of Yemen, and* > *we will do whatever it takes to achieve that objective*<."

In example [1] the IR asked the IE about if it is war in Yemen conducted by Saudi Arabia and its alliance. The IE gave immediate answer to the IR's question which may implies that this answer is already prepared from his speech in the Saudi embassy on the 26th of March 2014 in which he declared that the objectives of this war is to protect the Yemeni government and its people. This linguistic tautology is used to convey and emphasis something important in the IE's mind. In addition, the answer is not related to the given question and did not provide true and clear information that the IR is looking for, because the objective behind this war is to defend the kingship of Saudi Arabia from the Iranian expansion in the reign. This Iranian expansion is represented by the Houthi Shia'at or the call themselves *Ansar Allah* is a movement appeared in Yemen in the 2000s. In other words, Al-Jubeir flouted more than one maxim at a time namely maxim of manner (Al-Jubeir is not brief in his answer to the given question), maxim of quality (where the information is not true and there is no an adequate evidence for this protection).

Extract two [3 : 4]

[3] IR: " →*There are now reports that some of these Shiite Houthi rebels backed by Iran are actually* targeting *Saudis on Saudi* soil. *Is that correct?*↑"

[4] IE: "*We are preparing for all eventualities, inside the Kingdom as well as outside the Kingdom.* <*We are determined (.) to defend Yemen, defend the legitimate government of Yemen, degrade and destroy the capabilities of the Houthis*>. "

The maxim of relevant is flouted because the answer is not relevant to the question. The question is about the availability of *some* Houthis rebels in Saudi soil. Hence, some of

the Houthis +> not all> are fighting in the Saudi soil. The pause and the fast speech in the answer may show hesitation. As a result the IE repeated the answer of the first question. The IR repeated his question again in the third extract aiming to gain information about his question.

Extract three [5 : 6]

[5] IR: " →*Are they in Saudi Arabia though right now based on the last information you have received?"*

[6] IE: →*"we have almost four million ... and most of them .... "*

The answer appears to implied that a scalar implicature of implies that some of the Yemeni in the Saudi Arabia are Houthis and fighting in the Saudi soil. The Ambassador here provides information that sought by the IR in the second extract. His contradiction appears in the fourth extract in which he denied any battle in Saudi soil.

The second part in this institutional talk is about the Saudi-Iran conflict regarding the Houthi rebels in Yemen and Iran nuclear program based on the genre of the interview. In the fifth and sixth extracts, the IR asked if there is a proxy war between Iran and Saudi Arabia. Again the IE provides irrelevant information to the IR's question namely; 1) defend the legitimate government of Yemen, 2) Iran and Hezbollah support for Houthis, and 3) Houthi previous negotiation with the Yemeni government. In other words, the IE contribution not required in the current purpose of the exchange and is more informative than is required. In answer to the question '*Is the U.S. helping you?* He said *'Absolutely'* …..], here the discourse marker '*Absolutely'* implies that the U.S.A. has previous information about the interface in Yemen before it happens.

Extract [7: 12]:

[7] IR: "↑*It's really designed to prevent Iran from gaining a foothold in theArabian Peninsula as they have in Iraq, in Syria, in Lebanon, maybe in Libya, elsewhere'.* "

[8] IE: " *What it is designed is to prevent a radical militia from taking over a country..... Houthis //or any of their allies*."*

[9] IR: "//*I know you're* very worried about Iran and its nuclear program, aren't you?*"

[10] IE: " →>*Everybody is, (.) Wolf. //Everybody*<.*"

[11] IR: "→ //*so, under* what circumstances would the Kingdom, Saudi Arabia build a nuclear bomb to try to counterbalance an Iranian nuclear bomb?*"

[12] IE: "*Well (0.2) this is not something that we would discuss publicly, Wolf em. (0.2) I think the region …*"

The discourse marker '*it's really'* in extract [7] is used to show the IR attitude towards the proxy war between Saudi and Iran. In other words, by using discourse markers, the IR leads the IE to give answer to his question. However, Al-Jubeir flouted the maxim of quality and provided unfair answer to the IR's question even if the IR uses assertion expression. For example, the IR starts his question by asserting that '*it is really designed to prevent Iran…* in [7] where the IR received an unexpected answer from the IE in [8] contains irrelevant information says that "*it is designed is to prevent a radical militia ...".* The IE's irrelevant information is rejected by the IR in [9] using a declarative speech act 'I *know you are …,* which has a metalingual function, that is, the data in [9] serve as glosses or comments on the extent to which the speaker is abiding by the conversational maxims (Grundy, 2000). However, the information in [10] *"Everybody is aware of Iran"* is a contradiction and

exaggeration statement with the information in [1] that the Ambassador in his first answer said '*the objective of this war is to protect the Yemeni government and the Yemeni people*' but the IR in [7] above uses assertion rather than question in order to get the intended information, that is Saudi Arabia started the war to defend Iran in the Arabian Peninsula.

In other words, they imply that the war between Saudi and Iran is actually existed'. Also, it seems to imply that the IR has background knowledge about a serious tension between Saudi and Iran. From example [10] it seems that his response ''everybody' implies that, the objective of this war is not to protect the Yemeni government and the Yemeni people but to defend the kingdom itself from the Iranian expansion and its nuclear program. This serious tension between Saudi Arabia and Iran started after the Iranian revaluation in 1979 (Samsu et al., 2011)

In extract [11] the IR presupposed that Saudi Arabia may has nuclear program to counterbalance an Iranian nuclear program. Hence, the DM 'well' in extract [12] functions to connect the first utterance with the second utterance. According to research study that *well* plays an important role; as a signpost to detect the occasions that the IE is trying to manage the time of reply; to shift the agenda of the interview; and to evade the questions' controversial content. In contrast, (Fraser, 1999) states that '*well*' like '*Ah*', '*Ohh*', '*Hum*' functions as pause markers rather than DMs.

In order to see the summary of conversational implicature, it can be seen from table 2 below:

Table 3:
The Total Percentage of Violating Of Maxims In Al-Jubeir Interview

Maxims	Percentage	Reason
Maxim of quantity	82%	Over-informative Doesn't provide sufficient information
Maxim of quality	100%	Untruthful replies Using exaggeration Does not provide an adequate answer to the questions
Maxim of relation	65%	Change the topic of discussion to another topic Irrelative information to avoid saying the truth
Maxim of manner	77%	'ambiguous', 'vague', 'wishy-washy', 'indirect', and 'obscure'.

As shown in table 3, it seems that the maxim of quality appears to have the highest percentage in the scale at about 82%. It is used because it gives more information and also doesn't provide sufficient information. This means that the information of Ambassador

provides is not truthfully uttered. In addition maxim of quantity has the second position which indicates that Adel Al-Jubeir seems to be more informative in his answers.

For maxim of Quality, the percentage is 100%, which means that he uses exaggeration. The reasons for these because he uses untruthful replies from IR and does not provide an adequate answer to the questions.

For the maxim of relation, it is about 65 %, which reflects his changing the topics of the discussion that fit Saudi Arabia's political intentions and also to give irrelative information to avoid saying the truth. For the maxim of Manner, it is about 77% and it happens when he uses ambiguous', 'vague', 'wishy-washy', 'indirect', and 'obscure information'.

As we seen that there are so many maxim which was violated by Jubeir in his political interview. It is because some reason so he had to used violation in his conversation. This is same with the research conducted by (Rahmi et al., 2018). He found that the most dominant maxim violation is quantity because he gave the more information as much as possible to get sympathy from audiences. It is also same with a research conducted by (Aisya & Fitrawati, 2019) who found that politician guest flout maxim quantity as the dominant in their utterances.

Violating of Maxim Quantity on Political Interview
The violating of maxim of quantity on political interview often happened when the politician gives information more than the IR asked. Below is the example:

Blitzer : *"There are now reports that some of these Shiite Houthi rebels backed by Iran are actually <u>targeting Saudis on Saudi soil</u>. Is that correct?↑"*
Al-Jubeir : *"We are preparing for all eventualities, inside the Kingdom as well as outside the Kingdom. <We are determined (.) to defend Yemen, defend the legitimate government of Yemen, degrade and destroy the capabilities of the Houthis>."*

From example above, it can be seen that Blitzer actually wanted to ask by using rising intonation in order to get the correct information from Al-Jubeir. He used yes-no question which meant that he wanted to get the answer only "yes or no". In giving the answer, he gave the information more than IR expected. It means that there is a violating of maxim quantity because Al-Jubeir gave more information more than question that IR asked for him.

Violating of Maxim Quality on Political Interview
The violating of maxim of quality on political interview often happened when the politician gives information untruthful. Below is the example:

Blitzer : *"↑It's re<u>ally</u> designed to prevent Iran from gaining a foothold in the Arabian Peninsula as they have in Iraq, in Syria, in Lebanon, maybe in Libya, elsewhere."*
Al-Jubeir : *"What it is designed is to prevent a radical militia from taking over a country. We have a situation where the Houthis have now control over the Yemeni Armed Forces, over heavy military equipment. They have control over ballistic missiles and they have control over an air force. I don't know any (.) radical militia that has control over an air force. The fact that they're supported by Iran is not a good thing and we are determined to make sure that Yemen does not succumb to the (.) aggression committed by the Houthis //or any of their allies*."*

From the example above, it can be seen that Al-Jubeir tried to answer question from Blitzer by giving untruthful information. He gave information untruth. It can be seen from the question that is given by Blitzer. He asked the question if it's really designed to prevent Iran, but he gave the information that it's to prevent a radical militia from taking over a

country.

Violating of Maxim Relation on Political Interview

The violating of maxim relation often happened when the politician gives information which didn't related to the topic of the question. Below is the example:

Blitzer : *"These airstrikes by the Saudis were first announced to the world by the Saudi Ambassador to the United States here in Washington, Adel Al-Jubeir, and first on*

Al-Jubeir : *CNN. He's joining us here right now to discuss what's going on. This is all out war right now Mr. Ambassador, isn't it?"*

"Our objective is to:: defend the Yemeni people and to pro<u>tect</u> the legitimate government of Yemen, and >we will do whatever it takes to achieve that objective<."

From that example, it is clearly that Blitzer as IR as question to Al-Jubbeir about war. He gave information which didn't relate to the question. He answer the question by saying "Our objective is to:: defend the Yemeni people and to pro<u>tect</u> the legitimate government of Yemen, and >we will do whatever it takes to achieve that objective<. This answer given by Al-Jubeir is not related to the question of Blitzer and it made violation of maxim relation on conversation.

Violating of Maxim Manner on Political Interview

The violating of maxim relation on political interview often happened when the politician gives information which ambiguous', 'vague', 'wishy-washy', 'indirect', and 'obscure' to the question. Below is the example:

Blitzer : *" //so, Under* what circumstances would <u>the</u> Kingdom, Saudi Arabia build a nuclear bomb to try to counterbalance an Iranian nuclear bomb?"*

Al-Jubeir : **"***Well (preface) this is not something that we would discuss publicly, Wolf em. (0.2) I think the region is concerned about Iran acquiring nuclear capabilities.*"

From that conversation, it can be seen that Al-Jubeir gave information in ambiguous way. He actually didn't want to answer the question from IR. He used the sentence "Well (preface) this is not something that we would discuss publicly". The answer that is given by Al-Jubeir uses the violation of maxim of manner because he gave ambiguous answer to IR.

The findings of this study show some ways of conversational analysis, implicature, and cooperative principle used by Adel Al-Jubeir in his interview during political interview on Yemen Campaign. It is very important to see the ways of politician in giving his conversation during political interview especially talking about campaign. From discussions above, it can be seen that Adel Al-Jubeir used opening at the first of interview which is different style with other people. He also used content which consist of some topics that he want to explain to audience. In giving closing of conversational, he used a different style by saying "Good Luck". Based on analyzing of implicature, it can be seen that in giving answer from interviewer, he tried to use implicature in order to allow him to communicate meanings as inferences rather than entailments. In cooperative principle on political interview by Al-Jubeir, it can be seen that he also used cooperative principle in his communication although he violated some maxims of Grice.

Conclusion

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that in conversational analysis in institutional talk which happened on interview on Yemen campaign can be drawn as three components, opening, content, and closing. In institutional talk used on interview on Yemen campaign, it can be seen that in opening conversation, IR did not start with greeting

expressions but rather started as introduction and the opining spate of talk is addressed explicitly to the audience rather than the IE. The content of conversation is the announcement of beginning of campaign interface by Arabic union headed by Saudi Arabia on Yemen and Iranian nuclear program and its threat to Saudi Arabia. In closing conversation, it can be seen that he used features complete pairs. In using maxim of Grice, Al-Jubeir is being over informative stating more than required, he made something what he believed to be false or unjustified, or untruthful replies, he gave irrelevant meaning to respond, he gave unclear and indirect replies. Al-Jubeir shows cooperative with the interviewer. The suggestion for the next researchers, they can use pragmatics perspective especially about conversational analysis between politician in Indonesia when they make a debate on television or in public places.

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