

THE COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES OF PAUL GRICE IN INTERVIEWS OF POLITICAL ISSUES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The present research examines Indonesian political interviews utilising Paul Grice's cooperative ideas. Effective communication relies on Grice's cooperative principles of quantity, quality, connection, and manners. The research identifies observance and non-observance maxims in Indonesian political interviews to reveal politicians' and interviewers' practices. It identifies four types of observance: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner, and non-observance maxims: flouting, violation, infringing, opting out, and suspending. The most common data analysis is violation of maxims, leading to ambiguous information. Compliance with relevance was the second most frequently observed maxim. No cases of infringing maxims were found. Further research is needed to understand cooperative principles in daily communication and political issues in Indonesia. The study might improve public discourse, media training, and decision-making. Qualitative study of political interviews from diverse sources focuses on verbal and non-verbal communication signals and contextual aspects such political environment, media landscape, cultural norms, and power dynamics.

Keywords: Cooperative Principles, Observance and Non-Observance Maxims, Interviews, Political Issues

INTRODUCTION

Paul Grice, a British philosopher and linguist, was a significant contributor to language and communication philosophy (Garrett, 2010; Huang, 2014; Yule, 2010). One of his most influential concepts is cooperative principles, which are implicit rules that encourage cooperative and effective

communication in everyday conversations.

These principles consist of four maxims: quantity, quality, relationship, and manners (Huang, 2014; Kortmann, 2020; McGregor, 2015). Implicature refers to the meaning conveyed indirectly or impliedly by a speaker beyond the literal meaning of their words (Huang, 2014).

Cooperative principles have been applied in various contexts, including written discourse, cross-cultural communication, and political communication. Understanding how these principles function in political interviews is crucial, as they serve as platforms for politicians to convey their views, engage with the public, and shape public opinion. Previous research has explored the application of cooperative principles in political communication, highlighting how politicians strategically employ implicatures and adhere to the maxims to persuade, inform, or deflect.

The manifestation of cooperative principles in political interviews carries significant implications, as it allows for the evaluation of political communication's efficacy and its influence on the perceptions of the general public. This knowledge can help identify potential areas for enhancement in political discourse, such as augmenting lucidity, fostering transparency, and advocating for more targeted deliberations on pertinent subjects.

This research explores and analyzes how Grice's cooperative principles are manifested in political interviews, focusing on how cooperative principles shape the discourse and contribute to communication effectiveness. This knowledge empowers the

public to critically analyze interviews, assess the adherence to cooperative principles, and make more informed judgments about political messages and politicians delivering them.

This research aims to identify observance maxims and non-observance maxims in political interviews in Indonesia. It holds both theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance is that it contributes to the understanding of communication theory by examining the application of cooperative principles in political interviews. The practical significance is that the research can inform media training programs and communication strategies for politicians and interviewers, improve public discourse, and inform informed public decision-making.

The research scope includes a qualitative analysis of political interviews from various sources, including news broadcasts, online platforms, and recorded interviews. The content of the interviews may include policy debates, election campaigns, social and economic challenges, and international relations. The research also examines verbal and non-verbal communication cues, including language choices, rhetorical strategies, and discourse patterns.

Contextual factors influencing communication in political interviews include the political climate, media landscape, cultural norms, and power dynamics. Understanding the broader context helps provide a comprehensive analysis of the application of cooperative principles in political interviews.

The research may be limited to a specific region, country, or period based on research objectives and available resources. The research may also establish specific criteria for selecting the interviews to be analyzed, such as the prominence of politicians or the relevance of the political issues discussed.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies the grammaticalized relationships between language and context, focusing on the utterance of a speaker in a conversation, the meaning of the speaker, and the meaning interpreted by the listener. It is distinct from grammar, which studies the internal structure of language (Allott, 2010; Cruse, 2006; Huang, 2014).

The Cooperative Principle is a concept in pragmatics that suggests that when a speaker and the other person in a conversation are willing to listen, they can effectively communicate their point (Yule,

2010). Grice's concept of the Cooperative Principle suggests that when engaging in communication, it is assumed that the speaker and the individuals being spoken to will cooperate to achieve their respective goals (Nawangasasi & Mulatsih, 2022).

Maxims serve as guidelines for determining whether a speaker can be cooperative while contributing information during a conversation (Prasadini & Palupi, 2022). They can be divided into two categories: observable maxims and non-observable maxims. Observable maxims are stated directly, adhering to the guidelines of dialogic maxims, while non-observable maxims are not stated openly. Observable maxims include the maxims of quantity, which emphasize the importance of providing as much information as necessary for the current purposes of the exchange. This means that a speaker must be informative and not go over or under their prepared remarks. Non-observable maxims, on the other hand, are not stated openly and are difficult to identify.

In summary, pragmatics is a field that focuses on understanding the grammaticalized relationships between language and context, focusing on the cooperative principle, observable maxims, and non-observable maxims (Kortmann, 2020; McGregor, 2015).

By observing these maxims, speakers can better understand and communicate effectively in conversations.

The maxims of relation, manner, and flouting maxims are essential aspects of communication. In relation, the speaker must provide relevant information that is instructive and related to the topic. Manner involves avoiding obscurity, ambiguity, ambiguity, being brief, and orderly. Non-observance of these maxims can lead to flouting them.

Flouting maxims of quantity refer to implicatures that explicitly violate the maxim and use it for communicational gain (Syawalia et al., 2020). This can be done by providing too little or too much information, or by making unsupported claims without trying to mislead the listener. Quality maxims can be disregarded by employing hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and sarcasm.

Hyperbole is used to exaggerate words for effect, such as "Ann" comparing Johnny Depp to Jean (Machfudi et al., 2022). Metaphor is used to compare one item or person to another to emphasize a shared feature (Azhari & Ambalegin, 2022). Irony and banter are examples of these maxims (Nikolić et al., 2021).

Flouting maxims of manner can be achieved through various techniques, such as using conjunctions, negative marks, and avoiding unnecessary prolixity (Corbuzier & Makarim, 2021). For example, "I'm sorry, but I'm not a good cook."

Flouting maxims of quantity can be achieved by providing too little or too much information, or by using hyperbole, metaphor, irony, banter, and sarcasm to make unsupported claims. These techniques help to convey a clearer understanding of the intended meaning and avoid flouting the maxims of relation, manner, and flouting maxims.

Sarcasm refers to remarks that imply the opposite of what they appear to mean and are intended to irritate or mock someone (Nawangasasi & Mulatsih, 2022). It can be used to injure or mock someone, such as asking for help from a moron friend.

Flouting maxims of relation involve speakers being irrelevant in responding to the prior topic discussed, but with purposeful connotations hidden beneath the irrelevant response (Safitri & Ambalegin, 2022). This can lead to misunderstandings or the intention to shut out a third party.

Flouting maxims of manner involve speakers speaking in a way that seems

obscure, often to foster camaraderie or humor (Yulianti et al., 2021). For example, a speaker might use imprecise language to avoid using words like "ice cream" and "Michele" to avoid causing confusion.

Violating maxims can occur when speakers intentionally refrain from applying certain maxims in their conversation to cause misunderstandings or achieve other purposes (Megah & Wahyuni, 2018). For example, if a speaker is expected to say something false, has no supporting proof, or provides inaccurate information, they may break the quantity maxim.

Violating the quality maxim occurs when the speaker is expected to say something false, has no supporting proof, or provides inaccurate information (Machfudi et al., 2022). For example, a wife might hide the cost of a new dress from her husband out of concern for his feelings.

Violating the relational maxim involves speakers not providing a pertinent response to divert the listener and shift the subject (Davies, 2000). For example, a student might give a lengthy explanation of not presenting assignments due to a basic inquiry from a teacher.

Lastly, ignoring the golden rule of conduct involves conveying opaque and

heavily coercive information (Machfudi et al., 2022). These violations can lead to misunderstandings and potential harm to the other person involved.

Infringing maxims refers to the act of a speaker failing to observe a maxim in a conversation with a speaker of a second or foreign language without intending to create an implicature or deceive, solely due to their incapacity to use the language (Herawati, 2013). This can occur in various situations, such as George W. Bush's utterance "You never know what your history will be like until long after you're gone" and Stella's refusal to respond to a detective's query about her father's death.

Opting out of a maxim occurs when a speaker is hesitant to cooperate in the manner that the maxim needs when they choose to reject it (Azhari & Ambalegin, 2022). This can occur in public life when the speaker is unable to reply in the manner typically expected, or when disclosing the requested information would harm or endanger a third party.

Suspending a maxim occurs when there is no reason to choose not to adhere to it because there are some circumstances in which no one involved expects it to be fulfilled (Nikolić et al., 2021). This can happen when participants in a discourse do not expect

the maxims to be fully fulfilled because they are withholding information that is essential in their culture.

Indonesia has experienced a democratic transformation in the past 20 years, with political freedom and the expansion of public venues for political engagement. Excessive decentralization promotes the development of local political space, allowing local players more freedom to influence political dynamics in the local arena. Indonesian politics are dynamic and can offer interesting new surprises that require in-depth study in political studies due to this propensity toward greater democracy, polycentrism, and decentralization.

Researches on cooperative principles in political interviews is crucial to avoid replication. Previous studies have examined the application and breaking of cooperative principles in various contexts, such as the 2019 Indonesian presidential debate, Ellen DeGeneres and Dakota Johnson's interview on The Ellen Show, and the pragmatic analysis of the language of the cooperative principle in media interviews.

Zhang's 2023 study examined the various cooperation principle maxims applied and broken during the debate, focusing on relevance and manner maxims (Zhang, 2023).

Cahyani's 2022 study found 26 infractions of the maxims in the interview, suggesting that these were broken in formal communication (Cahyani, 2022). Ambarwati and Kuncorohadi's 2023 study focused on the pragmatic analysis of ex-President Donald Trump's interviews and its relation with the Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle (Ambarwati & Kuncorohadi, 2023).

Their study found that there were instances of maxim observance and non-observance, with flouting being more common than maxim violation. However, examples of maxim infringement, suspension, or opting out were not present. Interviewees often refused to comply with their interviewers by omitting or withholding pertinent data to generate an implicature.

The final research, "Pragmatic Analysis of ex-President Donald Trump's interviews and its relation with the Grice's (1975) Cooperative Principle," aims to investigate the reasons and consequences behind speakers' cooperative and non-cooperative attitudes of the cooperative principle in modern contexts. The study used YouTube data and analyzed conversational implicature and the consideration of Cooperative Principle Maxims and perlocutionary effect.

These studies share features such as discussing collaboration concepts in interviews with different politicians and using the same methodology for researching diverse subjects.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study focuses on political issue interviews conducted on social media platforms in Indonesia, using a content analysis approach. Qualitative research is a type of social inquiry that focuses on how individuals perceive their experiences and the environment in which they live. It is based on inductive designs intended to produce meaningful and rich, descriptive data. The research object is political issue interviews conducted on social media platforms like YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter, covering diverse topics and presenting diverse ideologies.

The researchers will use a purposive sampling technique to ensure diversity in terms of interviewers, interviewees, and political affiliations. Humans are considered the best instruments for qualitative inquiry because they are designed by experience and can respond to the phenomenon under study. The data sheet will include politics-related talks from interviews, with rules for observing maxims and non-observance of maxims.

To collect data, transcripts of these interviews will be obtained from publicly available sources and thoroughly analyzed to identify instances where participants either adhere to or deviate from Grice's Cooperative Principles. The data collection process includes downloading the entire political video, reviewing and writing the conversation video, choosing and grouping statements into those that observance and non-observance the video's maxims, and entering the data into the prepared data sheet.

The data analysis method used in this study involves classifying raw data into categories of maxim observance and non-observance, addressing the problem formulation, verifying the reliability of the data, and drawing conclusions based on the data. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of political issues in Indonesia through the application of cooperative principles of Paul Grice.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study examines optimum observance and non-observance in political interviews on social media platforms like YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The researchers applied Grice's cooperative principles to the first research goal, while Cutting's additional justification and Grice's

cooperative principle were used for the second. The study found that speakers mostly obeyed the maxims of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner, with relevance being the most frequently used. The remaining 51 data points were filled in by non-observance maxims. Non-observance maxims were also observed, with flouting, violation, infringing, opting out, and suspending maxims being the most common. The most frequently violated words were violation of maxims (42%), flouting (23%), opting out (19%), and suspending maxims (16%). Non-compliance with maxims was rare, but was rare unless speakers experienced linguistic imperfections or problematic conditions. The total amount of data that violated maxims was 63% of all the examined data.

In this text, the author discusses the importance of observing maxims in political interviews in Indonesia. Quantity maxims are concerned with the amount of information an utterance conveys, such as Mr. Hasyim's response to the question about Mrs. Yenny Wahid's suitability for Mr. Prabowo Subianto's vice presidential candidate. This includes complying with the quantity maxim.

Quality maxims are an effort to make your contribution true. For example, Anis Baswedan responded to a question about his

meeting with Mr. Prabowo Subianto after being nominated by Nasdem party. He responded with a short and clear answer, indicating that he had never seen him since then.

Quality maxims are also important for journalists. In an interview with journalists, Anis Baswedan responded to a question about the completion of development activities in Jakarta and the nomination of Nasdem for the presidential candidate. This is considered a quality maxim because his answer corresponded to the question without lying.

Quality maxims are important for journalists to respect the decision of the PDIP regarding preparations. In an interview with journalists, Sufwi Dasco Ahmad responded calmly that he respected whatever the results of the PDIP National Rakernas decision would be. This is considered a quality maxim because he answered in accordance with what would be done later, namely the PDIP National Rakernas.

In an interview with journalists, Mr. Satrio adhered to the maxim of quality by saying that he is still president and satisfied with his position. In another conversation, Mr. Handoko complied with the maxim of quality by providing true information and according to reality when asked about the

possibility of nominating Mr. Gibran as a vice presidential candidate.

Maxims of relevance are also important. According to Cruse (2000:356), maxim of relation means "be relevant" in contributing to a conversation. For example, Mr. Oesman Sapta Odang answered the question about Mr. Ganjar becoming Mr. Prabowo's vice presidential candidate without diversion of the conversation. This is a maxim of relevance because Mr. Oesman answered according to the question without any diversion of the conversation. In conclusion, the author emphasizes the importance of observing maxims in political interviews in Indonesia. Quantity maxims involve conveying enough information without lying or diversion, while quality maxims focus on providing accurate and relevant information. By adhering to these maxims, journalists can better understand and address political issues in Indonesia.

In an interview conducted by Mrs. Putri Ayuningtras, Mr. Susilo Bambang Yudhono discussed political issues with the maxim of relevance. He emphasized that the nation's biggest problem is the people's desire for improved lives, increased standard of living, and higher income. He also highlighted the importance of respecting the sovereignty

of political parties, including the state and government, and not disturbing them to make Indonesia more advanced, just, and prosperous. In another interview, Mr. SBY discussed the role of all political parties, especially the Democrats, and how they should be respected and not disturbed. He emphasized the need for no lies between political parties and the importance of working for two couples enough to ensure fairness in the country.

In another interview, Mr. SBY provided information that was appropriate to the topic being discussed, such as the issue of having two pairs of presidential and vice-presidential candidates competing in the 2024 presidential election. He also emphasized the importance of democratic ethics and the need for the new president to protect all Indonesian people fairly after being elected.

In another interview, Mr. Hashim mentioned that several vice-presidential candidates are currently being considered, and he answered in accordance with the public question about who had been considered a candidate. This fall within the maxim of relevance because the answer was in accordance with what the questioner wanted.

In another interview, Mr. Yakut Cholil Qoumas, the current Minister of Religion of

the Republic, said that politics should not be related to religion. This answer was in accordance with the discussion at the time, where the public asked about the problem of politicization of religion.

In another interview, Mr. Prabowo obeyed the maxim of relevance by answering according to the topic when he met Mr. SBY. Ganjar Pranowo's vice presidential candidate's name appeared Mrs. Khofifah, and she was considered.

In conclusion, Mr. SBY's interviews with the press and the media highlighted the importance of respecting the sovereignty of political parties and ensuring that they are not disturbed or interfered with. He also addressed the issue of the politicization of religion and the potential for the vice-presidential candidate to appear Mrs. Khofifah. His views on the importance of democracy and the need for fairness in politics were also relevant to the conversation. Khofifah Indar Parawansa, often referred to as Mr. Ganjar's vice presidential candidate, is considered relevant in the context of the topic of who is the vice-presidential candidate. This is called the maxim of relevance.

Maxims of manner are essential in political interviews, as they require the speaker to reproduce information concisely and

orderly, avoiding obscure and ambiguous information. Each participant must give the information directly and sensibly, without being vague, ambiguous, or exaggerated. In an interview with journalists, Anis Baswedan answered questions about a party of change with clarity and no ambiguity.

In another interview, Mr. Jokowi discussed their conversation about progress in 2024, which was considered obeying the maxim of manner. He explained that their conversation was about friendship and future progress of the Indonesian state.

Flouting of maxims refers to implicatures that plainly and explicitly violate the maxim and use it for communicational gain. According to Levinson (1983), people fall short of the maxim because they have a concept and attempt to convince the recipient of its intended meaning. In this case, Mr. Anis Baswedan violated a maxim in Paul Grice's principle of cooperation, namely the maxim of quantity, by discussing the problems of parties in the coalition and explaining the progress that would be achieved later.

In another interview, Mr. Jokowi failed to comply with the maxim of quantity by answering questions about the PSN deposit project too briefly, making it not informative. Jokowi failed to comply with the maxim of

quantity by answering questions about whether the Democratic Party was included in the coalition.

In an interview with Mrs. Putri Ayuningtras, Mr. SBY stated that there is no special strategy and does not closely monitor the development of the Democratic Party. He believes that the increase in electability of the Democratic Party is due to the efforts of the Democratic cadres, who convey views, including critical views, to the government about policies and how the government treats the people.

In conclusion, the maxims of relevance, manner, and flouting of maxims are crucial in political interviews. By adhering to these principles and providing clear and concise information, politicians can effectively communicate their ideas and opinions to the public.

In this text, the author discusses various instances of non-compliance with maxims in political discourse. The first example is a conversation between Putri Ayuningtras and former president, Mr. SBY, regarding dreams of becoming president. The author's mother asks about the description of the figure that appeared in the dream, which is a violation of the maxim of quantity. The author also mentions an interview where Mr.

Jokowi was asked for confirmation by fellow journalists, and Mr. Handoko stated that Mr. Jokowi has been conveying the order to listen to the voice of the people for a long time.

The second example is an interview conducted by Mrs. Putri regarding who the projo currently supports, as there are still issues. The author notes that the conversation appears to be non-compliance with Grice's maxim of cooperation, namely flouting quantity, where Mr. Handoko gives too many and exaggerated answers regarding what is being asked, making the information uninformative.

The third example is an interview where Mr. Muhaimin failed to comply with the maxim of manners, providing ambiguous information when asked about the politicization of religion. This violation of the maxim of quantity occurs when speakers intentionally refrain from applying certain maxims in their conversation to cause misunderstanding or achieve other purposes.

In the case of Mr. Anis Baswedan, Mr. Ganjar's answer to the question about the existence of a deposit from left and right during Mr. Jokowi's term of office was a violation of the maxim of violation quantity. The author's response to the question about the possibility of politicizing religion was a

silent violation of not complying with the principle of cooperation.

In the case of Mr. Mahfud, Mr. SBY failed to comply with the maxim of quantity by providing less than informative information when asked about being offered to be his deputy. In the case of Putri, Mr. SBY failed to comply with the maxim of quantity by creating an implicature due to the lack of brief information provided.

Lastly, in the case of Mrs. Yenni, she failed to comply with the maxim of quantity by making an implication secretly when asked whether she was compatible with Mr. Prabowo. These instances demonstrate the importance of adhering to the maxims of cooperation and manners in political discourse.

In this text, the author discusses various instances of violations of Paul Grice's principle of cooperation and manners in political interviews. Anis Baswedan, a presidential candidate nominated by NASDEM, was interviewed about her relationship with Mr. Prabowo, which was found to be a violation of the principle of cooperation. Anis explained that his relationship with Prabowo was always good, but he did not provide information about his closeness to Prabowo.

Sufmi, another presidential candidate, failed to comply with the maxim of relevance by not discussing the smoothness of the election without deliberately discussing it. Putri Ayuningtras and Susilo Bambang Yudhono also violated the maxim of friendly cooperation by providing unclear information without ambiguity or convoluted details. This violation of manners occurred when an issue was raised about the number of presidential and vice-presidential candidates in 2024, leading to a convoluted response that secretly violated the principle of cooperation.

Prabowo expressed his desire for harmony and harmony with those given a mandate by the people he respected. In the conversation between journalists and Mr. Prabowo Subianto, there was a violation of the principle of cooperative by providing ambiguous information. Prabowo's answer to the question about the vice-presidential candidate for Mr. Ganjar was also a violation of quality, as he only mentioned harmony with whoever was given the mandate to be leadership.

In the case of Mrs. Puan, she failed to follow the maxim of manners by not presenting the vision and mission of inviting one country to the election. In this case, Mrs. Puan failed to provide clear answers without

implicatures, which was a violation of Grice's principle of cooperation.

In conclusion, the author highlights several instances of violations of the principle of cooperation and manners in political interviews. Anis Baswedan's relationship with Mr. Prabowo, Sufmi's response to the issue of the number of presidential and vice-presidential candidates, and Puan's refusal to present the vision and mission of inviting one country were all examples of violations of these principles.

In this text, the author discusses the concept of "Opting Out of Maxims" and its application in public life. The author cites several examples of instances where individuals have violated the Grice principle of cooperation by providing ambiguous information without realizing it, such as in conversations with Kaesang, Hasyim, and Yakut Holil. These instances resulted in a violation of manners, as the speaker provided complex answers without realizing they were making an implicature.

The author also discusses the concept of opting out of maxims, which is when a person chooses to leave the principle of discussion without providing informative information. This can be seen in interviews with Anis, Prabowo, Khofifah, and others.

For example, Anis chose to leave the journalist's question about a duet issue with Ganjar Pranowo, raising his thumb and smiling at the question, which made the public feel lied to.

In another example, Khofifah chose to leave the principle of cooperation by not answering questions about the results of the PDIP National Working Meeting, such as his support for Father Ganjar's running mate and votes for West Java. Instead, she discussed other rights while smiling, indicating that she was opting out of maxims.

Lastly, Prabowo failed to comply with the Grice principle of cooperation by leaving the principle of cooperation because of something. When asked about issues related to the two axes in the election, Prabowo chose to leave the principle because there were two axes in the election. This is called opting out of maxims.

In conclusion, the author emphasizes the importance of understanding and respecting the Grice principle of cooperation in public life. By providing accurate information and avoiding ambiguity, individuals can ensure that their actions do not lead to offence or misinformation. By adhering to the principles of cooperation and respecting the privacy of others, individuals

can maintain a respectful and respectful environment in their interactions with others.

Suspending a maxim occurs when there is no reason to choose not to adhere to it because there are circumstances in which no one involved expects it to be fulfilled. This concept is illustrated in an interview where Mr. Mahfud, MD, was asked about the problem of Mr. Ganjar's running mate for vice presidential candidate. Mahfud's answer violated the principle of general cooperation, as he had certain intentions and did not answer according to the question.

In another interview, Mr. Gajar was asked about his opinion on being offered directly by Mr. Ganjar as Vice President. He responded that he would answer Ganjar directly later. In the 13th data, Mr. Gajar suspended the maxim because they didn't answer honestly, there are certain rules, and they don't create implicatures or are considered cooperative by the community.

In another interview, Mr. Sufmi was asked about who was ready to be nominated as vice presidential candidate from the political parties Gerindra. He said that later it would be a matter of vice presidential and let the political parties answer because he doesn't know. In this case, Mr. Sufmi chose to suspend the maxim because he had certain

intentions and did not want to answer the question.

In conclusion, suspending maxims occurs when there is no reason to choose not to adhere to a principle due to certain circumstances. This concept can be applied to various situations, such as when deciding whether to be a vice presidential candidate or if a political party will answer the question.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The study focuses on the observance and non-observance of maxims in political issues in Indonesia. Interviewers and participants engaged in four types of observance: quantity, quality, relevance, and manner, and non-observance maxims: flouting, violation, infringing, opting out, and suspending. The most common type of data analysis was violation of maxims, which can lead to ambiguous, wasteful, and unclear information. Compliance with the maxim of relevance was the second most frequently observed maxim, followed by flouting, opting out, suspending, quantity and quality, and manner.

The research also found no cases of infringing maxims in the interviews. To better understand the research, readers should have a basic understanding of cooperative principles, which are essential in daily

communication. Further research is needed on observance and non-observance maxims in interviews, especially in the political field, as politics continues to exist in Indonesia and remains a hot topic in the academic world. Pragmatic studies of interviews on various political issues can help readers understand Paul Grice's principles of cooperation in life.

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the observance and non-observance of maxims in political issues in Indonesia. By examining these factors, researchers can better understand the principles of cooperation and improve communication in their respective fields.

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