

# **THE IMPLICATURE OF IRONY EXPRESSIONS IN STAND-UP COMEDY “COMEDY CENTRAL”**

## **THESIS**

By:

**Rina Nurjani Safitri**  
NIM 16320047



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2020**

# **THE IMPLICATURE OF IRONY EXPRESSIONS IN STAND-UP COMEDY “COMEDY CENTRAL”**

## **THESIS**

Presented to Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:

Rina Nurjani Safitri  
NIM 16320047

Advisor:

Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP 19757506102006042002



**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2020**

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I state that thesis entitled **“The Implicature of Irony Expressions in Stand-Up Comedy “Comedy Central”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 25 June 2020

The researcher,



Rina Nurjani Safitri  
NIM 16320047

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Rina Nurjani Safitri's thesis entitled **The Implicature of Irony Expressions in Stand-Up Comedy "Comedy Central"** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, 16 June 2020

Approved by

Advisor,

Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP 197506102006042002

Head of Department of English Literature,

Rina Sari, M.Pd.  
NIP 197506102006042002

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.  
NIP 196609101991032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Rina Nurjani Safitri's thesis entitled **The Implicature of Irony Expressions in Stand-up Comedy "Comedy Central"** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 25 June 2020

## The Board of Examiners

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.<br>NIP 197609102003122002   | (Main Examiner) |
| 2. Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.<br>NIPT 19910722201802012181 | (Chair)         |
| 3. Rina Sari, M.Pd.<br>NIP 197506102006042002               | (Advisor)       |

## Signatures



## Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. H. Saifiah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002

## MOTTO

*“If you cannot say anything nice, then do not say anything at all”*



## DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, H. Suhaimi Anwar and Hj. Saenah.



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Finally, the researcher truly realizes that this thesis has some weaknesses and needs the constructive criticisms and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect. Hopefully this research can be useful for the readers, especially for the students of Department of English Literature.

## ABSTRACT

**Safitri, Rina, Nurjani (2020).** *The Implicature of Irony Expressions in Stand-Up Comedy 'Comedy Central'*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Key word: Implicature, irony expressions, stand-up comedy

Irony is one of the purest evidences of the use of language that includes a slight difference between the meaning and the utterance. This type of language is commonly used nowadays. One of the goals of people uses irony in the conversation is to create humor situation and insult something. The difference between utterance and meaning is because the speaker does not follow the guideline of conversation. According to Grice (1975), there are some rules to make the conversation efficient and effective, it was called cooperative principle. Cooperative principles consist of four maxims; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. What the speaker says is not what the speaker means, this issue is one of the provoking things the researcher should look for in language studies. Developing an understanding about the implicature will help the listener understand the speaker's intends. Based on that background of the study, this research focused on analyzing the implicit meaning of the irony expressions that was uttered by the comedian in stand-up comedy "Comedy Central" and investigated the flouting maxim of the utterances.

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research method because it fulfilled four characteristics of qualitative research method based on Bodgan and Biklen's theory (1998). The video roasting part of Comedy Central show becomes the data source of this research. The data are in the form of utterances of the comedian which consist of irony expression. The data was collected through watching the video of Comedy Central show and reading the transcript of the video. The researcher identified the irony expression based on Perrine's (1966) theory of irony. Perrine (1969) states 3 types of irony, while this research only investigates verbal irony. Moreover, the theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975) was used to analyze the flouting maxim of the utterances.

The finding revealed that flouting maxim of quality is mostly found in the utterance of the comedians since the comedians used to provide the information that is lack of evidence. The comedians often state the idea that they believe is wrong, thus, they do not fulfill the maxim of quality. Furthermore, floating maxim of manner and floating maxim of relevance are also found in this research. This research discussed about the implicature of irony expressions, thus, the further researchers can conduct the researcher about the implicature of other figure of speech such as metaphor, meiosis and hyperbole.

## ABSTRAK

**Safitri, Rina, Nurjani (2020).** *Implikatur Ekspresi Ironi dalam Stand-Up Komedi “Comedy Central”*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Implikatur, Ekspresi Ironi, Stand-up Komedi

Ironi adalah salah satu bukti nyata dari penggunaan bahasa yang mengandung perbedaan antara makna dan ucapan. Jenis bahasa ini umum digunakan pada saat ini. Salah satu tujuan seseorang menggunakan ekspresi ironi dalam percakapan adalah untuk menciptakan situasi humor dan mengejek sesuatu. Perbedaan antara ungkapan dan makna kalimat tersebut karena pembicara tidak mematuhi prinsip percakapan. Menurut Grice (1975), ada beberapa aturan yang membuat sebuah percakapan menjadi efisien dan efektif, aturan tersebut disebut *cooperative principle*. *Cooperative principle* terdiri dari empat maksim; maksim kuantitas, maksim kualitas, maksim relevansi, dan maksim cara. Apa yang dikatakan pembicara bukan apa yang dimaksud, isu ini adalah salah satu hal yang harus dipelajari oleh peneliti dalam kajian bahasa. Meningkatkan pemahaman tentang implikatur akan membantu pendengar memahami maksud pembicara. Berdasarkan latar belakang penelitian tersebut, penelitian ini fokus dalam menganalisa makna implisit pada ekspresi ironi yang diucapkan oleh comedian pada stand-up komedi “Comedy Central” dan mencari pelanggaran maksim pada ujaran tersebut.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena penelitian ini memenuhi 4 karakteristik dari penelitian kualitatif berdasarkan teori Bodgan and Biklen (1998). Video Roasting dari pertunjukan Comedy Central akan menjadi sumber data dalam penelitian ini. Data dari penelitian ini dalam bentuk ungkapan dari comedian yang mengandung ekspresi ironi. Data dikumpulkan dengan menonton video pertunjukan Comedy Central dan membaca transkrip video tersebut. Peneliti mengidentifikasi ekspresi ironi berdasarkan teori dari Perrine (1966). Perrine (1969) menyatakan 3 jenis ironi, tetapi penelitian ini hanya meneliti verbal ironi. Selain itu, teori *cooperative principle* dari Grice (1975) digunakan untuk menganalisa pelanggaran maksim pada ungkapan tersebut.

Hasil kajian penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pelanggaran maksim kualitas paling sering ditemukan pada ungkapan comedian karena mereka terbiasa untuk memberikan informasi yang tidak memiliki bukti yang akurat. Selain itu, pelanggaran maksim cara dan pelanggaran maksim relevansi juga ditemukan dalam kajian penelitian ini. Penelitian ini membahas tentang implikatur dalam ekspresi ironi, dengan demikian, peneliti selanjutnya

dapat membahas tentang implikatur pada majas lainnya seperti metafor, meiosis dan hiperbola.



## الملخص

سافطري رينا , نورجاني (2020) تأثير تعبيرات السخرية في وضع الاستعداد "Comedy Central"

قسم اللغة المستشارة رينا ساري الأدب ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة إسلام نجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم ، أطروحة جامعية. الإنجليزية مالانج

الكلمة الرئيسية: ضمني ، تعابير ساخرة ، كوميديا ارتجالية

السخرية هي واحدة من أنقى الأدلة على استخدام اللغة التي تتضمن اختلافاً طفيفاً بين المعنى واللفظ. يستخدم هذا النوع من اللغة بشكل شائع في الوقت الحاضر. أحد أهداف الأشخاص الذين يستخدمون السخرية في المحادثة هو خلق حالة من الدعابة وإهانة شيء ما. الفرق بين الكلام والمعنى هو أن المتحدث لا يتبع إرشادات المحادثة. وفقاً ، هناك بعض القواعد التي تجعل المحادثة فعالة وفعالة ، وقد أطلق عليها مبدأ التعاون. تتكون (Grice 1975) لـ المبادئ التعاونية من أربعة قواعد: تعظيم الكمية ، تعظيم الجودة ، تعظيم العلاقة وتعظيم الأسلوب. ما يقوله المتحدث ليس ما يعنيه المتحدث ، هذه القضية هي أحد الأشياء المثيرة التي يجب أن يبحث عنها الباحث في دراسات اللغة. سيساعد تطوير فهم التضمنين المستمع على فهم نوايا المتحدث. بناءً على هذه الخلفية من الدراسة ، ركز هذا البحث على تحليل المعنى الضمني للتعبيرات الساخرة التي نطق بها الممثل الكوميدي في الكوميديا الواقعية "كوميدي سنترال" ، وبحث في الاستخفاف بالقول من الكلمات

تم إجراء هذا البحث باستخدام طريقة البحث النوعي الوصفي لأنه استوفى أربع خصائص لطريقة البحث النوعي Comedy Central يصبح جزءاً تحميم الفيديو من عرض (Biklen و Bodgan 1998) بناءً على نظرية مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث. البيانات في شكل كلمات الممثل الكوميدي التي تتكون من التعبير السخرية. تم جمع البيانات من خلال مشاهدة فيديو عرض كوميدي سنترال وقراءة نص الفيديو. حدد الباحث تعبير السخرية بناءً على نظرية بيرين (1966) للسخرية. يذكر بيرين (1969) 3 أنواع من السخرية ، بينما يبحث هذا البحث فقط في السخرية اللفظية. علاوة على ذلك ، تم استخدام نظرية المبدأ التعاوني التي اقترحها جريس (1975) لتحليل مبدأ الاستخفاف بالأقوال

وكشفت النتائج أن الاستخفاف بقاعدة الجودة يتم العثور عليه غالباً في نطق الكوميديين حيث استخدم الكوميديون لتوفير المعلومات التي تفتقر إلى الأدلة. غالباً ما يذكر الكوميديون الفكرة التي يعتقدون أنها خاطئة ، وبالتالي ، فإنهم لا يحققون مبدأ الجودة. علاوة على ذلك ، تم العثور على مبدأ تعويم الأسلوب وتعظيم أهمية العائمة في هذا البحث. ناقش هذا البحث حول ضمنية التعبيرات السخرية ، وبالتالي ، يمكن للباحثين الآخرين إجراء الباحث حول ضمنية شكل آخر من الكلام مثل الاستعارة والانقسام الاختزالي والمبالغة

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This part includes background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research method.

#### A. Background of the Study

Communication plays a crucial role in human life since they are created as social creatures. Without communication, human will not be able to build a strong connection among people because they do not have any social connections. Social connection refers to the interaction of the individual in society. Therefore, to create a social connection properly, people need to have language as a tool of communication.

As a means of communication, language has several functions. One of them is to convey message or to send information in order to make the conversation runs well. Therefore, communicative competence is everything that a speaker needs to know in order to communicate appropriately within a particular community. Of course, there are always people who do not follow these rules in communication. They break the communication policy intentionally.

Humor is a part of conversation and communication in daily life. The use of humor in communication can improve the interpersonal relationship and adjust the dialogue atmosphere. According to Chiaro (1992), a humorous situation occurs when there is ambiguous meaning of linguistic features in a conversation. The two-faced meaning is present because the speaker does not follow the cooperative principle. As

suggested by Grice (1975), the speaker who tells humor is not cooperative with the principle.

Irony is often related to humor, both in spoken and written language. Irony is one of the purest evidence of the use of language that includes a slight difference between the meaning and the utterance. This type of language is commonly used nowadays. Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning (Kerf, 2009, p.142). Perrine (1966) also states that irony is a term with a range meaning that involves some sort of difference or discrepancy. The term is not only used in literary works but also in everyday life. According to Grice (1975), irony deliberately flouts the maxim of truthfulness, implicating the opposite of what was literally said. One of the goals of people use irony in the conversation is to create humor situation.

The idea about the disparity between the utterance and the meaning is proposed by Grice (1975). This phenomenon is called as the implicit meaning in the field of pragmatics. Implying one thing by saying something else is known as implicature. The difference between utterance and meaning is because the speaker does not follow the guideline of conversation. According to Grice (1975), there are some rules to make the conversation efficient and effective and it is called cooperative principle. Cooperative principles consist of four maxims; maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. When the speaker flouts the rules, it will make an amusement because the violation can create humorous utterances. Grice (1975) explains that to have a smooth conversation, both speaker and hearer need to follow the cooperative principle.

What the speaker says is not what the speaker means. This issue is one of the provoking things the researcher should look for in language studies. The more people who do not meet the cooperative principle in communication, the more misunderstanding possibilities occur in daily conversation. Increasing understanding about the implicature will help the listener understand the speaker intends. Successful conversation is when both the listener and the speaker understand each other. Humor is a part of conversation and communication in daily life that does not obey the cooperative principle. From the pragmatics perspective, someone who tells humor or jokes can have a hidden meaning or intention. Thus, comedy or humor is an interesting topic to be analyzed. According to Martineau (1972), making criticism for other things is one of the functions of humor. Thus, the function of humor is not only to entertain the listener or reader, but humor can also be a medium for telling the truth in a subtle and polite way. Comedians can criticize and insinuate many things without hurting others because the main aspect of humor is to entertain people and provoke laughter, which should be the main goal of every humorous situation.

Nowadays, stand-up comedy is the most popular performance to enjoy humor. It can be proven by the data of website askwonder.com. The website states that 16.2 million people searched about stand-up comedy on YouTube. Stand-up comedy is performed by a single comedian on the stage. It is spontaneous performance, which is always watched live by the audience. The comedian prepares the topic before but he or she needs to develop the topic in the stage on the limited time to create the amusement and elicits the laughter of the audience.

Comedy Central is the name of television channel that is aired on America and owned by ViacomCBS. This program has aired since 1 April 1991. This channel is geared for mature audiences and provides some varieties comedy program in the form of original, licensed, and syndicated series, stand-up comedy specials, and feature films. Comedy Central provides many comedy programs that entertain the audience and are not found on other TV channels. According to online news sites Awfulannouncing.com, Comedy Central is available to approximately 86,723,000 households in the United States in September 2018. It proves that this channel is very popular. Comedy Central has expanded globally with localized channels in Europe, India, Southeast Asia, Latin America, New Zealand, Middle East, and Africa since 2000. This channel becomes highly influential international entertainment nowadays.

The researcher is interested in analyzing one of the Comedy Central programs that is a roasting show. Roasting show is one of the Comedy Central programs premiered on 10 August 2003. Roasting is part of a stand-up comedy that makes 'certain people' become the topic of the joke. This program is very popular because it invites famous people in the show. Not only to watch the show, but the invited guest of the show also will be roasted by the comedians. The targets of the roast include actors, politicians and comedians. The comedians in the show can praise the guest even they often use this situation to criticize the guest. Most of the comedians in the show use irony expressions to create more polite criticism while the audiences and the guest still laugh and enjoy the show.

To understand the implicit meaning of irony in humor, the researcher needs to concern not only on the utterance but also on the intention behind the speaker, non-verbal cues and the context. To make a better understanding about non-literal meaning, it will be necessary to research about pragmatics. Pragmatics is a science of language that focuses on the meaning and the intention behind the speaker's utterances and how it is interpreted by interlocutor (Yule, 1996). Thus, the researcher wants to explore the use of Grice's maxims (1975) to investigate the irony expressions in stand-up comedy (Comedy Central).

In fact, some researchers showed their interest in this topic. The first researcher is Fang and Xin (2017), they focused on the implicature of the dialogues in Nirvana in Fire movie and analyzed the meaning pragmatically. The finding showed that violating the maxim of quantity is the most common violation of maxim found in the movie.

The second researcher is Lestari (2018), she discussed about irony in memes on Instagram. She focused on the types of irony meme and described the meaning of those expressions. The finding of this research showed that there are twenty-six verbal ironies and four situational ironies.

The third researcher is Fawaida (2018), she focused on humor types in the sitcom comedy "The Big Bang Theory". She also examined whether those humor follow the cooperative principle by Grice (1975) or not. Based on the analysis, the result showed that Banter and Irony are the types of humor which are frequently found in the show. Each humorous statement deviates one of or all the maxims of

Grice (1975). The speaker tends to break the cooperative principle in order to create humor situations.

The last researcher is Citrawida (2019), he discussed about the implicature of sarcastic meme in 9gag. He discussed about how internet sarcasm works in 9gag meme and how sarcasm is implied in the meme. The finding showed that floating of relevance maxim was mostly occurred in the meme. In addition, the most common types of sarcasm were the 'like-prefixed' sarcasm.

All of the researches have differences and similarities with this research. The first and the third researches have the same topic but different object of research with this research. Although the second research and this research have the same topic about irony but the focus of this research is different with this research. This research focuses on the implicature of irony expression, especially verbal irony used by the comedians. The last research was focused on the implicature of sarcasm in memes on Instagram. Meanwhile, this research fills the gap of pragmatics research in the field of irony expression in stand-up comedy "Comedy Central". This research tries to figure out the irony expressions used by the comedian that contain humor. The researcher also analyzes the flouting maxim theory used by comedians.

The researcher is interested in analyzing irony expressions in stand-up comedy, especially in roasting part because there are many irony expressions uttered by the comedians. It is known that roasting is part of a standup comedy that makes certain people become the object of the jokes. The comedian will

praise or criticize the person. The targets of roasts include actors, politician and comedians. Most of the comedians in the show used irony expressions to make their criticism more polite while the audiences and the roasted still laugh and enjoy the show.

### **B. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

- 1) What is the implicit meaning of the irony expressions in stand-up comedy 'Comedy Central'?
- 2) What maxim do the irony expressions flout in stand-up comedy 'Comedy Central'?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

Referring to the research questions above, the objectives of the research are:

- 1) To find out the implicit meaning of irony expressions in stand-up comedy 'Comedy Central'.
- 2) To describe the flouting maxim in the irony expression in stand-up comedy 'Comedy Central'.

#### **D. Significances of the Study**

By conducting this research, the researcher expects to give significant contributions to both levels of language use in irony expressions, theory and practice. Theoretically, this research tends to develop the idea of irony expressions used by the comedian. This research also tends to strengthen the idea that implicature proposed by Grice (1975) is applicable in analyzing irony expressions. Furthermore, this research is projected to reach the pattern about what implicature of irony expressions used by the comedian and the implicit meaning of those expressions.

Practically, this research is expected to give new understanding to the readers about the implicature of irony expression in stand-up comedy, especially to the viewer of stand-up comedy and the comedian about how to construct the utterance and how to understand the meaning behind it. In addition, this research is contributed to academic linguistic development at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The researcher hopes this research will provide a valuable reference for the further researchers and the students of Department of English Literature.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

In this research, the scope of this inquiry was Pragmatics and in line with the theory implicature suggested by Grice (1975). This research is focused on how irony expressions used by the comedian in Comedy Central show. The researcher was also investigate the implicit meaning of those expressions.

To avoid the research for being too wide and neglect the essential elements, the limitation of this research was on the utterance of the comedian in Comedy Central show. The researcher only analyzed the roasting part of the show. In addition, this research focused on verbal irony expressions used by the comedian and explained the meaning of those expressions.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms presented in this research, the researcher provides several definitions of the following terms:

1. Implicature refers to implied meaning in utterances that is not literally said by the speaker. In this research, the researcher studied about the implicit meaning of the irony expressions that are produced by the comedians in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. The implicature of the irony expressions are something that the comedians of stand-up “Comedy Central” suggest or imply with an utterance, even though it is not literally expressed.
2. Irony is a figure of speech which conveys a meaning that is the opposite of its literal meaning and often used to produce comic effect. In this research, the researcher discussed about the irony expressions that are uttered by the comedians in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. The utterances of the comedians in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” which contain a slight difference between the utterance and the meaning are classified as irony expressions.

3. Stand-up comedy is comic style that is generally performed by solo comedian to the audience directly. In this research, the researcher focused on stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” entitled *The Harshes Roast of Justin Bieber*. The comedian in the show delivers his or her joke to entertain the audience and criticize about Justin Bieber through implicit way.
4. Comedy Central is the name of television channel that is aired in America and owned by ViacomCBS. This program has aired since 1 April 1991. This channel provides some varieties comedy program in the form of original, licensed, and syndicated series, stand-up comedy specials, and feature films.
5. Roasting is part of a stand-up comedy that makes 'certain people' become the topic or the object of the joke. The comedians can praise or criticize the 'certain people' in the show. Most of the comedians in the show used irony expressions to express their thought because irony expressions give more polite effect to criticize.

### G. Previous Studies

There have been previous researches which have analyzed this topic. For instance, Fang and Xin (2017) discussed about the implicature of the dialogues in Nirvana in Fire movie. The researchers focused on analyzing the conversational implicature and investigating the maxims of violating. The researchers also

conveyed the meaning of those conversations. This research used pragmatic approach to analyze the meaning and through Grice's theory to understand the implicature. The finding showed that violating the maxim of quantity is the most common violation of maxim found in the movie. The characters in the movie provided more or less information to the speaker in order to convey the meaning implicitly.

The second research was conducted by Lestari (2018), she discussed about the irony in memes on Instagram. The data of this research were selected from accounts on Instagram. The focus of this research is to identify the types of irony and describe the meaning of those memes. Semantic approach was used to examine the meaning of the memes, proposed by Leech (1981). The result showed that verbal irony mostly occurred in the memes. The creator of meme used verbal irony in order to attract the reader.

The third research was conducted by Fawaida (2018), she studied about the types of humor and examined whether the humors follow or break the cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975). The data were collected from the movie, under the title *The Big Bang Theory*. This research deals with pragmatic approach and classified the types of humors used Audrieth's theory. The result of this research showed that Banter and Irony are the types of humors which are frequently found in the movie. The humor statements in the movie break the maxims theory by Grice (1975). Those statements not only break one of but all the maxims. Some statements break all of the maxims in order to create humor situations.

The last research was conducted by Citrawida (2019), he focused on the implicature of sarcastic memes. This research also collected the data from Instagram on 9gag account. The aim of this research is to investigate how sarcasm works in 9gag's memes. The researcher used pragmatic approach and theory of implicature proposed by Grice (1975). The result of the research revealed that the memes were mostly floating the relevance maxim, while floating the maxim of quantity and manner rarely found in the memes. The types of sarcastic meme which commonly occurred are lexical sarcasm.

## **H. Research Method**

In this part, the researcher showed the steps to analyze this research. There are some steps to determine the result of this research. The steps contain research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research method. This method was used because of four reason based on Bodgan and Biklen's (1998) theory. The first is natural setting in which the key instrument of this research was the researcher. The second is the data of the researcher in the form of word. The utterance of the comedians became the data of this research. The third, qualitative research method concerns on the process rather than the products. The last reason is the data in this research was analyzed inductively.

### **2. Data Source**

The data source of this research is the video of Comedy Central show. The researcher focused on the roasting part of this show. The roasting part is under the titled *The Harshest Burns from the Roast of Justin Bieber*. The utterances of the comedians which consist of verbal irony expressions became the data of this research. The video can be accessed from YouTube account of Comedy Central show: <https://www.youtube.com/user/comedycentral>.. To obtain a valid data, the researcher also reads the subtitle of the video from Subscene website: <https://subscene.com/subtitles/searchbytitle>.

### 3. Research Instrument

This research used human as the research instrument to collect the data. The researcher herself was the main instrument in this research because the researcher directly collected and analyzed the data.

### 4. Data Collection

The data of this research was collected through some steps. The first step was watching the video of Comedy Central show from the YouTube account: <https://www.youtube.com/user/comedycentral>. The researcher then focused on the roasting part of this show. The second step was reading and understanding the transcript of the video to obtain the valid data. The transcript of the video can be found at Subscene website: <https://subscene.com/subtitles/searchbytitle>. The third step was identifying the utterances consisting irony expression in the video based on Perrine's (1966) theory of irony. Perrine (1966) states three types of irony; they are verbal irony, dramatic irony and situational irony. This research focused

on the utterance of the comedians in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” thus, the researcher only investigates verbal irony.

## **5. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data. The researcher analyzed the maxims that are flouted on the utterances of the comedians which were categorized as verbal irony expressions. The researcher used the theory of cooperative principle proposed by Grice (1975) because this theory is designed to explain and predict conversational implicature and to describe how they are understood. The cooperative principle is divided into four maxims; they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim relation and maxim of manners. This theory was used in this research because it can be a tool to analyze the flouting maxim in the conversational implicature.

After analyzing the maxims that are floated on the utterances of the comedians which are categorized as irony expressions, the researcher classified the data based on Grice’s (1975) theory of flouting maxim. Then, the researcher described and explained about the maxim violation of the irony expression in stand-up comedy ‘Central Comedy’. Finally, the researcher discussed the result of the study and made conclusion of the analysis.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part presents some pragmatics theory that relates to this research. It deals with the description of the theory of irony, implicature and Grice's cooperative principle.

#### A. Irony

Irony is one of the types of figurative languages that conveys the opposite meaning of its literal meaning (Keraf, 2009). Irony is one of the purest evidence of the use of language that includes a slight difference between the meaning and the utterance. According to Perrine (1966), irony is a term with a range of meaning that involves some sort of difference or discrepancy. This type of figurative language is not only used in literary works but also in daily conversation.

The function of irony in literary works is to give an interesting, attractive, and more descriptive effect to the reader. An irony expression can influence the reader to enjoy more literary works. In addition, in daily conversation, irony is used by the speaker to achieve some purposes, such as humor goals, social hedging goals, and instructional goals. Irony and humor are two parts that cannot be separated. Togeby (2016) defined irony as an expression that is used in humor and joking situation. However, the ironic statement also can be the proper way to assign and achieve the instructional goals.

As a conclusion, the three characteristics are found in irony: (1) irony expression is an indirect way and conveying implicit meaning, (2) the utterance

and the meaning have different tendency and (3) irony expressions give a humor effect in conversation.

Example:

A mother enters to her daughter's room, and she finds that the room is really untidy.

Mother: *"God bless me to birth a daughter who really cares about cleanness"*

The mother's utterance is *"God bless me to birth a daughter who really cares about cleanness"*. The explicature is the speaker feels grateful for her daughter because she cares about the cleanness. From her mother's statement, an allusion is found by a word "grateful" and "cleanness". Thus, the real meaning of that expression which is generated by the inappropriateness of the mother's mislead grateful is the mother will feel grateful if her daughter cares about her room while her daughter does not care about it. The fact that the room untidy but her mother said that it is clean is a criticism. The hearer who gets criticism will not feel silly, yet the message is still accepted.

Irony is a manner of speaking that implies a discrepancy (Kennedy, 1976). It is a way to tell something indirectly. With the indirect presentation of contradiction, irony can be the primary way to criticize society because irony expressions create more polite criticism. Criticism is giving evaluation and opinion, either positive or negative. However, these days criticism seems used to mean negative comments. Criticism can create resentment and anger towards the hearer which could damage the relationship. Dealing with politeness strategies is important in criticizing. Irony is one of figurative languages that is often used to

state criticism. The person who uses irony expressions will be protected from culpability for criticism because it is implied rather than overtly stated. The criticism will be delivered to the hearer through humor. From that idea, the researcher can observe that criticism is turned positively related to irony expressions.

## **B. Types of Irony**

According to Perrine (1969), irony is divided into three forms. They are verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony.

### **1. Verbal Irony**

Verbal irony refers to the irony of language itself when the speaker or writer intentionally uses a word that is contrary to what it means. Verbal irony is a statement in which the meaning that the speaker employs is sharply different from the meaning of the utterance (Abrams, 1999). Verbal irony is supported by the intonation of the speaker, whether the utterance is to mock the hearer or not. This type of irony is commonly found in daily conversation, drama, or movie.

The example of verbal irony:

*Beautiful painting, like the first painting my sister made when she was in Kindergarten.*

The sentence above is the example of verbal irony because the speaker implies the opposite of what is said. The speaker said that the painting was beautiful, but it was not what the speaker means. The speaker means that the painting was really awful, such as the kindergarten student's painting. The speaker praises someone ironically with the real intention of disparaging him.

Verbal irony is defined as a figure of speech that contains an opposition. For example, when students present their project poorly and the teacher says “*Wow, that is a good idea*”. In this case, the teacher roughly said the opposite of what she or he means. The teacher’s real intention is the project needs improvement, but the teacher avoids saying explicitly and retained ironic intention.

As it is known from above that verbal irony always implies one thing by saying something else. In the simplest form, it means only the opposite of what is said. Somehow, in a more complex one, it means both of what is said and the opposite of what is said, though different ways and with different degrees of emphasis (Perrine, 1969).

## **2. Dramatic Irony**

The use of this type of irony is only for drama or fiction. The situation becomes irony when the reader or audience knows the crucial facts of the story, but the characters do not know it. Dramatic irony is a relationship contrast between the character’s limited understanding of his or her situation and what the audience’s understanding about what the situation actually is.

The most famous example is the sequence in *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare. The audience knows that Juliet only drinks poison which makes it look like she has been dead for several days, while Romeo does not. Romeo finally committed suicide in sadness while the audience snarled in because of his tragic ignorance.

### 3. Situational Irony

Situational irony refers to the contrast between the expectations or perceptions and the reality. According to Perrine (1969), irony of situation occurs when there is a discrepancy between the actual circumstances and those that would seem appropriate between the expectation and what actually was done. The example of situational irony:

*A fire station burns down.*

This is an unexpected situation because people would assume the fire chief would keep his own building safe, but the reality is the fire station can burn down.

### C. Implicature

Implicature is one of the most provoking things within the field of pragmatics which has substantially emerged in text studies in recent years. The idea about the disparity between the utterance and the meaning was first introduced by Grice (1975). This phenomenon was called as the implicit meaning in the field of pragmatics. Implying one thing by saying something else is known as an implicature. According to Grice (1975), whatever an individual implies, suggests, or means by uttering a sentence is clearly distinct from what he or she actually says is called implicature.

The following example is an implicature in the conversation:

*Jack : “Do you want to the theater tonight?”*

*Rose: “I have got an exam tomorrow.”*

Rose's statement is not an answer to Jack's question. She does not say whether she wants to the theater or not to Jack. However, Jack will interpret that Rose does not want to the theater tonight. How can Jack grasp the meaning from the sentence that uttered something else? Rose's answer is not only a statement about her activity tomorrow, but it also contains an implicature concerning tonight's activity. When Rose said that she has an exam tomorrow, Jack interprets that if Rose has an exam tomorrow, she needs to study tonight. She will not go to the theater if she needs to study tonight. Consequently, without saying the complete meaning explicitly, Rose's message is still successfully delivered to Jack.

According to Grice (1975), the study of understanding the implicit meaning is divided into two branches; they are conventional implicature and conversational implicature. Conventional implicature is defined as the implicature which is determined by conventional meaning of words used in the sentences. Conversational implicature is an implicature which is determined by observing the context of the utterance and the cooperative principle aspect. It cannot be understood only by the particular lexical meaning.

To make a better understanding of conventional implicature and conversational implicature, see the example below:

*He is an Englishman; he is, therefore brave.*

The example is adopted from Grice (1975, p. 44-45). The speaker implicates that his being brave is the cause of his being an Englishman. The speaker does not say it in the favored sense. She or he would say implicitly rather than say it directly.

The example above is the conventional implicature, the meaning of the expression is based on the standard meaning of words.

The conversation below is an example of conversational implicature.

*Men : "Do you want some ice cream?"*

*Women : "I am on a diet right now"*

The women's answer indicates that she does not want any ice cream. The answer is an implicature. The women's answer has implicated something different from the utterance 'I am on a diet right now'. The context of the utterance is important to determine the implicit meaning. This example of implicature is uttered to be conversational implicature. The implicit meaning does not depend on the conventional meaning of those words in the sentence.

In this research, the researcher analyzes about conversational implicature because it focuses on the implied meaning out of the context of the utterance. There are two types of conversational implicature, they are generalized conversational implicature and particularized conversational implicature.

### **1. Generalized Conversational Implicature**

Generalized conversational implicature is when the hearer does not need any special knowledge to understand the meaning of the conversational implicature. The hearer will directly understand the speaker's intention.

The example below presents the generalized conversational implicature.

*Dad : "Did your summer camp run well?"*

*Daughter: "Some of my friends got flu."*

The daughter's answer can be implicated that not of her friends got flu when they go camping. The hearer will directly understand the meaning of that expression. It

does not need any specific knowledge to figure out the implicit meaning. From the example above, the researcher concludes that generalized conversational implicature arises irrespective of the context of the utterance. The implicature does not depend on a particular feature of the context but associates with preposition expressed.

## 2. Particularized Conversational Implicature

Particularized conversational implicature is the implicature that requires specific knowledge to understand the meaning. The context on the utterance is not general. For example:

*Andrea : "Where is my beef?"*  
*Sue : "Your dog is eating something."*

The action the dog eating something does not convey the information about the beef. The implicit meaning of the expression depends of the context and utterance of the speaker. Particularized conversational implicature depends on a particular feature of the context of the utterance.

## D. Cooperative Principle

According to Grice (1975), there are some rules to make the conversation efficient and effective and it is called cooperative principle. He considered that people should follow some principles when communicating with each other to

have quality conversation. However, the stand-up comedian usually intentionally breaks the principles in order to achieve his or her purpose.

Cooperative principles consist of four maxims: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relevance and maxim of manner. These maxims become the guideline to create an effective and efficient cooperative use of language in conversation. Grice (1975) develops this theory in order to predict conversational implicature and to explain how they are understood. In addition, he also explains that to have a smooth conversation, both speaker and hearer need to follow the cooperative principle.

### 1. Maxim of Quantity

This principle means to be as informative as possible and gives as much information as is needed. The speaker is expected not to make contributions more informative than it is required. It is appropriate to provide the exact amount of information that the hearer's need. Floating the maxim of quantity will cause misunderstanding and confusion between the speaker and the hearer. For example:

*Rio : "What time is it?"*  
*Deni : "It is 9.30."*

Deni contributes only as much information as Rio is needed. Thus, Deni follows the maxim of quantity. He should be neither excessive by saying "*it is 9.30, Greenwich Mean Time +8, WIB*" nor inadequate by stating "*it is morning*". The speaker should grasp what information that the hearer needs to know. Furthermore, the information should be neither too much nor too little. Therefore, the base of this maxim is giving the exact information that the hearer needs.

## 2. Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality means that the speaker should tell the right information. Trying to be truthful and not giving false information or that is not supported by evidence is the meaning of this maxim. The point of maxim quality is that the speaker has to say what she or he believes to be true and has the evidence. For example:

*Khalya* : “Do you think Mrs. Laura will attend the class tomorrow?”  
*Bayu* : “I do not think so, because last morning she said that she would go to Japan tonight.”

Bayu’s answer above fulfills the maxim of quantity because the answer given is true and there is evidence that strengthen it. Bayu extends the opinion about Mrs. Laura. He said that Mrs. Laura will not attend the class. The opinion which is given by Bayu was supported by the evidence that she will go to Japan tonight. Bayu concludes that Mrs. Laura will not attend the class and believes that the information he gives to Khayla was correct.

As the explanation before, the key of this maxim is the speaker requires to give contributions to what the speaker believes. The speaker cannot contribute the information that he or she is unsure about. Telling lies and uncertain information to the hearer is prohibited in the conversation. Thus, maxim of quality becomes the guideline to give quality information to the hearer.

## 3. Maxim of Relevance

The speaker needs to give the relevant contribution and says things that are pertinent to the conversation. The communication message should be matched,

yet it must relate with the topic before. When the speaker and the hearer fulfill the maxim of relevance, the communication will flow fluently.

Example:

*Mr. Edmund : "What kind of topping do you want in your pizza?"*  
*Sarah : "Pepperoni please."*

Sarah's answer is relevant with the topic before, she gives a direct answer to Mr. Edmund. She was asked about 'what kind of topping' and she answers about the topping that is 'pepperoni'. Thus, both of the questions and the answers are suitable. The speaker's contribution to the purpose of the exchange should relate clearly. This is the principle of maxim of relevance.

#### 4. Maxim of Manner

Maxim of manner means to be perspicuous. The speaker is expected to give a clear message that avoids obscurity of expression and ambiguity. The utterance of the speaker should be brief and orderly.

For example:

*Ani : "I went to your home last night but I did not meet you. Where did you go last night?"*  
*Budi: "I went to my mother's home yesterday."*

The example above has already followed the maxim of manner. Budi provides information orderly since he gives clear information where he was last night. Maxim of manner is related to how information is being said in the conversation. Following the cooperative principle can give benefit to the speaker and the hearer. Both of them will get the successful communication without causing misleading.

## E. Flouting Maxim

Although Grice (1975) said that maxims are important in communication, he realized that in some condition people have to break or flouting the maxims (Cook, 1992, p. 31). When the speaker intentionally breaks the maxims, it will cause misunderstanding. The meaning of the utterance which does not follow the maxims can be understood not only by the interpretation of linguistic items but also the background knowledge between the hearer and the speaker (Coulthard, 1997, p. 65). The hearer fails to make an inference from the speaker's intention, thus the communication cannot run smoothly. On the other hand, according to Gazdar (1980), the flouting maxim in the conversation does not mean the communication will not run successfully. If the hearer understands the implication of the speaker, the conversation can be said successfully. According to Grice (1975), flouting maxims are determined by their criteria in the following.

### 1. Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting maxim of quantity means the speaker's contribution is not as informative as required. Giving less information than it is required will cause confusion to the hearer. In addition, providing more information than it is needed also floats the maxim of quantity.

For example:

<i>Mrs. Ani</i>	:	<i>"Where did you buy this pouch?"</i>
<i>Rio</i>	:	<i>"Somewhere in the South of Sumatra"</i>

Rio's answer is less informative to Mrs. Ani. She wants to know precisely the shop where he bought the pouch, but Rio does not mention the specific place to buy the pouch. This statement breaks the maxim of quantity because the information he gives is less than it is required. This infringement of maxim of quantity can be explained by the supposition that Rio is aware if he breaks maxim of quality. Rio's answer indicates that he does not know which town he buys the pouch. Giving too much information without adequate evidence will break the maxim of quantity. Thus, Rio is not informative as required to avoid floating maxim of quality. Based on Grice (1975), in some cases there are in which a maxim is floated but its violation can be explained by the supposition of a clash with another maxim.

## 2. Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouting maxim of quality means the speaker lies or gives false information to the hearer. He or she tells the information that is not supported by evidence. By stating the word that might have two meanings and encouraging the hearer to interpret the meaning of the utterance is also flouting the maxim of quality. For example:

A : *"What do you think about this dress?"*  
 B : *"Well"*

B's *"well"* shows that B is doubtful about the answer. B cannot answer the question honestly, so B decides to use the word which has two meanings.

The flouts of maxim quality also occur when a speaker's utterance consists of euphemisms in order to smooth their utterances. Euphemism refers to a polite or indirect expression that replaces the harsh expression. For example:  
A student needs to go to the bathroom to urinate during her class and she asks permission to the teacher.

*Student: "Excuse me, Ma'am, may I go to the bathroom to wash my nose?"*  
*Teacher: "Sure"*

The student's information below breaks the maxim of quality. The student does not tell the real reason why she needs to the bathroom, while the main principle of this maxim is to give the truthful contribution to the hearer. Most people used the following accepted custom in order to have a polite utterance even though they flout the maxim of quality. It is also well understood that "I'm going to wash my nose" is more polite utterance than I'm going to urinate to be uttered directly. Flouting maxim of quality is used by the student to make the statement more polite to be heard.

### 3. Flouting Maxim of Relevance

When the speaker does not contribute to the relevant information the hearer needs, the speaker flouts the maxim of relevance. The speaker does not give the relevant contribution and says things that are not pertinent to the conversation. Giving a hint and inviting the hearer to search the interpretation of the speaker's utterance also flouts the maxim of relevance. The purpose of this

situation is to motivate for doing something. For example, when someone knocks the door and A asks B to open the door.

*A: "Please open the door"*

*B: "I am taking a bath"*

The answer of B does not relevant with A's statement before. By saying 'I am taking a bath', B wants A to open the door because A is in the bathroom. Flouting the maxim of relevance will cause misunderstanding if the hearer cannot interpret the speaker's utterance. If A does not get the implicit meaning of B's utterance, no one will open the door. B's order is not delivered successfully to A, a misunderstanding will be happened.

#### **4. Flouting Maxim of Manner**

The speaker flouts the maxim of manner when he or she uses ambiguous language. The hearer does not understand or confuses about the speaker's intention. Sometimes, the speaker flouts the maxim in order to exaggerate things and uses some slang languages to the hearer who does not understand the meaning. Not only using ambiguous language, the voice of the speaker which is not loud enough also breaks the maxim of manner. This situation will create the puzzlement to the hearer because he or she does not receive the information clearly.

This is a sort exchange between husband and wife. The husband and the daughter will go out and the wife gives an advance to him. The conversation consists of flouting maxim of manner.

*flu*                      *Wife*                      : *"Do not pass the place that sells any funny white stuff. She is right now"*

*Husband* : “Oh, ok.”

The wife speaks in an ambiguous way by saying “the place” and funny white stuff”. She avoids saying ‘market’ and ‘ice cream’ in order their daughter will not sulk and ask for it. Sometimes the speaker uses an ambiguous word intentionally in order to make a point. It is sufficient to notice that the context and has the same background knowledge is very important to determine what someone means by what they say. If the wife says the statement to her neighbor who does not share the same knowledge, their conversation will not run well. The utterance does not give complete thought, so the question will appear in the hearer’s mind. Thus, the wife breaks the maxim of manner. In addition, when the speaker uses another language such as foreign language and makes the hearer does not understand the utterance is also the floating maxim of manner.

### CHAPTER III

#### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this research. In the finding, the researcher provides a detailed description of the implicit meaning of irony expressions in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” and the flouting maxim of those expressions. Then the discussion of the research gives a general explanation of the finding.

#### A. Finding

Several utterances containing irony expressions were collected from stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. The comedians in the show often use irony expression in order to convey their thought. the researcher finds the implicit meaning of the utterance and explains the flouting maxim of those utterances. The data found in the show include flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of relation, and flouting maxim manner. The findings are analyzed detail as follows.

##### 1. Flouting of Grice’s Conversational Maxim

The following datum describes the implicit meaning of the irony expressions in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. The researcher also explains the flouting of Grice’s conversational maxim which is found in the utterances.

##### a. Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouting maxim of quality takes place when the speaker lies or gives false information to the hearer. The speaker provides the information that is not supported by evidence is defined as flouting maxim of quality. The comedian's utterances which are classified as irony expressions become the data of this research. The researcher investigates whether the utterances follow the maxim of quality or not. The utterances that flout the maxim of quality are presented as follow:

#### **Datum 1**

Kevin Hart: "Here is the thing, Justin Bieber *has tens of millions of fans*. I mean, most of them are either in Middle schools or standing at least 500 feet away from one"

Analysis:

The true intention of the expression above is opposite of the lexical meaning. Kevin Hart utters that Justin Bieber has tens of millions of fans while the implicit meaning is he does not. The utterance "*....or standing at least 500 feet away from one*" indicates that fans of Justin Bieber seem like tens of millions because they are standing at least 500 feet away from another. In fact, when they stand close together, the amount of them is slight. The fact that Kevin Hart said Justin Bieber has tens of millions of fans, but in the next utterances, he also said *standing at least 500 feet away from one* implicates that he uses an irony expression to convey his thought.

Based on the explanation above, Kevin Hart agrees that Justin Bieber is not a famous person. Thus, datum 1 contains utterance that flouts the maxim of quality because Kevin Hart does not tell the truth of what he believes. The

principle of maxim quality is to say what you believe to be accurate and do not say for which you lack evidence. If Kevin Hart's opinion is that Justin Bieber does not have many fans, he should say it honestly. Kevin Hart should say "Justin Bieber, you are not famed. You do not have many fans" if he obeys the maxim of quality. However, Kevin Hart decides to flout the maxim of quality in order to mock Justin Bieber and develop humor situations. He uses irony to make the audiences think about what has just been saying and to emphasize a central idea that Justin Bieber is a well-known person. Thus, the utterance of Kevin Hart is considered to fail in observing the maxim of quality.

## Datum 2

Kevin Hart: "He is a worldwide superstar. There is even a wax figure of Justin at Madame Tussauds in London. *It is incredibly lifelike.* I have seen it. He is face down in a wax Usher's lap. It is—it is weird"

Analysis:

The word *incredibly* usually refers to something amazing. It is a word used to praise someone or something. However, Kevin Hart implies something different using that word. After a word *incredibly*, he also says that *he is face down in a wax Usher's lap. It is—it is weird.* Thus the researcher concludes that the utterance and the meaning are disparate. The real intention of what speaker is Justin Bieber wax figure was awful. When other wax figures look happy or charming, his figure looks different. The expression of the wax figure is unsatisfactory. Kevin Hart uses the word *incredible* to convey his opinion that the wax figure looked unusual. He uses an irony figure of speech to deliver his

ridicule. The utterance and the meaning are different. Audiences need to interpret the speaker's real intentions independently.

Saying something false or giving information that lacks adequate evidence is a flouting maxim of quality. The expression above flouts the maxim of quality because the speaker does not state his opinion correctly. If he believes that the wax figure is weird, he should say it is weird. If he thinks that the wax figure is incredible, he needs to say it clearly. Therefore, Kevin Hart fails in following the maxim of quality since he does not state the truthful information. Either he thinks the figure is good or weird, Kevin Hart should tell the truth.

### **Datum 3**

Kevin Hart: "Wait, wait, let me clear something up for all the *young people* here tonight."

Analysis:

The phrase *young people* in the utterance means the opposite of the lexical meaning. The utterance above is classified as an irony expression. Observing the context of the utterance is necessary to determine irony expression. The average age of the roasters is 42 years old. Saying they are young people to the aged people is not appropriate. Kevin Hart says the phrase in order to mock the roasters through an indirect way.

Kevin Hart's utterance floats the maxim of quality. He intentionally provides the audience the false information in order to mock the roaster. Either they are young or old, he should say it honestly. Saying something false to the hearer is a floating maxim of quality. The main principle of maxim quality is to

provide accurate information. Giving the hearer incorrect information is forbidden in the conversation.

#### Datum 4

Pete Davidson: “Hannibal--Hannibal Buress is here, everybody, Hannibal. Hannibal, of course, *is famous*. For exposing Bill Cosby, right, and only for exposing Bill Cosby.”

Analysis:

After a word *famous*, he pauses for a moment before he completes his sentence. It is like giving the audience time to interpret or expect his word before. The definition of word famous is someone or something which is widely known by many people. The word famous carries the meaning of honor for achievement, and it is often used in a positive manner. Thus, famous word means well known in a good way. While in datum 4, the word *famous* is not used in a negative set of meanings. After the word *famous* Pete Davidson continues his statement by saying *for exposing Bill Cosby, right, and only for exposing Bill Cosby*. Rumors about Bill Cosby rapping some women had been around for years. Barbara Bowman is one of the victim of sexual assault have been talking about this crimes for more than a decade but, it did not become a roiling controversy. In October 2014, Hannibal Buress performed a stand-up comic at a theater in Philadelphia and unwittingly reignited Bill Cosby’s scandal. People paid more attention of this issue after Hannibal Buress talked about it. Some people only know Hannibal Buress for his take down of Cosby. Exposing the scandal is not an excellent achievement. So, the implicit meaning of Pete Davidson's utterance is that Hannibal becomes a well-known person because he exposed Bill Cosby's scandal.

Pete Davidson implicitly said that Hannibal is a person who gets famous because he reveals a famous artist's scandal. Pete Davidson uses the word that has the opposite meaning to mock him. In addition, the repetition of the statement *and only for exposing Bill Cosby* indicates that he is genuinely confident about the information.

In this case, Pete Davidson does not observe the maxim of quality since his contribution is unreliable. Although Pete Davidson knows that Hannibal is not a famous person, he tells the audience decisively. Pete Davidson does not make his valid contribution. He supposes to say that Hannibal is a notorious person because he is known with a bad reputation. In order to create a touch of humor situation and insult Hannibal, Pete Davidson deliberately breach the maxim of quality by stating something, which is he believes that it is wrong.

#### Datum 5

Pete Davidson: "And now for *the greatest transition in the history of comedy*, two people from the movie *Soul Plane* are here, right? Kevin, Snoop, *Soul Plane* was the worst experience of my life involving a plane."

Analysis:

The word *greatest transition* is used to say an extreme degree of transition. Nevertheless, this statement cannot be interpreted lexically because it is an irony expression. After the phrase, *the greatest transition* Pete Davidson did not provide the information that strengthens the opinion before. Instead, Pete Davidson said something that opposite from the utterance before he said that *Soul Plane was the worst experience of my life involving a plane*. Pete Davidson implicitly wants to

say that they are not good at acting. The career of Kevin and Snoop's transition from actor to a comedian is the right decision. Pete Davidson wants to criticize and insult their movie by saying that their career change from comedian to an actor is an extraordinary decision.

The utterance of Pete Davidson breaks the maxim of quality. The utterance does not consist of truthfulness information. Besides, he believes that what he says is false and lacks adequate evidence but still conveys the idea to the audience. An irony expression is used to flout the maxim of quality. He intentionally floats the maxim of quality by giving a false contribution. Pete Davidson breaks the maxim of quality in order to criticize and mock Kevin and Snoop.

#### **Datum 6**

Kevin Hart: "Our next roaster is a *semi-famous rapper*. I am talking about Ludacris. His first album was called Incognegro, and his new album, Ludaverse, is hopefully his last"

Analysis:

In the first statement, Kevin Hart says that Ludacris is a semi-famous rapper; however, in the next statement, he says the opposite of his opinion before. After giving Ludacris compliments, Kevin Hart provides additional information that he hopes this album is his last album. The hope of Kevin Hart indicates that he does not enjoy Ludacris's music. Thus, the meaning of Kevin Hart's utterance is different from the utterance itself. Kevin Hart implicitly says that Ludacris is not a good rapper; thereby, ending his career in the music industry is the best choice.

Maxim quality is floated in datum 6. He floats the maxim of quality which requires him to make a genuine contribution. He states that Ludacris is a semi-famous rapper, while, in his opinion, he is not. Kevin Hart gives the information that he believes is wrong. According to Kevin Hart, Ludacris is not a well-known rapper; hence it is better for Ludacris to quit producing songs. Kevin Hart says his statement in an offensive way. The utterance of Kevin Hart seems like a compliment, but it does not convey a compliment. The lexical meaning of the utterance and the intention of the speaker are different because the speaker breaks the maxim of quality.

#### **Datum 7**

Natasha Leggero: “Kevin, *you are everywhere*. You know, Kevin is actually going to be on the next season of Game of Thrones. He is playing Peter Dinklage's shadow”

Analysis:

The word *everywhere* in Natasha's utterance is explicitly complimenting for Kevin Hart. The word everywhere means in all possible places. If people use the word everywhere to indicate that someone or something is everywhere, it means that they are present in a place in very large numbers. Natasha uses the word *everywhere* to emphasize that Kevin Hart is all over the world. People can use that word in literally way, but it is often used with a touch of exaggeration for things and people that seem to turn up everywhere. However, the utterance above cannot be taken literally because the speaker uses an irony expression to convey his idea. The implicit meaning of the utterance is opposite from the utterance. The speaker's intention is entirely different from the literal meaning of the utterance.

Natasha thinks that Kevin Hart is not a well-known person which his existence is all over the world. The sentence *He is playing Peter Dinklage's shadow* implicates that the existence of Kevin Hart is like a shadow. He can be found in many places, but no one will aware of his existence.

The utterance above also mocks about Kevin Hart's height. Natasha Leggero says that Kevin Hart will play as the shadow of Peter Dinklage. Peter Dinklage is an actor who plays as Tyron Lannister on the television series *Game of Thrones*. He is a dwarf and stands 135 cm. Kevin Hart's height is 163 cm and he is classified as a short person. People always make fun with his height because he looks shorter than others. Natasha conveys his idea about Kevin Hart's height indirectly by saying that he will play as Peter Dinklage shadow.

The utterance above floats the maxim of quality since the speaker's utterance contains false information. The speaker of the utterance believes that Kevin Hart is not a person who is widely known and esteemed by people, and his existence is everywhere. It is known by the comparison between Kevin Hart and the shadow. If she believes that Kevin Hart is everywhere, she will not use the word shadow to compare with him since the word 'shadow' is not the right choice of words to compare that characteristic. In case she obeys the maxim of quality, Natasha will utter "you are everywhere Kevin. Your movie present in a place in very large numbers". Even though Natasha knows the truth, but she still provides the wrong information to the audience. She intentionally breaks the maxim of quality.

### Datum 8

Natasha Leggero: “Kevin does all of *his own stunts*. He climbs into his own chair. He climbs out of his own bathtub. He goes up on his wife”

#### Analysis:

The word *stunt* means the dangerous act of skill. Natasha says that Kevin does all of his own stunts while the activities which are Natasha refers to are different from the definition of word *stunts* itself. Climbing into his chair and climbing out of his own bathtub are not classified as a dangerous activity. In the television show, the word stunt often fills in for the star of a movie performs a dangerous fall or getting into car crashes, fires or fights. Natasha's utterance implies that for someone with a height 1.63, climbing his chair and bathtub is classified as dangerous activities. Kevin Hart's height always becomes the main topic when it comes to ridiculing him.

The utterance above does not observe the maxim of quality since Natasha provides a false contribution. She does not state the information which has evidence. Instead, she gives information that she perceives is wrong. Climbing his chair and bathtub are not classified as an extreme activity. In addition, Kevin Hart is not a person who did an unusual and challenging activity. He is not an actor who always does the extreme acts. The fact that Natasha knows the truth but tells the opposite proves that she breaks the maxim of quality deliberately. The purpose of him breaking the maxim of quality is to insult and to satirize Kevin Hart. Kevin Hart is a short actor who often used stuntman to double him during the movie.

### Datum 9

Natasha Leggero: “Ludacris, not only is your music great, but *I love all your movies.*”

Analysis:

Explicitly Natasha says that she enjoys Ludacris's movie, while the fact is she does not love Ludacris's movie. Natasha says the statement with the ironic tone. Verbal irony is supported by the intonation of the speaker, whether the utterance is to mock the hearer or not. She is laughing while saying that she loves Ludacris's movie. The intonation of Natasha's utterance is purposed to mock Ludacris.

Natasha Leggero's utterance does not follow the maxim of quality because she provides false information to the hearer. She states the information that she does not feel sure of the truth. If she follows the maxim of quality, it is better to say "Ludacris, all of your movies is unacceptable." Whether the movies are great or not, Natasha should state her opinion genuinely because the main idea of the maxim of quality is providing the truthful information to the hearer. Giving quality information is the main concept of this maxim.

#### **Datum 10**

Kevin Hart: “If you did not know, *he is a star of the NBC show*. Undateable, and Chris’s stand-up is actually unwatchable.”

Analysis:

Kevin Hart uses irony statement to express his thought about Chris. The utterance and the meaning of Kevin Hart's word are different. Kevin Hart says that Chris is a star of one of American sitcom televisions, while the meaning of it can be seen in the next statements. After giving praise to Chris, he states that Chris's

show is unwatchable. Kevin Hart implicitly wants to say that Chris is terrible in stand-up comedy. The utterance and the real intention of Kevin Hart are the opposite. Look likes he commend Chris while he insults him.

The statement above breaks the maxim of quality since Kevin Hart does not tell the right information. He says briefly that Chris is a star, while he believes that the show where he performs is tedious and disturbing to be viewed. From the statement, the research can assume that according to Kevin, Chris is not talented in stand-up comedy. Kevin Hart states the information that has a lack of evidence.

#### **Datum 11**

Martha Stewart: “No, *Kevin is a good guy*, and of course he is here, because he cannot say no to anything. Last week he hosted an ISIS beheading video on Reddit. What? What the fuck, man? What the fuck?”

Analysis:

The implicit meaning of the utterance above is inversely proportional with the utterance itself. A good guy will not join an ISIS event. According to CNN, ISIS is known for killing dozens of people at a time and carrying out public executions, crucifixions, and others act. The utterance above indicates to critic what Kevin Hart has done. He knows how horrible ISIS has done to the world, but he still wants to work together with them. This shows how good guy Kevin Hart is, he cannot resist any requests even from the ISIS.

The utterance above breaks the maxim of quality since she does not provide truthful information. The speaker believes that although Kevin Hart always agrees to anyone's requests, he cannot be called a good guy. A good guy will do anything wisely. Furthermore, Martha Stewart's opinion, Joining ISIS's

event is not a wise decision. Martha Stewart gives information that she believes it is false. She deliberately flouts the maxim of quality.

### **Datum 12**

Chris D'Elia: "Snoop Dogg, what's up? *It is cool you are here.* You look like dead Splinter from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles."

Analysis:

The utterance above does not observe the maxim quality. Chris D'Elia provides the idea that he believes it is false. He says that Snoop Dogg is a cool person, but in his opinion, he is not. He also compares Snoop Dogg with the Splinter from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. A splinter from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles is not a valid comparison to say the cool person. Splinter is a fictional character from the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles. He is a mutant rat and misses his right ear. He always wears robes in his appearance.

He breaks the maxim of quality in order to insult Snoop Dogg by providing the opposite idea. Chris D'Elia agrees that Snoop Dogg is not a cool person. The comparison between Snoop Dogg and dead Splinter from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles indicates that he looks like Splinter, an old mutant rat. Chris D'Elia tells the idea which he believes to be false. The main principle of the maxim of quality is to give the hearer truthful information and have substantial evidence.

### **Datum 13**

Chris D'Elia: "I am proud of you. *You have it all*. You literally are a guy who has it all, except for respect, love, friends, good parents, and a Grammy."

Analysis:

The explicature of Chris D'Elia's utterance is he gives a compliment to Justin Bieber. The sentence *you have it all* indicates that Justin Bieber is a person who has everything in his life. Nevertheless, in the next utterance, Chris D'Elia states a few exceptions that Justin does not have. He mentions five things that Justin Bieber does not have in his life. It is very contrary to the previous opinion he expressed. The implicit meaning of Chris D'Elia's utterance is that Justin Bieber does not have anything. Although he is a famous singer, many people do not appreciate his work. Justin Bieber is known as the most hated person. The first is because of his song, and the second is his behavior. Spitting on fans, drinking and driving, or forgetting about monkeys are some terrible behavior he is ever done. He also alluded to the fact of how he had never won a Grammy award. In 2015, Justin Bieber's relationship with Selena Gomez was not in a good relationship. The fact that Pattie Mallette gave birth to Justin when she was just 17 years old and raised him as a single mother with her parents indicates that he also does not have good parents. Using an irony expression, Chris D'Elia indirectly insults Justin Bieber. The utterance and the meaning itself are disparate. Chris D'Elia conveys the idea that Justin Bieber has everything in order to mention the bad things about him.

The utterance above does not obey the maxim of quality since the speaker gives the hearers false information. Chris D'Elia believes that Justin Bieber does not have everything in his life. There are many things that are not obtained even

though he is famous. Providing a false and lack of evidence information is floating the maxim of quality. In this case, Chris D'Elia knows exactly that Justin Bieber does not have everything, but he still conveys the idea to the hearer. This case shows that he floats the maxim of quality.

#### **Datum 14**

Jeff Ross: "Love you, Kev. You are doing a hell of a job as the host tonight, man. *I really appreciate how funny you are.* I really do."

Analysis:

Kevin Hart becomes the roast master of the show, so he talks and tells a joke for a long time until it causes boredom for some audiences. Jeff Ross is one of the audiences who thinks the performance of Kevin Hart is dull. He conveys his idea by stating "You are doing a hell of a job as the host tonight, man" to emphasize the idea that his performance is boring an ironic way.

The utterance above does not observe the maxim of quality since Jeff Ross's contribution is not genuine and spurious. In his opinion, Kevin Hart's jokes are awful and not funny at all, but Jeff Ross says opposite with his thought. Thus, Jeff Ross provides the information that he believes is false. The principle of the maxim of quality is to give information that is true and has evidence. The speaker should state the information that she or he believes. However, Jeff Ross states the information that he already knows it is false. He breaks this maxim in purpose to mock and criticize Kevin Hart's skill.

#### **Datum 15**

Jeff Ross: “Anyway, Biebs, *you have such a huge career behind you*. But lately, a lot of people have been pointing their fingers at you, and those are just lesbians showing the barber how they want their hair cut.”

Analysis:

In datum 15, the utterance *you have such a huge career behind you* cannot be interpreted lexically. Although Jeff Ross says that Justin Bieber has a huge career, the statement cannot be classified as a compliment. The utterance above is categorized as an irony expression, thus the meaning of the utterance is opposite from the lexical meaning. The phrase "*The huge career*" refers to the popularity of Justin Bieber's hair cut around lesbians, not for his music work. It is a commonplace if the singer is known due to his music. The huge career of Justin Bieber does not refer to the success of his music. It implicitly conveys the message that Justin Bieber does not have a huge career in music, so Jeff Ross decides to mention other achievements he has.

Datum 15 breaks the maxim of quality since the speaker intentionally provides false information to the hearer. Based on the speaker's utterance, Justin Bieber does not achieve a successful music career. However, he still conveys the idea that Justin Bieber has a huge career and provides the information to support the idea before even the information deviated from what it should be. Maxim of quality requires information provided in conversations to be genuine and justified. Either Jeff Ross believes that Justin Bieber has a successful career or not, he needs to say it truthfully.

### **Datum 16**

Snoop Dogg: “Y'all got to excuse *my little* retarded cousin right there.”

### Analysis:

Understanding the context of the utterance is necessary in order to know the implicit meaning. The *little cousin* refers to Kevin Hart. Kevin Hart runs on the stage to express his feelings. Kevin Hart was very entertained with Snoop Dogg's jokes sung. He expresses his feelings by running on stage. Then Snoop Dogg utters the statement above. Snoop Dogg says that Kevin Hart is his retarded little cousin because of what he did on stage. He asks apologies if Kevin Hart's attitude is not polite to the audience. It implicates that what Kevin Hart did on the stage is shameful things. Snoop Dogg gives criticism to Kevin Hart in an indirect way.

The utterance above does not observe the maxim of quality since the speaker gives incorrect information. Kevin Hart is not his little cousin who has mental retardation. Snoop Dogg still states the information even though he knows exactly the truth. He deliberately flouts the maxim of quality in order to amuse the hearer and satirize Kevin Hart's attitude. If Snoop Dogg directly tells the truth about Kevin's behavior, then he does not break the maxim of quality. However, in order to achieve his goals, he decides to break the maxim of quality.

### Datum 17

Snoop Dogg: "Now, Justin, you so motherfucking pretty, when the inmates saw your mug shot, they swiped right."

### Analysis:

The implicit meaning of the utterance above is that Justin Bieber is not pretty. The intention behind the utterance is different from the lexical meaning of

the statement. The sentence *so motherfucking pretty* is to emphasize the idea that Justin Bieber is not a good looking person in an ironic way. The inmates will swipe his mug shot directly to avoid looking at his face. The use of irony in this utterance is intended to invoke humor and mock Kevin Hart. Verbal irony is probably more appropriate to insult a good friend because it also gives a humorous effect.

Datum 17 does not observe the maxim of quality since the speaker provides information that he believes is false. Snoop Dogg exactly agrees that the appearance of Justin Bieber is not pretty. However, in the utterance above, he states the opinion opposite from what he believes. The main idea of maxim quality is to give the hearer contribution of what the speaker believes to be true. The speaker is not allowed to say what he believes to be false and lack adequate evidence. The utterance of Snoop Dogg does not fulfill the point of the maxim of quality.

### **Datum 18**

Justin Bieber: “*Kevin, you were awesome tonight.* I have huge respect for Kevin Hart. Kevin loves seeing himself on the big screen. And for him that is an iPad mini.”

Analysis:

The utterance above is categorized as an irony expression. Thus the utterance and the real intention of the speaker are slightly different. The explicature of the utterance is that Kevin Hart looks stunning, and Justin Bieber adores him so much. The implicature of the utterance can be understood not only by reading the utterance but also understanding the context. Justin Bieber says that

Kevin Hart looks awesome, but in the next utterance, he satirizes Kevin Hart's height by stating that the iPad mini already becomes a big screen for him. From the utterance, Justin Bieber implicitly says that Kevin Hart is a short person; because of that, an iPad mini can be a big screen if used Kevin Hart. Therefore, datum 18 is an irony expression because what Justin Bieber says is really contrary with the messages.

The utterance does not observe the maxim of quality because Justin Bieber does not tell the truth of his opinion. While the maxim of quality regulates the speaker to speak the truth and not say something that has adequate evidence. Actually, the speaker is enough to convey his honest opinion, whether Kevin Hart looks impressive or not. However, Justin Bieber decides to break the maxim of quality to tell his bad looking in an ironic way by saying "you were awesome tonight."

#### **Datum 19**

Justin Bieber: *"I love Kevin Hart's career plan. Do everything Martin Lawrence did, only shittier."*

Analysis:

The utterance of Justin Bieber above is classified as an irony expression because it has an implicit meaning. The speaker implies a different meaning from the utterance. Justin Bieber knows the career plan of Kevin Hart is worst, but he says that he loved Kevin Hart's career plan. The sentence 'I love Kevin Hart's plan' is to emphasize the idea of Justin Bieber that the plan is worst than others. The use of irony in this utterance is intended to invoke humor and mock Kevin Hart.

Verbal irony is probably more appropriate to insult a good friend because it also gives a humorous effect.

Datum 19 contains the flouting of maxim quality. Justin Bieber states the ideas which he believes to be false. Based on his opinion, the career plan of Kevin is not decent to become the strategy for work-life balance. It is not possible to love the career plan which does not give a positive effect to the goals. However, Justin Bieber utters that he loves the plan which is opposite from the real intention. Following the maxim of quality means the speaker needs to give the idea of what he believes to be truthfulness. If Justin Bieber decides to obey the maxim of quality, he will utter "I do not like Kevin Hart's career plan." But he intentionally breaks the maxim of quality in order to mock Kevin Hart by stating the opposite idea.

#### **Datum 20**

Justin Bieber: "Chris D'Elia is my favorite comedian, and I am lucky to call him a friend. Chris actually brought me on stage at one of his shows, and it was really cool. It was the first time I got to see what it was like to perform for eight people staring at their phones."

Analysis:

Datum 20 also expresses an irony expression. It can be found from the sentence "it was really cool. It was the first time I got to see what it was like to perform for eight people staring at their phones". The meaning of the utterance above is that Chris D'Elia's performance is boring and unwatchable. It can be identified from the response of the audience in the performance. Justin Bieber says that the audiences are looking at their phones when Chris D'Elia performs his

jokes. It can be concluded that the show is tedious because when the audience enjoys his performance, they will not have time to stare at their phones. This statement is classified as an irony expression because the utterance and the meaning are different. Justin Bieber says that D'Elia is his favorite comedian, and he is a cool person, but what he says is really contrary to the fact.

Datum 20 contains a flouting the maxim of quality since the speaker expresses one's meaning by saying something which is opposite of the utterance. As the explanation above, Justin Bieber believes that D'Elia is not a skillful comedian while he says the opposite of the idea. He overtly flouts the maxim of quality by stating the information that he knows is false. It is better to say "Chris D'Elia, your performance is so bored" than providing information that has lacks evidence.

#### **Datum 21**

Snoop Dogg: "*The greatest Laker of all time*, unless I'm chilling with Kobe Bryant. Ohhh!"

Analysis:

Datum 21 is categorized as an irony expression because the utterance and the meaning are desperately different. The phrase *greatest Laker* in the utterance is used ironically by Snoop Dogg. Snoop Dogg's utterance consists of compliments to Shaquille O'Neal. He says that Shaquille O'Neal is the greatest Laker, yet he also utters *unless I'm chilling with Kobe Bryant*. Kobe Bryant is an NBA player and was called "one of the greatest players in the history of our game" by NBA commissioner Adam Silver. The reason why Snoop Dogg compares Kobe Bryant

and Shaquille O'Neal are because they had a complicated relationship and were known as the NBA's biggest partnerships. Thus, Snoop Dogg's utterance indicates that Kobe Bryant has a higher rank than Shaq. In his opinion, the first best Laker of all the time is Kobe Bryant and the next is Shaquille O'Neal. The flouting maxim of quality also occurs when the speaker cannot answer the question honestly. The speaker implies that his being the greatest Laker is because of Kobe Bryant not being in the place right there. To say the fact that Shaquille O'Neal is not the best Laker, he says implicitly rather than say it directly.

Datum 21 does not observe the maxim of quality. The speaker's utterance conveys the idea that he believes it is false while the principle of maxim of quality to provide truthful information to the hearer. The speaker agrees that Kobe Bryant is the greatest Laker all the time while he utters different things. He says that Shaquille O'Neal is the greatest Laker in order to satirize him. The statement emphasizes the fact that Shaquille O'Neal is not the greatest Laker.

#### **b. Flouting Maxim of Relevance**

The maxim of relevance is fulfilled when the speaker gives contribution that is relevant to the topic being discussed. Therefore, Grundy (2000) says that each participant's need to contribute relevant utterance related to the subject of conversation. Flouting maxim of relevance takes place when the speaker's response is obviously irrelevant to the topic. The researcher analyzes the irony expressions of the comedian in stand-up comedy "Comedy Central" and finds one utterance that flouts the maxim of manner. The utterance is classified as flouting

maxim of relevance because it conveys the information that is irrelevant with the guest of the show “Comedy Central”. The comedian flouts the maxim of relevance in order to blame the hearer by irrelevant praise. The irony expressions that contain flouting maxim of relevance is presented as follow:

#### **Datum 22**

Shaquille O’Neal: “Seriously, Justin, I love ya, you’re a platinum recording artist. Give it up. You are a model. Give it up. You are a sex symbol. Give it up. Give it up. *I just want to say, Justin Timberlake, I fucking love you.*”

#### **Analysis:**

The utterance above shows the contrast between expectations or perceptions and reality. The audience will expect that all the compliments denote to Justin Bieber, while the reality is the speaker talks about Justin Timberlake. The intention of the speaker is to emphasize that Justin Bieber is not a platinum record artist, model, and sexy symbols. By saying all the praises about Justin Timberlake at Justin Bieber’s event, he implicitly says that Justin Bieber does not have all of these criteria. The speaker praises others because Justin Bieber is not a person who has those characteristics. If Justin Bieber is a platinum record artist, model, and sexy symbols, the speaker will say it obviously.

The utterance above does not observe the maxim of relevance since the speaker says things that are pertinent to the conversation. Justin Bieber is the guest of the roast show, so the information that the roasters should be discussed is about Justin Bieber. The principle of the maxim of relevance is to give

contribution which relates to the topic before. In the utterance above, Shaquille O'Neal talks about Justin Timberlake. He gives compliment to Justin Timberlake's career. He talks about Justin Timberlake undoubtedly, although he knows this show is about Justin Bieber. Shaquille O'Neal breaks the maxim of relevance intentionally in order to play with the audience's expectations. By mentioning the name of Justin in the utterance, the audience will think that it refers to Justin Bieber. However, after all, it goes against the expectation of the audience. As the result, all of the audience found the utterance is funny.

### **c. Flouting Maxim of Manner**

The maxim of manner is fulfilled when the speaker utterance is understandable and comprehensible. Using ambiguous language or excessively wordy is flouting the maxim of manner. The main idea of maxim of manner is avoid the obscurity expression, ambiguity and unnecessary prolixity. Flouting maxim of manner will create an ironic ambiguity. Therefore, comedians often purposefully flout maxim of manner. The researcher analyzes the flouting maxim of manner in the irony expressions that are uttered by the comedians in stand-up comedy "Comedy Central". The researcher finds the irony expressions that contain ambiguous language. The comedians intentionally use ambiguous language to amuse the laughter of the audience. The utterances that contain ambiguous language are defined as a flouting maxim of manner. The data are presented as follow:

**Datum 23**

Ludacris: “You (Shaquille O’Neal) are truly one of *the most original rappers*. And by that I mean, most of your CDs are still covered in their original wrapper.”

Analysis:

The first statement of Ludacris shows that Ludacris gives praise to Shaquille O’Neal. However, in the next statement, the compliment before has turned into ridicule. The definition of the word original is a person of fresh initiative or inventive capacity. The word is used to describe someone or something that is special and interesting. The characteristic, action, thought is not copied from anyone else, and it becomes a serving model for others. The audience will expect that the phrase *original rapper* in the first statement means that he is the highly skilled rapper that no one can beat. However, Ludacris has a different meaning of the phrase. He says that Shaquille O’Neal is an original rapper because most of his CD is still covered in the original wrapper. Thus, it means that his CD is not popular. The reason why it becomes unpopular is because he is not a talented rapper. The real intention of Ludacris is Shaquille O’Neal has poor skill of rapping. He uses an irony expression to emphasize his idea and insult Shaquille O’Neal.

Datum 23 floats the maxim of manner because he uses the word original that has two meanings and confuses the hearer about the intention. The word original can have two meaning, the first is not the same as anything or anyone and the second is the original word can be used to indicate something that is still new and has not been used before. Ludacris deliberately uses an ambiguous word in order to mislead the audiences. The audiences expect that the original word refers to the first definition because they think that Ludacris gives praise to Shaquille.

Avoiding the ambiguity is the principle of the maxim of manner. Using an ambiguous language will create the puzzlement to the hearer, and if the hearer does not figure out the speaker's intention, the conversation will not run well.

Ludacris utters that Shaquille O'Neal was a highly skilled rapper, however his genuine opinion is opposite from it. In his opinion, Shaquille O'Neal is not a good rapper that is why his CD gets less interest. In this case, Ludacris also does not observe the maxim of quality since he did not tell the truth of his idea. Therefore, the speaker ought to say what she or he believes to be false. Giving the opposite idea from the real intention is flouting maxim of quality.

#### **Datum 24**

Ludacris: "I mean, you (Snoop) are *a legend*, which is a nice way of saying, you old as fuck"

Analysis:

The word *legend* in the statement does not mean a famous person, but it implies that Snoop is an older person. The utterance and the meaning of Ludacris's utterance are different. He uses the word legend that has two meanings in order to mock Snoop. He deliberately uses the word legend to create the discrepancy between the hearer's expectations and the actual intent of the speaker. The word legend refers to someone very famous and is admired because of the ability in a particular area. In addition, the word legend also can be defined as the old or aged something. Firstly, the hearer may think that Ludacris gives praise to Snoop. However, the next utterance breaks the expectation of the audiences. The speaker

intends to say that Ludacris is an aged person. In order to mock and insult Snoop, Ludacris uses an ambiguous word to mislead the audience.

Datum 24 fails in following the maxim of manner. The speaker uses an ambiguous language intentionally in order to mock the hearer. The word legend has two meanings inside that make the listener confused about the speaker's intentions. The speaker wants to mislead the audience's understanding of the purpose of the utterance, whether to praise or mock. Ludacris uses an irony expression to express his opinion to develop the audience's interest. When the expectation of the audience does not match with the reality, it will create big laughter, and the ridicule will be delivered successfully.

#### **Datum 25**

Ludacris: "He (Justin Bieber) may have just turned 21, but *Justin will always be a baby* to me since babies piss everywhere and never know when to shut the fuck up."

Analysis:

The word *baby* does not refer to the youngest person and the most loved by others. Ludacris says that Justin Bieber always be a baby to him because of his behavior the same as a young child who does not know about etiquette. Baby is known as the child who behaves carelessly because she or he still does not know how to act appropriately. Justin Bieber, a young person who 21 years old, has a lack of courtesy is the implicit meaning of Ludacris's utterance. He expresses disapproval of Justin Bieber's behavior in an indirect way. Justin Bieber ever urinated in the mop bucket. It is something that is not done by a person who already 21 years old. He is old enough to understand about how to behave.

Another proof that he deserves to be called a baby is that he cannot control his anger.

The statement above breaks the maxim of manner. Ludacris compares Justin Bieber with a baby. However, a word baby implies more than one meaning. The word that has more than one meaning will cause misunderstanding to the hearer. The word *baby* can be defined as a young child that recently born. It can also be interpreted as the one that is like a baby in behavior. In addition, the word *baby* also refers to a person you love and care a lot. The speaker who uses an ambiguous language in the conversation is flouting the maxim manner. Thus, Ludacris's utterance above flouts the maxim of manner.

Ludacris expresses his opinion by saying something which is the opposite of the meaning. Thereby, the speaker also overtly flouts the maxim of quality. He does not say what he believes to be true. Ludacris already knows that Justin Bieber is 21 years old, but he still confesses that Justin Bieber is a baby. Ludacris breaks the maxim of quality because he provides false information to the audiences while he knows the truth.

#### **Datum 26**

Natasha Leggero: "No, Justin, you are so successful. You are so rich. *You are like our beetles.* Not the band, the bugs."

#### **Analysis:**

Natasha says clearly how successful and wealthy Justin Bieber, she also compares Justin Bieber with the Beatles. The Beatles is the legendary band. The audiences will interpret that Justin Bieber has the same position as the Beatles.

However, Natasha's utterance is different from the meaning. The sentence after her praise to Justin Bieber is a confirmation that she compares Justin Bieber with the bugs, not the band that people have known. The irony expression that is used by Natasha Leggero is to amuse Justin Bieber. She uses the word *the Beetles* to mislead the hearer's understanding. Her choice to compare Justin Bieber with the animal beetles is because she knows that the audience will assume that it is a band. She implicitly utters that Justin Bieber is not compared to them. His success and wealth cannot be compared with the Beatles.

The utterance above flouts the maxim of manner since she uses an ambiguous language. The word *beetles* refer to two meanings; they are a group of insects that form the order Coleoptera and the English rock band. The speaker intentionally uses this word to confuse the hearer about the real intention of the speaker. As the speaker expects, the audiences assume that she compares Justin Bieber with the Beatles, a famous band. Maxim of manner means to be perspicuous. The speaker is expected to give a clear message that avoids obscurity of expression and ambiguity.

The utterance above also does not observe the maxim of quality because the speaker utters the information that she believes is false. She agrees that Justin Bieber is not a successful and rich person while she states the opposite idea to the audience. In order to create a big laughter and insult Justin Bieber, she deliberately breaks the maxim of quality. Stating the idea that she or he believes is false is flouting maxim of quality. The main principle of maxim quality is to provide genuine and not spurious information.

## B. Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher intends to discuss the findings. The research provides a general explanation of the finding that has been investigated in this chapter. Based on the finding of the research, the irony expressions that are uttered by the comedians in the show imply the opposite of what is said. They use an irony expression in order to amuse laughter of the audience and insult the hearer. The irony expressions that are uttered by the comedian on the stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” flout the maxims of conversation. There are 26 irony expressions found by the researcher.

The researcher uses Perrine’s (1969) theory to determine the irony expressions in the stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. Meanwhile, in analyzing the flouting maxim of irony expressions, the researcher uses the theory of cooperative principle by Grice (1975).

The cooperative principle describes how people achieve effective conversational communication in everyday social interaction. According to Grice (1975), the cooperative principle is divided into four maxims, they are: maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, and maxim of relevance. Following these principles in communication is important in order to achieve effective communication.

Based on the findings, 21 irony expressions flout maxim of quality, and four utterances break the maxim of manner. The finding also shows that one utterance flouts the maxim of relevance. In addition, the researcher found that some utterances flout more than one maxim in one utterance.

The result of the analysis shows that the flouting maxim of quality is mostly found in the utterance of the comedians. According to Grice (1975), maxim quality is flouted when the speaker provides information that is lack of evidence. He also states that irony is a figure of speech that does not observe the maxim of truthfulness. The comedians state the idea that has a lack of evidence intentionally in order to mock the hearer and amuse the laughter of the audiences. For example: “Shaq's a *very unique player* in NBA history. He's the first player in NBA history to have his shoe size, IQ, and jersey all be the same number”. The statement about the IQ of Shaq has a lack of evidence. Thus, the speaker provides the information not based on evidence in order to avoid accidental untruth.

Maxim of quality is also flouted when the speaker states the false information she or he believes is false. In this case, some utterances of the comedians in the show contain the idea that they believe is wrong. Although they know that the information is inaccurate, they still provide it to the audience. For example: Natasha Leggero: “Ludacris, not only is your music great, *but I love all your movies.*”

Natasha believes that Ludacris's music is not good; however, she states the opposite with her real opinion. The utterance above does not observe the maxim of quality since she states the information that she believes is false.

According to Grundy (2000), flouting maxims usually can be found on tautology, metaphor, overstatement, understatement, rhetorical question, and irony. The speaker observes the maxim but expects the hearer to recognize the implied meaning of the utterance. The utterance cannot be interpreted in the literal

sense. According to Grice (1975), there are four strategies the flouting maxim of quality can occur. They are irony, metaphor, meiosis, and hyperbola. Irony expression breaks the maxim of quality because the utterance conveys the idea he or she believes is false. Thus, the finding has proved by the theory of Grice (1975).

In addition, a flouting maxim of manner is found in the data. According to Grice (1975), Maxim of manner takes place when the speaker uses an ambiguous language, creates obscurity expression, and fails to be brief and concise. Using ambiguous language in the conversation will make the hearer confuse about the speaker's intention. Ambiguous language is defined as a speech that does not have a singular meaning but represents two or more possible ideas. Sentences containing jokes and humor often find their humorous power through ambiguity apparent in the language (Seewoester, 2009). According to Shade (1996), humor is created when the hearer expects one thing but presents with another. The comedians often use ambiguous language in order to against the expectation of the audience. For example, "He (Justin Bieber) may have just turned 21, but *Justin will always be a baby* to me since babies piss everywhere and never know when to shut the fuck up". The word baby in the utterance is classified as an ambiguous language because it conveys two meanings. The speaker deliberately uses the word that has more than one meaning to insult the hearer. In stand-up comedy, using an ambiguous language will create the big laughter of the audience.

Flouting of relevance is defined when the speaker does not try to be relevant and says things that are pertinent to the hearer. It consequently used when

the speaker avoids discussing the topic. Flouting maxim of relevance is found in the result of this research. Shaquille O’Neal, the speaker of the utterance, provides the information that irrelevant with Justin Bieber, the guest of the show. He deliberately flouts the maxim of relevance because he has lack of specific details of Justin Bieber.

Based on the result of the research, three utterances consist of more than one flouting maxims. All of them consist of flouting maxim of quality and manner. The speakers intentionally use ambiguous language to amuse the laughter of the audience while the flouting maxim of quality is to emphasize the idea in an ironic way.

The researcher shows the flouting maxim of irony expressions that are uttered by the comedian in Comedy Central show. The flouting maxim is dominated by maxim of quality. Most of the utterances break the maxim of quality because the comedian does not provide truthful information. The result of this study is the same as the study which has been conducted by Nastiti (2015) entitled “Verbal Irony and Flouting Maxims in Bad Teacher Movie”. The previous researcher found that maxim of quality occurred more frequently than other maxims in Bad Teacher movie. Based on the finding, the researcher concludes that flouting maxim of quality is more frequently happen in irony expressions of stand-up comedy “Comedy Central” rather than another types of flouting maxims. In addition, this finding of this research is strengthened by the theory of Grice (1975). Grice (1975) states that irony expressions often flout the maxim of truthfulness.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of this research and some suggestions for the next researcher.

#### A. Conclusion

In this research, the conclusion is presented based on the finding on the previous chapter. The implicit meaning of the irony expressions is sharply different from the utterances. The comedians in the show used the utterance that has different meaning for the sake of humor. In addition, the comedians express their idea using irony expressions in order to mock and criticize the guest of the show.

The researcher also discovers that those expressions that are uttered by the comedians break of one or more maxims. The finding of the result shows that the comedians break of one or more maxims. The finding of the result shows that the flouting maxim is dominated by the maxim of quality. Thus, the findings of this research are relevant with Grice's (1975) theory. Grice (1975) states that irony does not observe the maxim of truthfulness. From the data analysis, flouting the maxim of quality is mostly found in the utterances. Maxim quality is flouted when the speaker provides information that is lack of evidence. The comedians state the idea that has a lack of evidence intentionally in order to mock the hearer and amuse the laughter of the audiences.

Flouting maxim of manner also found in the irony expressions that are uttered by the comedians. Flouting maxim of manner takes place when the information given by the speaker creates ambiguity and obscurity. The comedians

use ambiguous language in order to convey their opinion and amuse the laughter of the audience. From the data analysis there are 4 utterances that do not observe the maxim of manner. Besides, the comedians also flout the maxim of relevance. Flouting maxim of relevance arise when the speaker becomes irrelevant to the topic being discussed. From the data analysis, there is one utterance that breaks the maxim of relevance. Furthermore, three utterances break more than one maxim.

### **B. Suggestions**

This part aims to give some suggestion to the further researchers who are interested in implicature, especially in irony expressions. This research examined about the irony expressions in stand-up comedy “Comedy Central”. Therefore, the further researcher may conduct the research about the implicature of other figure of speech such as metaphor, meiosis, hyperbole, etc to fill the gap of this study.

The theory used in this research is proposed by Grice (1975). The further researcher who has interest in this field can conduct the research with the different theory of cooperative principle whether there is similarity or different finding of the research. It also suggested to elaborate the relationship between the flouting maxim and the politeness strategy since certain floating maxims are motivated by politeness consideration.

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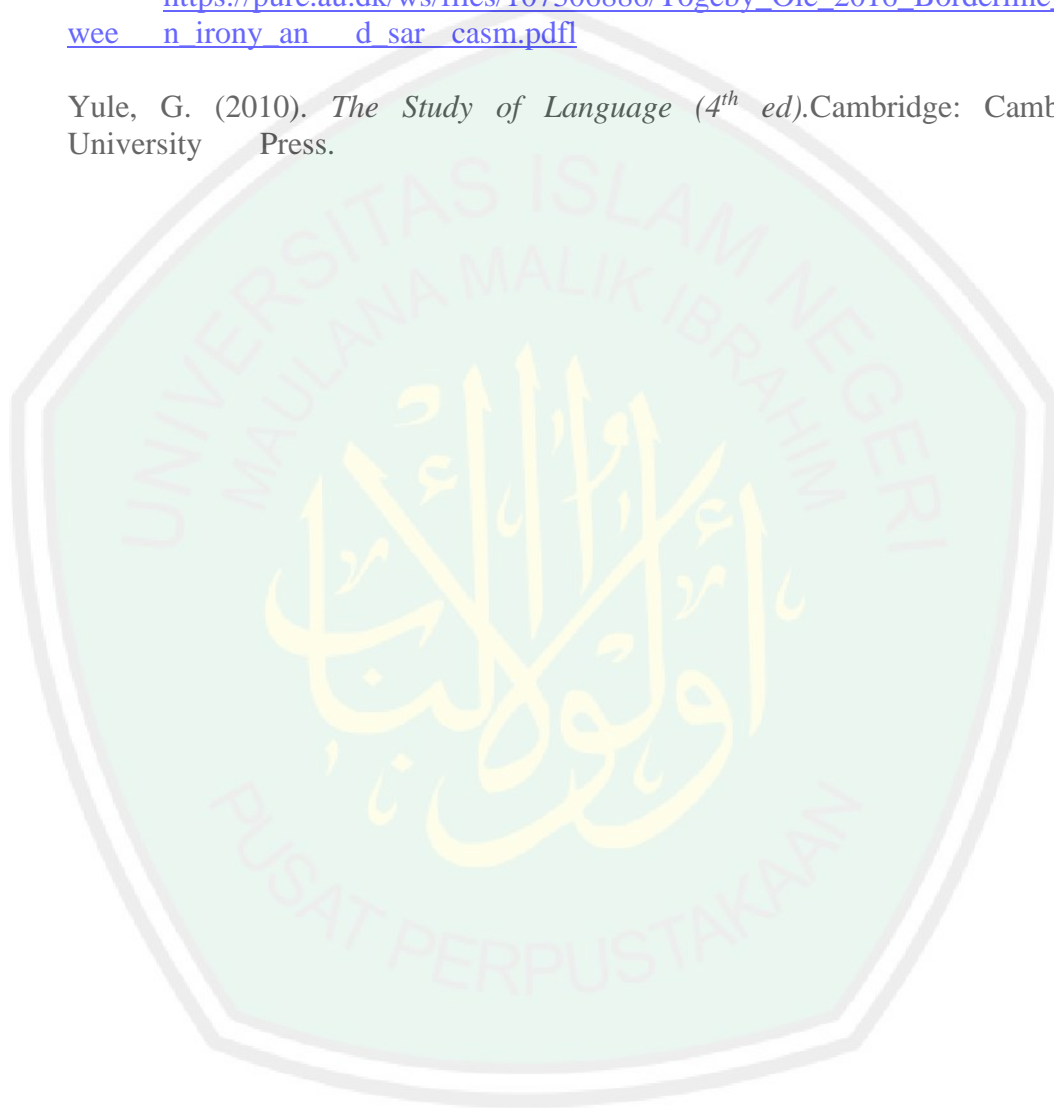
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## Appendix 1

### Table of Data Classification

Data of flouting maxim of quality

No	Utterances
1	Kevin Hart: “Here is the thing, Justin Bieber has <i>tens of millions of fans</i> . I mean, most of them are either in Middle schools or standing at least 500 feet away from one”
2	Kevin Hart: “He is a worldwide superstar. There is even a wax figure of Justin at Madame Tussauds in London. <i>It is incredibly lifelike</i> . I have seen it. He is face down in a wax Usher's lap. It is—it is weird”
3	Kevin Hart: “Wait, wait, let me clear something up for all the <i>young people</i> here tonight”
4	Pete Davidson: “Hannibal--Hannibal Buress is here, everybody, Hannibal. Hannibal, of course, <i>is famous</i> . For exposing Bill Cosby, right, and only for exposing Bill Cosby”
5	Pete Davidson: “And now for <i>the greatest transition</i> in the history of comedy, two people from the movie Soul Plane are here, right? Kevin, Snoop, Soul Plane was the worst experience of my life involving a plane”
6	Kevin Hart: “Our next roaster is a <i>semi-famous rapper</i> . I am talking about Ludacris. His first album was called Incognegro, and his new album, Ludaverse, is hopefully his last”
7	Natasha Leggero: “Kevin, <i>you are everywhere</i> . You know, Kevin is actually going to be on the next season of Game of Thrones. He is playing Peter Dinklage's shadow”
8	Natasha Leggero: “Kevin <i>does all of his own stunts</i> . He climbs into his own chair. He climbs out of his own bathtub. He goes up on his wife”
9	Natasha Leggero: “Ludacris, <i>not only is your music great, but I love all your movies</i> .”

10	Kevin Hart: “ If you did not know, <i>he is a star of the NBC show Undateable</i> , and Chris’s stand-up is actually unwatchable”
11	Martha Stewart: “No, <i>Kevin is a good guy</i> , and of course he is here, because he cannot say no to anything. Last week he hosted an ISIS beheading video on Reddit. What? What the fuck, man? What the fuck?”
12	Chris D’Elia: “Snoop Dogg, what's up? <i>It is cool you are here</i> . You look like dead Splinter from Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles”
13	Chris D’Elia: “I am proud of you. <i>You have it all</i> . You literally are a guy who has it all, except for respect, love, friends, good parents, and a Grammy”
14	Jeff Ross: “Love you, Kev. You are doing a hell of a job as the host tonight, man. <i>I really appreciate how funny you are</i> . I really do”
15	Jeff Ross: “Anyway, Biebs, <i>you have such a huge career behind you</i> . But lately, a lot of people have been pointing their fingers at you, and those are just lesbians showing the barber how they want their hair cut”
16	Snoop Dogg: “Y'all got to excuse <i>my little retarded</i> cousin right there”
17	Snoop Dogg: “Now, Justin, <i>you so motherfucking pretty</i> , when the inmates saw your mug shot, they swiped right”
18	Justin Bieber: “ <i>Kevin, you were awesome tonight</i> . I have huge respect for Kevin Hart. Kevin loves seeing himself on the big screen. And for him that is an iPad mini”
19	Justin Bieber: “ <i>I love Kevin Hart's career plan</i> . Do everything Martin Lawrence did, only shittier”
20	Justin Bieber: “ <i>Chris D'Elia is my favorite comedian</i> , and I am lucky to call him a friend. Chris actually brought me on stage at one of his shows, and it was really cool. It was the first time I got to see what it was like to perform for eight people staring at their phones”
21	Snoop Dogg: “ <i>The greatest Laker of all time</i> , unless I'm chilling with Kobe

	Bryant. Ohhh!"
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#### Data of flouting maxim of manner

No	Utterances
22	Ludacris: "You (Shaquille O'Neal) are truly <i>one of the most original rappers</i> . And by that I mean, most of your CDs are still covered in their original wrapper"
23	Ludacris: "I mean, <i>you (Snoop) are a legend</i> , which is a nice way of saying, you old as fuck"
24	Ludacris: "He (Justin Bieber) may have just turned 21, but Justin will always <i>be a baby</i> to me since babies piss everywhere and never know when to shut the fuck up"
25	Natasha Leggero: "No, Justin, <i>you are so successful. You are so rich. You are like our beetles</i> . Not the band, the bugs"

#### Data of flouting maxim of relevance

No	Utterance
26	SHaquille O'Neal: "Seriously, Justin, I love ya, you're a platinum recording artist. Give it up. You are a model. Give it up. You are a sex symbol. Give it up. Give it up. <i>I just want to say, Justin Timberlake, I fucking love you</i> "

## Curriculum Vitae

### A. Personal Data

Name : Rina Nurjani Safitri  
Sex : Female  
Place, Date of Birth: Mataram, June 11, 1998  
Marital Status : Unmarried  
Address : Geguntur Raya, RT/RW: 001/186, Jempong Baru,  
Sekarbela, Mataram, NTB  
Email : [16320047@student.uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:16320047@student.uin-malang.ac.id)  
Phone Number : 087765936070

### B. Educational Background

1. SDN 43 Ampenan
2. SMP Ibrahimy 3Sukorejo
3. MAN Tambakberas Jombang
4. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang