

**IMPLICATURE IN AMERICAN STAND-UP COMEDY  
BY DREW LYNCH**

**THESIS**

By  
**Farkhan Sholakhudin**  
NIM 18320085



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2022**

**IMPLICATURE IN AMERICAN STAND-UP COMEDY  
BY DREW LYNCH**

**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  
**Farkhan Sholakhudin**  
NIM 18320085

Advisor:

**Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D**  
NIP 19670529 2000031001



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Implicature in American Stand-Up Comedy by Drew Lynch**” 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, 24 July 2022

The researcher



Farkhan Sholakhudin

NIM 18320085

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Certify Farkhan Sholakhudin's thesis entitled **Implicature in American Stand-Up Comedy by Drew Lynch** 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.).

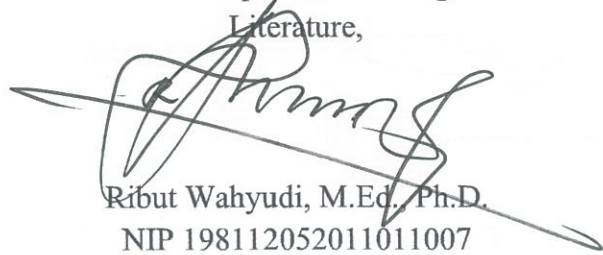
Malang, 13 May 2022

Approved by Advisor,



Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D  
NIP 19670529 2000031001


Head of Department of English  
Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D  
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by Dean,



  
Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP 197411012003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

Certify that Farkhan Sholakhudin's thesis entitled **Implicature in American Stand-Up Comedy by Drew Lynch** 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, July 23 2022

### Board of Examiners

### Signatures

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si  
NIP. 19590101 199003 1005

(Main Examiner)



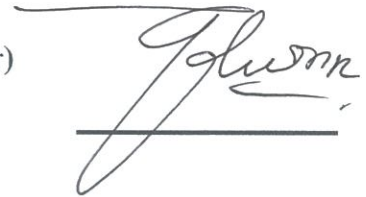
2. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D  
NIP. 19670529 2000031001

(First Examiner)



3. Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M. Pd., M. Ed.  
NIP. 197402111998032002

(Second Examiner)



Approved by,

Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. W. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP. 197411012003121003

## **MOTTO**

"No one has the ability to do something perfect. But each person is given a lot of opportunity to do something right."

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My Beloved Family they are

My late Father alm, Drs Musta'in Abbas,M.Pd.

My Mother Siti Choirul Badriyah

My first brother Febri Taufiqurrahman,

My second M. Syihabuddin Naufal

My little sister Elmira Falisha Noya

For their endless love, prays and support.

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Author

Farkhan Sholakhudin  
NIM 18320085

## ABSTRACT

Sholakhudin, Farkhan (2022) *Implicature in American Stand-Up Comedy By Drew Lynch*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.

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A misconception in a stand-up comedy often occurs. As a result, the audience showed different reactions. People have different knowledge backgrounds, so they must know the implicit meaning to understand a speech context in stand-up comedy. However, the audience can also fail to understand the context of the jokes presented by the comedian. In stand-up comedy, the comedian repeatedly violates the maxim of the cooperative principle formulated by Grice (1975). This phenomenon is reflected in implicature in American stand-up comedy by Drew Lynch. This research describes the type of implicature and how it is used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. The researcher adopts Grice's (1975) theory of implicature. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data are collected by listening and transcribing the data to find out the aspect of discourse. The finding exposes the implicature of Drew Lynch's opinion, experience, and feeling in funny ways to ease the audience's understanding. The researcher also finds that Drew Lynch uses lexical items to help the audience understand what he is talking about; it can be categorized into the use of reference, inference, and presupposition. The researcher suggests that the next researcher interested in the same issue can explore other aspects of implicature in social terms or found in other data sources like a movie or comic.

## ستخلص البحث

صلاح الدين، فرحان (2022) الاستلزام الحواري في ستانداب كوميدي الأمريكي لدرو لينش. بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف الدكتور جوكو سوسانتو الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاستلزام الحواري، أقوال الاستهزاء، ستانداب كوميدي

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غالبًا ما يحدث المفاهيم الخاطئة في عرض ستانداب كوميدي. ونتيجة لذلك، أظهر المشاهدون استجاباتهم أي ردود فعلهم المختلفة. الناس لديهم خلفيات مختلفة من المعرفة، لذلك يجب أن يعرفوا المعنى الضمني لفهم سياق الكلام في ستانداب كوميدي. ومع ذلك، يمكن للمشاهدين أيضًا أن يفشل في فهم سياق النكات التي يقدمها الممثل الكوميدي. في ستانداب كوميدي، خالف الممثل الكوميدي مرارا وتكرارا مبدأ التعاون الذي صاغه جرايس (1975). تنعكس هذه الظاهرة في الضمنية في نكات ستانداب كوميدي الأمريكية لدرو لينش. يصف هذا البحث نوع الاستلزام الحواري وكيف يتم استخدامها في ستانداب كوميدي لدرو لينش. يتخذ الباحث نظرية الاستلزام الحواري لغرايس (1975). هذا البحث بحث كيفي ووصفي. يتم جمع البيانات لهذا البحث بطريقة الاستماع إلى البيانات ونسخها لمعرفة جوانب الخطاب. تكشف هذه النتائج عن استلزام الحواري بنظرية درو لينش وتجاربه ومشاعره بطريقة هزلية لتسهيل فهم الجمهور. وجد الباحث أن درو لينش استخدم عناصر معجمية لمساعدة الجمهور على فهم الحديث. يمكن تصنيفه إلى استخدام المرجع واستنباط وافترض مسبق. يقترح الباحث أن الباحثين المستقبليين المهتمين بنفس المشكلة قد يستكشفون جوانب أخرى من استلزام الحواري من الناحية الاجتماعية أو يمكن العثور عليها في مصادر بيانات أخرى مثل الأفلام أو القصص المصورة.

## ABSTRAK

Sholakhudin, Farkhan (2022) Implikatur dalam Stand-Up Comedy Amerika Oleh Drew Lynch. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.  
Kata Kunci: Implikatur, Pelanggaran maksim, Stand-Up Comedy.

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Kesalahpahaman dalam *stand-up comedy* sering terjadi. Akibatnya, penonton menunjukkan reaksi yang berbeda. Orang-orang memiliki latar belakang pengetahuan yang berbeda-beda, sehingga mereka harus mengetahui makna tersirat untuk memahami konteks tuturan dalam *stand-up comedy*. Namun, penonton juga bisa gagal memahami konteks lelucon yang dibawakan oleh sang komedian. Dalam *stand-up comedy*, komedian tersebut berulang kali melanggar maksim prinsip kerja sama yang dirumuskan oleh Grice (1975). Fenomena ini tercermin dalam implikatur dalam stand-up comedy Amerika karya Drew Lynch. Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan jenis implikatur dan bagaimana implikatur tersebut digunakan dalam *stand-up comedy* karya Drew Lynch. Peneliti mengadopsi teori implikatur Grice (1975). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara menyimak dan menyalin data untuk mengetahui aspek wacana. Temuan ini mengungkap implikatur pendapat, pengalaman, dan perasaan Drew Lynch dengan cara yang lucu untuk memudahkan pemahaman audiens. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa Drew Lynch menggunakan item leksikal untuk membantu audiens memahami apa yang dia bicarakan; itu dapat dikategorikan ke dalam penggunaan referensi, inferensi, dan pengandaian. Peneliti menyarankan agar peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik dengan masalah yang sama dapat mengeksplorasi aspek-aspek lain dari implikatur dalam hal sosial atau ditemukan di sumber data lain seperti film atau komik.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the background of the study, the research questions, the objective of the research and significance, the scope and limitations, the definitions of key terms, previous studies, and the research method.

### **A. Background of The Study**

Language is essential for communication. Communication can help a person express himself by conveying information, ideas, and humour through language. Nowadays, language can create jokes generated by people's creativity in public speaking, known as stand-up comedians or comics. In stand-up comedy, comedians often say something implicitly that can make the audience laugh. However, the audience can also fail to understand the context of the jokes the comedian presents. Therefore, it can make the comic's performance unsuccessful. Using implicature can help the listener or audience understand what the comics said. Grice (in Levinson, 1983: 31) defines *implicature* as "what the speaker may imply, suggest, or mean in addition to what he or she expresses explicitly". Thus, to comprehend a speaker's message, the listener must deduce the speaker's intended meaning, as the speaker frequently conveys information beyond what is delivered. The speaker may get the message explicitly or inferentially. Grice divides implicature into conversational and conventional implicature (in Levinson, 1983: 127-128).

Since the study of implicature was born, the expert has defined conversational and conventional implicature. Conversational implicature is any meaning implied or expressed by, inferred, or understood from the utterance of the intended sentence without being part of what is explicitly said (Bublitz & Norrick,

2011: p.407). In other words, Conversational implicature is content conveyed by an utterance, but that is not literal. Yet, its semantic content is mainly independent of the conventional meanings of the words used in the utterance. Meanwhile, conventional implicatures are general and conventional implications. In general, everyone has known and understood the meaning or implications, which means that conventional implicature has textual meaning. Grice (1975: 25) said that the meaning of a sentence determines conventional implicatures. Potts (2005: 35–6; 2007: 669) claims that a sentence without implicating its conventional implicature cannot be used with its conventional meaning.

Humor is developed from the pragmatic aspect that sharing knowledge and understanding the meaning of speech is very important. There are differences in stand-up comedies between Indonesia and America. The utterance of jokes delivered by comedians often requires time to understand and is even probably hard to interpret the joke's meaning. In stand-up comedy, comics often say something implicitly that can make the audience laugh. However, the audience can also fail to understand the context of the jokes presented by the comedian. Therefore, this study's pragmatic aspect will help listeners interpret the context of the comedy.

Stand-up comedy is one comedy performed on the stage. It is usually performed by a single comedian and delivers some jokes. It is very interesting because Drew Lynch delivered the materials with his stutter to make the audience laugh. Therefore, it has been presented by himself. As a stand-up comedian, speaking skill becomes essential. To produce a humorous effect, comedians have to deliver their materials to be understood easily. Meanwhile, Drew Lynch has come



with his distinct stand-up comedy feature. He has performed confidently with his stutter to create a humorous effect. In this study, analyzing the implicature in humor in stand-up comedy is very important because there are two points: first, to show that using implicature can lead to humor. Second, understanding the joke's context using implicatures is very helpful for the audience. It is not only to make the audience laugh, but it also convinces them to share knowledge with the comedian. Therefore, the performance will be going smoothly without any misunderstandings of the context. This is an experience that viewers often experience.

Implicature study has been investigated by some researchers previously. Firstly, Taufiqurrahman (2013) investigated what caused the humorous effect on the stand-up comedy material delivered by Raditya Dika at Cafe Kemang (13 July 2011). The researcher analyzes the relationship between the utterances conveyed and the speaker's intention to convey the utterance. He found that two aspects produced a humorous effect in a stand-up comedy monologue. The first is the use of certain words that must be interpreted explicitly. There is an expansion of meaning in the explication, loosening of meaning, enrichment, and marking references. The second aspect is certain utterances that must be interpreted implicitly. These implicatures have two contradictory implicatures: absurd assumptions, absurd implicatures, two contradictory assumptions, parallel processes, and rhetorical questions.

Secondly, Rolesta (2016) investigated how implicature is used in stand-up comedy by Fajar Ardiansyah from stand-up comedy Indo Malang. The researcher found the comedian uses implicature to expect audiences to

understand the essence of criticism and social phenomena through funny ways. The researcher finds that the comedian uses lexical items to help the audience understand what he says.

Thirdly, Jauffillaili (2017) investigated the conversational implicatures and the directness level of politeness in comic strips. He found that implicature produced the humorous effect of jokes in two ways, such as surprising statements and unexpected questions. Almost all joke implicatures are depicted in the last line of the joke as we know the 'punchline' in stand-up comedy. This creates a surprising and funny joke effect, which is unpredictable. It aims to make the reader laugh at the joke after they understand the implicature implied in the last sentence of the previous joke or comic strip balloon.

This research has the similarity of previous studies above that is in the subject of the research that investigated implicature only in several terms such as to find behind the meaning of words or utterances. Meanwhile, the researchers analyze conversational and conventional implicatures in this study to find which are frequently used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. They also want to make sure people who hear their utterances can understand well without any misperception. Meanwhile, this study focused on investigating the implicature used by Drew Lynch in his stand-up comedy, which a lot of implied meanings used in producing humor, especially in his stand-up comedy. Drew Lynch also uses implicit ways in his performance in addressing political, lifestyle, cultural, experiential, and current issues and some experiences about his life that some audiences may still not understand.

This study aims to analyze the implicature used by Drew Lynch in his stand-up comedy. The pros and cons emerge after listening to stand-up comedy because sometimes people don't understand the shared content. Therefore, the researcher decided to analyze the involvement in stand-up comedy because the content of the message that Drew Lynch wants to deliver in English is usually implied through funny words or sentences. The use of quick English and the character who stuttered in his performance made it difficult to understand the speech context. There are a lot of implied meanings used in producing humor, especially in stand-up comedy, and it is essential to study this research. Drew Lynch also uses implicit concepts in addressing political, cultural, experiential, and well-known issues and some experiences about his life that some people may still not understand. Therefore, this research has theoretical benefits that will add references and scientific insights in linguistics and pragmatics, especially in terms of language function and context in humor, which are essential in language. Especially for English readers and learners, these findings will help them increase their understanding of meaning in English.

## **B. Research Questions**

According to the background described above, the research questions that will be discussed in this research are:

1. What types of implicatures are used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy?
2. How are implicatures used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

Unlike previous research intense focus on investigating implicature in the utterance or conversation. This study aims to find the types of implicature used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. It also to reveal the implicit meaning of utterances contained in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy material which the implicit meaning is converted into jokes that can make people laugh by using gestures that match their speech. On the other hand, it can also reveal the stand-up comedy strategy that Drew Lynch uses in addressing political, cultural, experiential, and well-known issues and some experiences about his life that probably some people may still not understand.

This research has practical benefits that will provide valuable new information and increase researchers' knowledge about pragmatics, especially for English Literature students at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and general readers interested in language and pragmatics. This research is also expected to be useful for students who want further research. Hopefully, the results of this study can be a helpful reference.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on the conversational implication of Drew Lynch's Stand-Up Comedy. In this research, the researcher will adopt the theory of Grice (1975) which formulate the following Cooperative Principle and maxims divided into four categories: the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner (1975: 45). According to Grice, the conversation will run smoothly if the cooperative principle and related maxims

work together. This study is limited to analyzing two of Drew Lynch's performances.

Second, the data analyzed is only in the form of words, phrases, or sentences from the transcribed data. Third, the two performances were chosen because the material that Drew Lynch shared managed to attract the audience's attention. These topics are things about American culture stand-up comedy, lifestyle, romance, and, anxiety of his experiences that make the audience enthusiastic to hear it. Therefore, this study can explain the implicatures contained in the two Drew Lynch performances.

#### **E. Definition of The Key Terms**

To avoid misinterpretations, the researcher attempts to explain key terms' definitions below according to their expectative meaning and context.

- Implicature: implicature is what the speaker may imply, suggest, or mean other than what he expresses explicitly (Grice in Levinson, 1983: 31).
- Cooperative principle: a theory formalized Grice in which people try to be cooperative when they talk (Grundy,2000,p.37)
- Violation of maxims: one of the topics discussed in pragmatics about violating several maxims with the intention that the speaker has a specific purpose in his utterance (Yule. 1996, p.43).
- Stand-up Comedy: Stand-up comedy is one of comedy perform or monologues comedies which done by one man on the stage. We justlisten to the monologues (conversation with each other by himself).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses several theories associated with the theoretical approach, including implicature, conventional implicature, conversational implicature, and the cooperative principle.

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Implicature**

Implicature is stamped by Paul Grice (1975) to account for what a speaker can imply, present, or mean as distinct from what the speaker literally says ((Brown and Yule, 1983:31)). In the book “Doing Pragmatics,” Grice explains that Implicature is when the speaker deliberately chooses this word of his coinage to convey any implied meaning, in the example, conveyed indirectly or through hints, and understood implicitly without ever being stated.

Paltridge (2000:43) states that Implicature is the intended meaning generated intentionally by the speaker and may (or may not be) understood by the hearer. In the case of Implicature, context becomes a significant thing because it can help the hearer determine what is conveyed implicitly by the speaker. Thus, Implicature is anything inferred from an utterance but is not a condition for the truth of the utterance.

Grice (1975:44) divided Implicature into two types: conventional Implicature and Conversational Implicature. Conventional Implicature is conventionally attached to the particular lexical items that generate them, even if non-truth conditional. Yule (1996:45) argue that the conventional

Implicature does not have to occur in conversation and does not depend on the special context for the interpretation, but deals with specific words, such as “but”, “yet”, “therefore”, and “even”.

According to Brown and Yule (1989:31), conversational Implicature is derived from a general conversation principle plus several maxims that speakers will normally obey. Paltridge (2006:70) believes that conversational Implicature refers to the inference a hearer makes about a speaker’s intended meaning that arises from their use of the literary meaning of what the speaker said, the conversational principle and its maxim.

The concept of conversational implicature is the central concept that highlights pragmatics as a branch of linguistics (Levinson, 1991: 97). Paul Grice as a philosopher first proposed the conversational implicature in a study at Harvard University in 1967. The article "Logic and Conversation" is used to solve the problem of language meaning, which cannot be explained by any general linguistics theories (Grice, 1975: 41).

Each utterance is supposed to have a specific meaning. The intention of the speech is directed as implicature by Grice (1975:44), generated with an unnatural purpose. On the other hand, symptoms are referred to as implicatures. This term is related to the word implication, which means intent, understanding, or involvement (Echols and Hassan, 1999: 313). In pragmatics and discourse studies, the word implication is related to intent, understanding, or involvement (Echols and Hassan, 1999: 313). In pragmatics and discourse studies, there are implicit implications in

conversation. In addition, Kridalaksana (2011: 91) logically explains that implicature is the conclusion of an utterance and the background of knowing each other between the speaker and the speech partner in a certain context.

Hence, implicature shows the distinction between what is said and implied. Be that as it may, this distinction doesn't turn into an issue in the discussion because the other individual now sees one another. Accordingly, implicatures should not be communicated expressly (Wijana, 1996: 68). Here is an illustration of a discourse wherein the distinction gets this better.

(1) A: What time is it?

B: The class bell has not rung yet.

Structurally conventional, the two sentences appear to be disconnected.

However, there are extralinguistic factors involved in reconstructing sentences. If the sentences were extended, they would be like the following.

(2) A: (could I know) what time it is (as shown on the watch, and if could you, please let me know).

B: (I don't know precisely what the time is it. But I can tell you about a routine in which you can guess the time usually the class bell ring.

The required information is not given entirely and directly in the dialogue (1). However, the person asking the question can understand the statement issued in (2). Therefore, speaker (2) can only guess when the bell rings. Guesses must be based on contexts, such as topic, interlocutor, and background information (Nadar, 2009: 60). The difference between (1) and



(2) is substantial and cannot be explained by traditional semantic theory. We need a system to solve this problem, and the idea of conversational implicature is the answer.

According to Brown and Yule (1983:27), implicatures are elements outside the text. If we return to the initial concept, it can be understood that the relationship between the two propositions -the utterances and their implications - is not an absolute consequence (Parker, 1986: 21). The absence of such a connection can link conversational actions to running smoothly and effectively. According to Grice (1975), implicature is divided into conversational and conventional implicatures. Conversational implicatures should be expected to preserve the idea that the cooperative principle is being observed (in Cole et al., 2004: pp. 39-40).

Based on the concept explained above, implicature can be defined with the following characteristics: (1) the implication is not stated directly, (2) It does not have an absolute relationship with the embodied speech, (3) contains extralinguistic elements, (4) is open to interpretation, and (5) Occurs due to agreement or noncompliance to the principle of cooperation in conversation.

## **2. Cooperative Principle and Conversational Maxim**

The stand-up comedian usually intentionally violates some maxims to make the audience laugh. They will not be cooperative when they are speaking. Therefore, the cooperative principle, which has four maxims, is not used effectively by the comedian. The cooperation

between speaker and listener in the use of maxim in conversational exchanges is called a cooperative principle. It means that people as speakers give as much information as is expected to be cooperative when they talk. Meanwhile, hearers may suppose that the speaker's utterances in the conversation they are engaged in are made as required. The cooperative principle was introduced by Grice (1975 cited in Yule, 1996, p.37) the cooperative principle is stated in the following way:

“Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged.”

In order to fulfill the cooperative principle, the speaker must follow nine Grice's (1975) cooperative principle consists of four maxims, which are needed to be followed in order to be cooperative and understood:

- The maxim of Quality

It focuses on the truth spoken by the speaker. In this maxim, one should not say anything that goes against one's beliefs, nor should one say anything without adequate evidence. In other words, a person must say what they believe and is true by including evidence that can support their statement.

- The maxim of Quantity

The interlocutors have to make their contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange). Furthermore, they are expected not to make their contributions more informative than

is required. In short, the speaker should consider of how much information that needs to be uttered in order to make the conversation as clear as possible.

- The maxim of Relevance

The speaker's utterance has to be relevant to the context of the conversation. If the response given is outside the topic of conversation, then the other party will find it confusing. Moreover, they will not achieve the final outcome of the conversation that they had expected before.

- The maxim of Manner

The interlocutors are expected to be perspicuous by avoiding obscurity of expression and ambiguity. Moreover, they are expected to be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity) and be orderly.

### **3. Flouting Maxim**

Flouting maxim happens if a speaker may be trying to deceive, or is incapable of speaking more clearly. In this case, stand-up comedian usually uses some words that are complicated or too brief which could lead the audience get laughed. The audience will not understand the jokes that is given by the stand-up comedian, so they will not catch the meaning of the utterances which is said by the stand-up comedian.

According to Grice (2005, par.3) flouting maxim is a situation in which a maxim is being deliberately with the intention that the hearer recognize that is the case. It means the speaker violates, disobeys or

ignores the maxim. Brown and Levinson (1987, p. 211) has broadened the maxim into some level of politeness.

### **1. Flout Quantity Maxim**

A speaker flouts the quantity maxim when their contribution does not meet the requirement. In this case, the speaker is less or more informative than is required. In addition, the information that the speaker gives is probably less or more to the listener. For example:

A: My room is a bit dirty, right?

B: Of course, it would be dirtier if you throw some trash all over your room. Moreover, look at you, a lazy boy playing game all the time. You doing this and that except clean your room.

From this example, B answered A's question with too much unnecessary information. B gave more information that is not needed by A.

### **2. Flout Quality Maxim**

A speaker flouts the quality maxim when their contribution is false and they utter something that lacks adequate evidence. The speaker sometimes uses metaphor, hyperbole, or irony to flout this maxim. For example:

A: My drawing is terrible.

B: No way. It's the amazing drawing I've ever seen in my life, though.

In the conversation above, B flouts the quality maxim so A will not be sad with his/her drawing. B does not say the truth because he/she knows his/her saying will comfort A's heart and mind.

### 3. Float Relevance Maxim

A speaker flouts the relevance maxim when they speak out of the topic. They float this by changing the subject of the topic and make everything sounds unclear to the listener. They become irrelevant to the topic because they have reason behind it. The reason may be just to mock, to tease, or anything else. For example:

A: It should be something spectacular if we can go there.

B: Hey, don't you think it's hot here?

The conversation above shows that B does not response A accordingly. When A uttered that sentence, B should give a relevance response so that the conversation will reach certain point. In contrast, B said another thing which makes it sound like he/she does not pay much attention to A's saying.

### 4. Float Maxim of Manner

A person floats the maxim of manner when they utter something ambiguous and obscure. They sometimes fail to be brief and orderly. In addition, it is often trying to exclude other interference, such as a third party. For example:

A: What are you doing?

B: I need to clean some dirty stuff over there.

In this conversation, B answered A's question with unclear and ambiguous answer. It is not clear what kind of thing "dirty stuff" is. Moreover, the phrase "over there" also has an unclear meaning.

#### 4. Reference

When comedians perform their actions on stage, there is usually some implicit meaning spoken by them. In order to analyze and understand the lexical items that the comedians use, a mean is needed to obtain useful information. Therefore, the role of reference is very necessary and important. In this case, a reference can be used to collect information related to entities, events, participants, and so on. Reference often concerns with the linguistics form especially with proper names (the individuals), common nouns (sets of individuals), verbs (an action that the individuals do), adjectives (properties of the individuals), and adverbs (properties action).

Brown and Yule (1983: 192) explain that reference is formed from endophoric and exophoric. Endophoric itself more concerned to interpretation within a text and is usually in the form of anaphoric (refers to something that has been previously identified) and cataphoric (refers to something that has not been yet identified). Anaphoric and cataphoric are absolutely two different things because they have different position of presupposed and presupposition. In anaphoric, the position of presupposed is at the beginning of the text and the position of presupposition is given in the end of the text. Meanwhile, in the cataphoric case, the position of the presupposed and the presupposition is reversed compared to the anaphoric.

In reference, there are three kinds of categories that are used to obtain information. They are personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Personal reference is used to categorized a person that includes of pronouns (I and me, you, we and us, he and him, she and her, they and them) and the use of possessive (mine and my, your and yours, our and ours, her and hers, his, their and theirs, its). Demonstrative reference is used as a description of location that includes the use of verbal pointing, such as this, these, that, those, now, and then. In addition, Ariani (1995: 40) describes comparative reference as an indirect reference that focuses more on identity or similarity.

## **5. Presupposition**

The term presupposition is originally a word that comes from Latin and literary means “to put under”. In linguistics, especially in pragmatics, presupposition means an implicit assumption whose truth must be accepted on the condition that someone's utterance is deemed reasonable. Yule (1996:25) explains that presupposition is something that the speaker assumed before making an utterance. Furthermore, in relation to an utterance, a presupposition must be mutually known by the two related parties, that are the speaker and the listener, to be considered appropriated in the context of utterances. Every utterance said by the speaker will usually be indicated as an assertion, a question, or a denial. Furthermore, the utterances in the presupposition phase will always be associated with

certain lexical items or grammatical features, such as trigger presupposition.

In the case of a stand-up comedian, both parties (the comedian and the audience) must have the same understanding of the topic being discussed in order to get a good and proper interaction and response. Hence, the presupposition is needed to identify the intent or idea of the comedians in their every utterance. If there is no common understanding, both from the comedian and the audience, there will be a gap in thinking and the intentions of the ideas discussed by the comedian are not conveyed properly to the audience. Presupposition also really needs to be used because it is the first guess that the audience makes based on what the comedian said.

## **6. Inference**

Just like presupposition, inference is also a mandatory and crucial thing to do considering it carries an important role, especially for the listeners. For the listeners, inference is a mean used to catch the entity intended by the speaker. The entities referred to by the speaker usually do not have a direct relationship with the spoken words. Therefore, it is the duty of the listener to infer correctly and perfectly every utterance by using the particular referring expressions. The listeners can inference about something the speaker has said in order to achieve an interpretation that is the same as the speaker's intent. For example:

A: Have you seen my Bobby?



B: Yes. He is outside of the house.

A: Ah, thank you. I'll go get him.

From that conversation, B has already known what A is looking for. They share the same understanding and idea so that they can reach the purpose of the conversation (getting and giving the necessary information). In this conversation, A lost her/his Bobby, who is his/her pet. Then he/she asked B about whether he/she knew where his/her pet was. B, who gave an answer spontaneously, said that he/she knew the pet named Bob was roaming outside the owner's house.

The process shown in the above conversation is what is defined as inference. It is a process in which the listener uses some additional information to relate what is being said to what the utterance is supposed to mean. Inference can also be defined as a process for the listeners to recognize perfectly the implicature from the speaker's saying. For example, when the speaker says "Cherly is the winner of MasterChef Indonesia season 9." It means that the speaker intends to say that "Cherly is a great chef." Hence, the listeners depend very much on the inference process in order to get better and further interpretations.

## **7. Comedy**

Comedy can be defined as a part of arts. It is an art to make people laugh and happy. Comedy does not need any rules to apply. It is purely an action that is sometimes considered a strange but funny thing. As audience, people find comedy as something to laugh at. However, it is not

uncommon for those who find this to be a cringe and inappropriate thing to show.

Comedy has no standards for judging what kind of thing that can be considered as a funny topic. As long as the audience can laugh out loud with the topic being discussed by the comedian, then this can be categorized as a comedy. Sometimes, comedy only contains simple truths related to everyday life. It could also be something no one else has ever heard of or experienced. In addition, it only consists of the realities that are happening around us and without us knowing it, it becomes a topic that is fun to talk about and sounds so funny.

In order to make something funny, adequate intelligence is needed. Intelligence sometimes makes comedy becomes something different and on a different level. Some audience who understands the concept of what a comedian brings while on the stage will feel that they are clever as they can understand what the comedian wants to convey. This statement is also supported by the definition of humour appear in The New Oxford Dictionary of English that states humour is the quality of something that makes it amusing or funny; the ability to make people laugh at amusing things (Oxford Advanced Learner's English-Chinese Dictionary, Sixth Edition, P 683).

According to Henri Bargon, there are six elements are needed in order to be humorous. Those elements are:

- It has to appeal to the intellect than the emotions;

- It has to be mechanical;
- It has to be inherently human, with the capability of reminding people of humanity;
- There has to be a set of established societal norms that the observer is familiar;
- The situation and its component parts (the action and the dialogue) have to be inconsistent or not suitable to the surroundings or the associations;
- It has to be perceived by the observer as painless or harmless to the participants.

If the criteria mentioned above are met, the audience will laugh. However, if even one of them is missing, the attempt of humour will fail. These six criteria are important to consider since they support the comedians in committing the action of comedy.

Doing comedy is different from doing speech in general. Although both are possible to have the same topic, the delivery of these two actions is very different. A speech usually brings a topic that is uttered in concrete and simple words so that the listeners can understand perfectly. Ordinary speech often uses plain and straightforward words. However, in the case of comedy, the speakers prefer to use words or sentences that contain elements of metaphor or hyperbole to convey the topic being raised by the comedians.

In their performances, the comedians are also required to use funny words to describe and explain the topics they bring even if it is a serious

topic. That way, the audience will find that kind of action as something fun, funny, and not boring even though it is a monologue, where there is only one person speaking.

## **8. Stand-Up Comedy**

Stand-up comedy is a performance performed directly by one person (one man show) on a stage. Yamazaki (2010, p.67) defines stand-up comedy as a common type of comedy where the performer talks directly to the audience by telling funny stories or cracking some hilarious jokes. People who perform stand-up comedy shows are usually known as a comedian, comic, or stand up.

Stand-up comedy generally consists of a personal experience, observation, or joke that can be accompanied by the use of properties, music, pictures, or other possible things. One can do stand-up comedy anywhere (comedy festival, comedy club, college, or theatre) and at any time. The main purposes of doing stand-up comedy are to share the comedian's experience with the audience in a unique and funny way, and also to make the audience laugh when they hear every joke delivered by the comedian. This type of comedy can be said to be a smart comedy. This is because the comedian conveys each issue based on the truth. Surprisingly, this truth relates to the lives of the audience, so they have the same understanding as the comedian.

Before performing their actions on stage, every comedian must make observations about the topics to be discussed so that they at least

have insight and evidence about what they will share with others. In addition, if they find a difficult issue or topic to present, they will take the initiative to bring those things wrapped in some figures of speech, such as metaphor or hyperbole, so that they will sound like a joke.

To make a joke in stand-up comedy, there are several parts that must be present in every comedian show. The three things are subtext, punch line, and follow up. These three parts have different roles and their presence is very important in the script of every comedian. Furthermore, a subtext is used as a mean that carries an implicature. A punch line itself is usually used to make people laugh. Meanwhile, follow up summarizes and explains the punch line that has been mentioned by the previous comedian (Yamazaki, 2010).

In this study, the writer decided to analyze the implicature in stand-up comedy. The implicature that exists in stand-up comedy is considered as a crucial thing since people can laugh solely because of it. Moreover, if there is no any implicature in stand-up comedy, the show will be no fun and boring. Thus, stand-up comedy becomes an interesting topic to be researched.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is designed to be descriptive research. It has purpose to describe the types of implicature and how the implicature used in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. The data provided in this research are the comedian's utterances. Moreover, this research is considered to be qualitative research. Qualitative research is the research that analyzes is not use statistics or numbers. This research build opinion in exact words form. Besides, this research aims to understand how the theory of conversational implicature is applied based on Grise (1975).

#### **B. Research Instrument**

The research instrument is very important to obtain the result of this research. It is a set of methods that are used to collect the data. The data for this research is found from the script of the stand-up video comedy. The researcher is considered to be the main instrument of this research. As the data are utterances, thus there is no other research instrument suitable to gain the data, especially in collecting and classifying the data based on the problems.

#### **C. Data Source**

According to Wasito (1992:69), taking the data from the second party's information is secondary data. Secondary data are commonly in documentation or note from the source because it is copied from the primary source. The writer took a monologue transcript of stand-up comedy by Drew Lynch based on the

data. The writer collected the monologue transcript data by downloading it from “<https://www.ssyoutube.com/watch?v=9WTXM2IBzsQ>” and “<https://www.ssyoutube.com/watch?v=Won206utJ74>”. The writer watched the video of standup comedy by Drew Lynch. Then the writer took the right note. The writer rechecked to get the complete data.

#### **D. Data Collection**

The researcher attempts to collect the data from the Drew Lynch youtube channel. The data collection is taken from the stand-up video comedy of Drew Lynch. There are several steps used in collecting data, as follow:

- a. Researchers watch and listen to the video from 1<sup>st</sup> part – to 2<sup>nd</sup> part of DrewLynch Channel.
- b. The researcher write a transcript of the video by Drew Lynch.
- c. The research classifies each utterance that contains implicature.

The researcher will collect the data in each sentence containing implicature highlighted according to the four maxims in the cooperative principle.

The table contains implicature in Drew Lynch’s performance in stand-up comedy.

No	Utterances	Conventional Implicature	Conversational implicature			
			Cooperative Principle			
			Quality	Quantity	Relevance	Manner

## **E. Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed it by using the following steps.

The researcher read the script while watching a stand-up video comedy by Drew Lynch two or more times because the researcher needed to understand the context of the utterances. The First reading aimed to understand the general context of stand-up comedy. Secondly, reading intended to find out all Drew Lynch's words. Thirdly, reading is designed to discover Drew Lynch's utterances which contained implicature. Then, the researcher classified Drew Lynch's utterances into the conventional or conversational implicature. Finally, the author used Grice's (1975) implicature theory to determine the utterance. Thus, each of Drew Lynch's utterances with implicit was investigated by providing the data and explaining the context, then verifying the data to the concept of Grice's (1975) theory. Therefore. This investigation uses pragmatics to understand the types and the use of implicature in Drew Lynch's Stand-up Comedy.

After that, the researcher discusses the findings from the research questions. The discussion focused on the types and the use of implicature in Drew Lynch's Stand-up Comedy using Grice's (1975) theory. To answer the first research question, the researcher provided the context in each datum. Then, the researcher determines whether each data belonged to conventional or conversational implicature by explaining the context of the utterance. Furthermore, to answer the second research question, the researcher observed each data by observing its terms of references, presuppositions, and inferences to know the implicit meaning of the



utterances. Then the researcher concluded the concept of Drew Lynch's Stand-up Comedy to find why he used conventional and conversational implicature in his stand-up.

Finally, the researcher wants to discover the relation between the types and the used implicature applied to Drew Lynch's Stand-up comedy. Furthermore, this investigation also explained the new findings of the research. As a final point, the conclusion was made to summarize the results and discussion of the study.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter provides finding and discussion. The findings are included in the analysis of the implicature type and the intended meaning, which is hinted at by using lexical items and flouting the cooperative principles Drew Lynch performs in his stand-up comedy. This analysis aims to answer the research problem, and the discussion is to discuss the result of the data analysis.

#### **A. Findings**

The researchers analyzed data taken from Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy performance on youtube. The researcher only examined two performance videos, each of which had a different topic. The topic of his stand-up comedy is Drew Lynch's life and his stutter and the differences between Joe Biden and Trump supporters. Both topics made the audience interested, and the utterance of Drew Lynch very entertained them. However, there are difficulties for people who do not have the same background knowledge of stand-up comedy. So, this research is helpfully for the reader or the audience to understand the essence of Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy.

Furthermore, the amount of data taken which are obtained for implicature was 10. data will be presented by number, such as datum 1,2,3, and soon. It will be followed by context analysis, three parts of stand-up comedy (subtext, punch line, and follow-up), and the maxim's flouting to reveal the intended meaning of the utterance. Drew Lynch delivers ten utterances. There are five conventional implicatures and five conversational implicatures in his stand-up comedy. It means

Drew Lynch, in his stand-up comedy performances, uses either direct or indirect sentences, which have an implicit meaning in them. He conventionally reveals the implied meaning in his utterances and also uses conversational implicature to violate the maxim in conveying the intended purpose of jokes.

In this chapter, the researcher found out the types of implicature used in Drew Lynch's performance and also how Drew Lynch uses implicature in his performance. There are two types of implicature such as conventional and conversational. Implicature is used in stand-up comedy to make the listener understand what the stand-up comedian implicitly reveals and make the performance successful without any misperception between speaker and listener. The researcher considers that Drew Lynch intentionally violates the maxim and implicitly uses reference, inference, and presupposition to share his materials. Moreover, it could produce humor effects to make the audience laugh. In this chapter, the researcher uses Grice's theory to determine the types of implicature and the use of implicature in his stand-up comedy.

In addition, in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy utterances, there are implicit utterances that contain the meaning of purpose. This research indicates Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy concept in his performance. The researcher found 6 utterances are telling, 2 utterances of ridicule, 1 utterance of satire, and 1 utterance of anger. This concept is also found in several other performance videos. Therefore, it can be concluded that Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy concept contains satire, sarcasm, anger, and storytelling elements.

## 1. Types of implicature used in Drew Lynch's Stand-up Comedy

This study found two types of implicature such as conventional and conversational implicature, in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. The researcher found five conventional and five conversational implicatures from the ten (10) data utterances. It could be analyzed from the lexical meaning of the utterance, whether it is delivered in direct or indirect sentences.

### a) Conventional Implicature

#### Datum 1a

"hey hi hey, it's it's it's another whit white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh uh my name's drew lynch. um I li uh I stutter I uh have to say that every show otherwise people look at me like does he know um?"

The data were uttered when Drew Lynch greeted the audience for opening the stand-up comedy. In the context of the utterance, he tried to make an opening by introducing himself. Drew Lynch assumes that the audience may not know him. The utterance "Does he know um?" implies that Drew Lynch got a carrier as a stand-up comedian because of his stutter. He followed American Got Talent in 2015 after a throat injury, and he has been stuttering until now. Therefore, he must tell everyone about his stutter in every show to remember the experience. The audience generally understands the utterance above. Therefore, the utterance is classified into conventional implicature.

Based on the data above, the utterance has the intention of telling. In this case, Drew Lynch told the audience that he was stuttering. Because

some people do not know it, or the audience already knows about that fact, Drew Lynch purposely told them again because the joke's context can still make people laugh. It is proven in the line, "does he know um?" after Drew Lynch utters that line, the audience laughs.

### **Datum 2a**

“they are uh they're they're they're so different though oh man so different those two therapies like in speech therapy they only care about the way you you say things, not the things you say, and they'll make you say some pretty ridiculous things they give you little alliteration anecdotes things that you would never say in real life, for example, my mother milks my mushy marbles.”

In the context of the utterance above, Drew Lynch explains the scheme of speech therapy and regular therapy. The utterance *"in speech therapy, they only care about the way you say things, not the things you say"* implies that it is true that people do speech therapy by doing speech exercises in a word game. Then, Drew Lynch gives additional information by using the conjunction 'and,' which indicates supporting sentences that ensure the audience understands. The utterance can make the audience laugh without any particular context to understand the jokes. Therefore, this utterance is used conventional implicature because Drew Lynch directly delivers the information that the audience understands.

The utterance above has the intention of telling. The audience does not know how speech therapy and regular therapy were going before. So, Drew Lynch tried to share both therapies done by him, like how he practiced by playing with words and saying ridiculous sentences that do not make sense and are never said in real life. The audience laughs because he says,

"my mother milks my mushy marbles." the audience may think the utterance is mucky, so it contains an element of humor. It is a usual thing done by American culture. They tend to reveal or mock someone roughly. However, people can understand that intention is only for entertainment.

### **Datum 3a**

“um i took a trip uh uh uh pretty recently I was in I was in Hawaii uh as you as you can see from my mom's shirt”

Drew Lynch told those utterances for switching to another topic to talk about. Based on the context of the utterance, Drew Lynch tried to talk about his trip to Hawaii. The utterance, "I was in I was in Hawaii uh as you can see from my mom's shirt," implies Drew Lynch reveals the evidence that he was from Hawaii. It can be seen on his mother's t-shirt. A t-shirt that might have a Hawaiian feel or something that can indicate that place. In Indonesia, people usually assume that when people have a Bali shirt or a shirt with a beach motive, they indicate that they have just been on a trip there. There is no particular context in the utterance, so it can be categorized into the conventional implicature because the utterance has been delivered clearly by Drew Lynch.

The utterance above has the intention of telling. First, the audience thought Drew Lynch was talking about his experience in Hawaii. Then, he makes a joke by saying, ' As you can see from my mom's shirt,' he reveals the fun fact that his mom has a shirt from Hawaii, which indicates they have been there. The audience does not know whether that is true or not. However, they assume the utterance is quite to prove Drew Lynch's trip.

Generally, the people also used that utterance as trip evidence. Briefly, they thought that it related to their experience.

#### **Datum 4a**

“I want joe biden to win here's what hang on here's what he's a person who who stutters, that's the only reason why. [Applause] that's the only reason why that shit gets me so hard.”

In the context of the utterance above, Drew Lynch begins with a statement saying that he wants Joe Biden to win the election as president of America. The utterance, "hang on here is what he's a person who who stutters, that is the only reason why." implies that Drew Lynch has one of the reasons why he wants Joe Biden to win because they are both stutterers. Implicitly, they have similarities in a stutter, so they have to support each other and maybe can make some relationship. Therefore, the utterance above can be categorized into conventional implicature because Drew Lynch reveals the literal meaning.

The utterance above has an intention to tell the reason why Drew Lynch voted for Joe Biden. The audience assumes that there is a reasonable reason he voted for Biden, but here Drew Lynch says that the only reason why he voted for Biden due to Biden is stutter. The audience laughed after Drew said that. The audience thought that the reason is becoming reasonable because both have similarities.

#### **Datum 5a**

“here's what i love about trump supporters, if you are someone who votes for biden and you tell a trump supporter for the most part they are still respectful of your opinion okay they can respect your opinion they're not gonna hate you because of your opinion they might uh hate you because of

your race or religion or sexuality but not your opinion.”

The context of the utterance above is Drew Lynch's quip to the Trump Supporters. The utterances "they might uh hate you because of your race or religion or sexuality but not your opinion." implies that the Trump Supporter is racist to the opponent supporter. Even Drew Lynch reveals clearly that Trump supporters may not hate other opinions but hate their religion, race, and sexuality. Additional conveyed meanings are shown here, i.e., that indicates the meaning contrary to expectation when used. The utterance is included as a conventional implicature.

The utterance above has the intention to quip Trump Supporters. Drew Lynch initially said that Trump supporters are respectful of others, but he said an unpredictable sentence that indicated satire. The audience laughed when Drew Lynch Said that trump supporters hate people who voted for Biden not because of their opinion but in terms of their religion, race, and sexuality. that utterance became a joke because drew lynch delivered with a quip implicitly smoothly.

## **b) Conversational Implicature**

### **Datum 6b**

“it's just a it's just a very slight speech impediment. I'm sure you've heard it's just every so often. I I uh repeat myself um not because I'm disabled but you know because you're dumb um”

The context of the utterance above tells why Drew Lynch has to repeat the words when he talks. The utterance "I uh repeat myself um not because I'm disabled, but you know, because you're dumb" implies that



Drew Lynch had to repeat his speech to make the audience understand what he was saying because they might be thinking slowly. He said that his stutter is a slight impediment that people have often heard. He tried to tease the audience by saying that he repeated the speech because they were stupid, then the audience laughed. An utterance is a form of conversational implicature because the audience has to interpret the utterance out of context. The data is related to specific words contrary to expectations when used.

The utterance aims to tease the audience. Drew Lynch said 'because you are dumb' to tease the audience so that they laughed. The audience knows that Drew Lynch repeats his word because he is stutter, but he tries to distort facts to create a joke.

### **Datum 7b**

“did you did you get it uh so i i go to uh uh speech therapy and uh regular therapy because i i want my problems to sound good”

After revealing his stuttering in his previous utterance, the context of the utterance above is Drew Lynch talking about speech therapy and regular therapy. The utterance, "I want my problem to sound good." implies that he went to speech therapy not to cure his stutter but to make it sound neater. It is because his stutter has become his trademark as a stand-up comedian. Therefore, the utterance can be categorized as a conversational implicature. It has a particular context to interpret the meaning of the utterance. The utterance can be categorized in conversational implicature because it has a particular context to interpret its meaning.

The utterance above aims to tell the audience about speech therapy. The audience might not know about those therapies, so they can just believe what Drew Lynch said. The fact that the therapy is to cure his stutter does not reveal by Drew Lynch. Instead, he precisely reveals the implicit thing that makes the audience laugh. He says that he is doing therapy to make his stutter sound good. After that, the audience laughed.

### **Datum 8b**

“When I was 20, I was playing shortstop on a softball team, and a grounder had blunted me in the throat from which I had fallen and hit my head, and that day, I had a minor vocal contusion with a major concussion, and I went home, and I went to sleep on the concussion which you were you're not supposed to do, and then I woke up the next day, and so now I have a career so um.”

From the context of the utterance above, Drew Lynch tried to tell the chronology of how he became a stutterer. He seems very serious in describing his injury as he stuttered from playing softball. At that time was hit by a ball that hit his throat, and then he fell and suffered a concussion on his head; he expected the audience to be serious in listening to him tell and make them believe that the story was indeed a fact. However, he tried to make jokes that suddenly broke the seriousness of what was happening in the end. The utterance "I woke up the next day, and so now I have a career, so um." implies that Drew Lynch got the career as a stand-up comedian because of his stutter. People know him because he stand-up comedy with stuttering ways. The utterance "I have a career, so um." must be understood beyond textual context. There is flouting of the maxim found in the utterance, so it can be categorized as a conversational implicature.

The utterance above has the intention to tell the audience about his stutter come. The audience is enthusiastic about listening to Drew Lynch's story. Suddenly the audience laughs because of Drew Lynch's irrelevance word that he got a career after waking up from the bed. It does not make sense, but the audience can catch the meaning of the jokes.

### **Datum 9b**

“When my plane landed in hawaii one of the flight attendants was like "hey just so you know you cannot touch the the sea turtles here or they will fine you up to ten thousand dollars" and i was like i don't appreciate you assuming that i have a history of touching turtles, I don't like that i was the only person she told either. I say "you think I you think I'm the guy I give a strong turtle touch and vibe for you know your market why don't you you tell me what what part of a turtle looks fun to touch at all you think i was like oh i i can't wait to rub it it's bald head run my hands over that dirty igloo it's carrying i never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me i couldn't now i'm curious i'm like why Hawaii? will it cure me why?”

In the context of the utterance above, Drew Lynch made this statement because he felt uneasy about a flight attendant who tried to give him a caution. The utterance “it is carrying I never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me I couldn't; now I am curious. I am like, why Hawaii? Will it cure me why?” implies he was offended by the flight attendant's remark that we could not try to touch the turtles in Hawaii because that could get in penalty. Drew Lynch did not think about touching the turtle during his trip, but he was curious after the flight attendant gave the warning. This utterance can be categorized into conversational implicature because the utterance reveals a warning which has implied meaning beyond the literal context, and the utterance flouts the maxim.

The utterance above aims to show anger to the flight attendant. Drew Lynch was very offended that he was suddenly warned not to touch the turtle because he could be fined. The audience understood what Drew Lynch was complaining about. The audience laughed when Drew Lynch tried to tease the flight attendant with continued words, and Drew Lynch expressed it angrily, making the audience laugh even more.

### **Datum 10b**

“He stutters that's empowering to to to me someone who stutters I see him I'm like ah “that's just like me” same thing for for for for when obama was in office there were black people who were like “wow that's just like me” and when trump first got elected there were there were people with tiny hands were like “that’s just like me!”

The context of the utterance above is about Joe Biden's way of dealing with a stutterer like him. The utterance "someone who stutters I see him I am like ah 'that's just like me'." The utterance above implies that a stutterer would think having something in common with a president is excellent. Indirectly, these utterances have a meaning to motivate someone who has shortcomings can be a great person like a president. Drew Lynch shows that we as human beings have a similarity and equality. This utterance is a conversational implicature because Drew Lynch reveals the utterance that has beyond the literal meaning, and there is a flouts maxim in the utterance.

The utterance above has the intention to tease others. At first, Drew Lynch said he was amazed at Joe Biden for empowering stutterers. On the other hand, he also mocks with his contrived speaking style as if he is indeed

imitating other people. He said people who stutter like President Joe Biden, people who have black skin like President Obama. And then he said something in contrast by saying the person with small hands is similar to President Trump. This makes the audience laugh because it is so contrary to the fact that President Trump has a big body and must also have big hands.

## **2. The use of implicature in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy.**

In this part, the researcher presents the use of implicature in Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy. From 10 utterances using implicature, 5 utterances use conventional implicature associated with the general meaning and related to specific words (*but, and*). Those words may carry additional conveyed meaning when used. In addition, implicature of this type is not based on pragmatic principles, or it does not need a particular context for interpretation. Besides, there is 5 conversational implicature used in Drew Lynch's Stand-up comedy. The speaker indicates it implicates something by observing the cooperative principle in specific violating the conversational maxim: the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of manner, and the maxim of relevance. It means that the speaker is expected to contribute what is required by the purpose of the conversation. In other words, the cooperative principle and its maxims are the indicators of conversational implicature.

### **Datum 1**

“hey hi hey, it's it's it's another whit white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh uh my name's drew lynch. um I Ii uh I stutter I uh have to say that every show otherwise people look at me like does he know um?”

It can be analyzed in the case of reference. The utterance *"it's it's another white white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh My name is Drew Lynch, um I I, uh I stutter, I have to say that every show otherwise people look at me like does he know um?"* the utterance classified into personal reference that refers to the function in a speaking situation. It can be classified as an anaphoric reference because the word 'it' refers to the 'white guy' mentioned in the end. The audience has prior knowledge about who is doing stand-up, then they infer that the white guy is Drew Lynch, someone who has white skin.

A presupposition has been found in the utterance above, such as *"it's it's it's another white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh uh my name draws lynch um I Ii, uh I stutter I uh have to say that every show"* the speaker and the audience must be mutually assumed that they know about what will be talking about. Moreover, the audience will understand the statement that the speaker utters. Drew Lynch thinks that there are viewers who don't recognize him, so he introduces himself in every show as a white man who stutters.

From the utterances above, there are two parts used by Drew Lynch to build the joke. There is subtext *"it's it's it's another what white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh uh my name draws lynch um I Ii uh I stutter"* it is a set-up for the beginning with introducing that Drew Lynch is a stand-up comedian who stutters. Then, there is a punch line, *"I stutter. I uh have to say that every show; otherwise, people look at me like does he*

*know um?*” those lines make the audience laugh because they already know who Drew Lynch is. This utterance has no follow up because the audience laughs and understands what Drew Lynch means.

## **Datum 2**

“they are uh they're they're they're so different though oh man so different those two therapies like in speech therapy they only care about the way you you say things, not the things you say, and they'll make you say some pretty ridiculous things they give you little alliteration anecdotes things that you would never say in real life, for example, my mother milks my mushy marbles.”

He said that although both are speech therapy, they are different. The utterance above can be classified into cataphoric references using demonstrative references. The word 'those' directly indicates things. The pronoun 'they' refers to those two (regular therapy and speech therapy) that have been mentioned in previous utterances. The presupposition is stated initially, and the presupposed item is given at the end. As a result, the pronoun 'they' refer to 'two therapies' and is helpful for the audience to be understood.

There are three parts to the above utterance: subtext, punchline, and follow-up. In the subtext “*they are uh they're they're so different though oh man so different those two therapies,*” the audience hasn't laughed because they do not know the difference between both. Then the punchline is released in the following sentence “*like in speech therapy, they only care about the way you you say things, not the things you say*” the audience laughs because, in speech therapy, he has to learn to play with words regardless of the meaning of the word, it's strange, impossible spoken

openly in public. Then Drew Lynch revealed the punchline, *"for example, my mother milks my mushy marbles,"* which made the audience laugh because of the strange words that someone said.

### **Datum 3**

“um i took a trip uh uh uh pretty recently I was in I was in Hawaii uh as you as you can see from my mom's shirt”

The utterance, *"um I took a trip uh uh uh pretty recently I was in I was in Hawaii uh as you as you can see from my mom's shirt"* Drew Lynch refers to the trip in Hawaii that proof by his mom's T-shirt. He says that the T-shirt conveys the evidence that he just came from Hawaii. Drew Lynch presupposes that the audience will believe that he got a trip to Hawaii, as evidenced by his mother's t-shirt. Then, the audience interprets that people who have just vacationed from an area or country usually buy t-shirts and souvenirs, which can be used as evidence that they have just been from that area.

There are two parts to the above utterance, subtext, and punchline. The subtext *"um I took a trip uh uh uh pretty recently I was in I was in Hawaii"* there is no reaction from the audience because it is just information about Drew Lynch's trip. Then there is a punchline that makes the audience laugh, *"uh, as you as you can see from my mom's shirt"* audience laugh because this utterance indicates that usually, people wearing shirts that have regional characteristics mean they have just come from there though that's not necessarily true.



#### Datum 4

“I want Joe Biden to win here's what hang on here's what he's a person who who stutters, that's the only reason why. [Applause] that's the only reason why that shit gets me so hard.”

The above utterance is used anaphoric references using nouns. The utterance “*I want Joe Biden to win here's what hangs on here's what he's a person who stutters*” the pronoun 'He' is a kind of anaphoric reference because it refers to the proper noun 'Joe Biden.' The second utterance, “*that's the only reason why. [Applause] that's the only reason why that [\_\_ ] gets me so hard,*” is used demonstrative reference because the word 'that' refers to the person who stutters that has been mentioned before. Drew Lynch refers to his decision to vote for Joe Biden. Then, He assumes that the audience can also guess the reason. He told the audience that the reason is that they both have a stutter. Then, the audience can infer that that reason makes sense, so they all laugh.

Drew Lynch assumes that the audience is curious about why he wants Joe Biden to win. It is a presupposition from the speaker; the audience has not noticed this utterance. Then Drew Lynch mentions the punchline and makes the audience laugh with the line, “*hang on, here's what he's a person who stutters*” the audience laughs because they understand that there are similarities between Joe Biden and Drew Lynch, who also stutters, therefore Drew Lynch supports Joe Biden.

The audience laughed because that statement implicitly meant that Drew Lynch chose Joe Biden who stutters. The audience laughed because

that statement implicitly told Drew Lynch chose Joe Biden because they were both stutters. From there, the audience realizes a plausible explanation for having similarities. Then there is a follow-up on the next utterance in the line, *"that's the only reason why. [Applause] that's the only reason why that shit gets me so hard"* the utterance still makes the audience laugh because Drew Lynch said that was the only reason why he chose Joe Biden, implicitly there was a reason not to vote for Joe Biden because Drew Lynch said it was tough for him.

### **Datum 5**

“here's what i love about trump supporters, if you are someone who votes for biden and you tell a trump supporter for the most part they are still respectful of your opinion okay they can respect your opinion they're not gonna hate you because of your opinion they might uh hate you because of your race or religion or sexuality but not your opinion.”

From the utterance above, there are kinds of cataphoric and anaphoric references that focus on the use of the personal pronoun in the line *“here's what I love about Trump supporters if you are someone who votes for Biden and you tell a trump supporter for the most part,”* that utterance uses cataphoric personal reference because the pronoun 'you' is unclear until the individual is also referred to as 'someone who votes for Biden. Whereas in line *“if you are someone who votes for Biden and you tell a trump supporter, for the most part, they are still respectful of your opinion,”* that utterance can be classified into cataphoric personal reference. It includes the pronoun 'they' that refers to the Trump supporter, which Drew Lynch has told. Through this reference, the speaker tends to speak about

Trump and Joe Biden's supporters as referred in other words; by using a connection, it can be understood that the object of speaking in them.

In that utterance above, there is subtext, a punchline. Drew Lynch shares about the conditions. When a Trump supporter meets a Joe Biden supporter in line, *“if you are someone who votes for Biden and you tell a trump supporter, for the most part, they are still respectful of your opinion,”* it carries a subtext the audience does notice. The audience does not notice, which can make them laugh. Then in the following utterance, *“okay, they can respect your opinion. They're not gonna hate you because of your opinion. They might uh hate you because of your race or religion or sexuality but not your opinion [Applause]”* it makes the audience laugh because something more detailed or specific about why they hate each other.

### **Datum 6**

*“it's just a it's just a very slight speech impediment. I'm sure you've heard it's just every so often. I I uh repeat myself um not because I'm disabled but you know because you're dumb um”*

In the utterance above, Drew Lynch presupposes that people have often heard people stutter repeating words. Drew Lynch denies that he stutters because he is disabled; precisely, Drew Lynch teases the audience to make a joke by saying he has to repeat his words because they are stupid.

The utterance has two parts, namely subtext and punch line; the subtext in the above speech is *“it's just a very slight speech impediment. I'm sure you've heard it's just every so often.”* The audience will think that Drew Lynch's stuttering is frequent and that a disability causes it. Therefore, there

is no laugh reaction. Then the fact was reversed by Drew Lynch by revealing the punch line, *"I uh repeat myself um not because I'm disabled, but you know because you're dumb um"* that made the audience laugh because they thought that Drew Lynch was not stuttering because he was disabled but because the audience is stupid so he has to repeat his words when speaking.

The above statement violates the maxim of quality by using contradiction; Drew Lynch tried to make a joke by saying that He repeated his speech because the audience was stupid, not because he was disabled. But the truth is he is genuinely disabled because of the injury he suffered in the past.

### **Datum 7**

“did you did you get it uh so i i go to uh uh speech therapy and uh regular therapy because i i want my problems to sound good”

The utterance can be inferred that Drew Lynch's problem is about his stutter. The audience tries to infer that the problem now is that he is a stutterer; apart from that, he might have other problems. But here, he makes a joke with telling that contradicts the context. Generally, people who stutter do speech therapy to cure their speech. However, he emphasizes that he wants to fix his stuttering problem when speaking by doing speech therapy and regular therapy to make his stutter sound good.

There are two parts to his speech: the subtext and the punch line; there is no follow-up. The subtext is, *“I I go to uh uh speech therapy and uh*

*regular therapy*” the audience will think Drew Lynch did therapy to cure his stuttering. But to make a joke, he revealed the punch line “... *because I want my problems to sound good*” the audience laughed because it turned out that Drew Lynch did speech therapy to make his stuttering sound good to the audience when he was performing.

The utterance above violates the maxim of the manner by saying an ambiguous thing from the utterance “*I want my problems to sound good*” the audience may not understand what “*sounds good*” means, whether he wants to cure his stuttering completely or make his stuttering sounds good when He is performing.

### **Datum 8**

“When I was 20, I was playing shortstop on a softball team, and a grounder had blunted me in the throat from which I had fallen and hit my head, and that day, I had a minor vocal contusion with a major concussion, and I went home, and I went to sleep on the concussion which you were you're not supposed to do, and then I woke up the next day, and so now I have a career so um.”

The above utterances can be classified into a cataphoric reference in personal reference. The utterance “*when I was 20, I was playing shortstop on a softball team, and a grounder had blunted me in the throat from which I had fallen and hit my head, and that day I had a minor vocal contusion with a major concussion*”. The use of “that” in “that day” refers to the function in the past situation when Drew Lynch got the injury. Drew Lynch refers to the experience of his injury. He reveals detailed information about that. Then, the audience assumes that Drew Lynch conveys the fact about the chronology of his stutter. However, in the end, he makes jokes by saying

contradicting literal context in the utterance "*so now I have a career so um.*" implicitly, he wants to say that he became a famous stand-up comedian because of his character in stuttering.

There are two parts to the above utterance, namely subtext and punchline. Subtext "*I went to sleep on the concussion, which you were you're not supposed to do, and then I woke up the next day*" Drew Lynch assumes that the audience will think that after he has an injury, he sleeps, eat something terrible will happen. In this statement, the audience did not laugh because they were still waiting for what would happen afterwards. Then the punchline appeared in the following utterance "*...and so now I have a career so um*" the audience laughed with that utterance because they realized the fact that Drew Lynch became the famous stand-up comedian that he is today because of his stuttering, although the process was not as simple as getting up from bed to becoming a stand-up comedian.

This utterance violates the maxim of relevance because Drew Lynch suddenly said that after waking up, he got a career. It doesn't connect because usually, when people wake up, they will do an activity such as bathing, eating, or something else. in this utterance, Drew Lynch tries to make a joke by trying to say something unrelated.

There is also a violation of the quality maxim in the above utterance. The line "*so now I have a career so um*" has doubtfully meaning; the truth in the utterance "*I woke up the next day*" is a lack of evidence from the utterance, and in real life, people do not get a job just after waking up. It

needs a process to get a career. Therefore, this is a statement that is not sure the truth.

### **Datum 9**

“When my plane landed in hawaii one of the flight attendants was like "hey just so you know you cannot touch the the sea turtles here or they will fine you up to ten thousand dollars" and i was like i don't appreciate you assuming that i have a history of touching turtles, I don't like that i was the only person she told either. I say "you think I you think I'm the guy I give a strong turtle touch and vibe for you know your market why don't you you tell me what what part of a turtle looks fun to touch at all you think i was like oh i i can't wait to rub it it's bald head run my hands over that dirty igloo it's carrying i never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me i couldn't now i'm curious i'm like why Hawaii? will it cure me why?"

The utterance above is used anaphoric reference. The first utterance, *"hey, just so you know, you cannot touch the sea turtles here, or they will find you up to ten thousand dollars,"* and I was like, I don't appreciate you assuming that I have a history of touching turtles, I don't like that I was the only person she said either.” The verbal pointing “that” is a kind of Demonstrative anaphoric reference because it refers to the flight attendants' utterance. It makes the audience understand that Drew Lynch doesn't like her warning. There is also an anaphoric reference, namely *"why Hawaii will it cure me why"* the word 'it' refers to 'Hawaii.' Through the speech above, the speaker uses anaphoric reference because the interpretation of this pronoun refers to something inside the text.

Drew Lynch referred to the situation on the plane when he got on a trip to Hawaii. He felt offended by the Flight attendant's utterance, *"Hey, you cannot touch the sea turtles here, or they will fine you up to ten thousand dollars,"* which can be classified into presupposition. Drew Lynch

presupposed that the Flight attendant's utterance means turtles are protected animals so that people do not may touch them. Still, Drew Lynch tries to build jokes by feeling offended that the flight attendant suddenly gave him a warning. Then, the audience infers that Drew Lynch is very annoyed about the turtle, so he reveals his feelings rudely with the utterance above, making the audience laugh.

This utterance has three parts: subtext, punchline, and follow-up. The subtext in the line *"When my plane landed in Hawaii, one of the flight attendants was like "hey just so you know you cannot touch the sea turtles here or they will find you up to ten thousand dollars"* carries a subtext the audience does notice. They haven't felt any humor in that utterance. Then in the next statement *"and I was like I don't appreciate you assuming that I have a history of touching turtles,"* Drew Lynch tried to express his offense at the warning from the flight attendant through the punchline. Then the audience laughed with Drew Lynch's anger directed at the flight attendant. Drew Lynch tried to follow up on the last punchline by constantly teasing the flight attendant by saying, *"I don't like that I was the only person she told either. I say, "you think I you think I'm the guy I give a strong turtle touch and vibe for you know your market why don't you you tell me what part of a turtle looks fun to touch at all you think I was like oh I I can't wait to rub it it's bald head run my hands over that dirty igloo it's carrying I never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me I couldn't now I'm curious I'm like why Hawaii will it cure me why"* it makes the audience laugh



because Drew Lynch shows his emotional appearance to the flight attendant.

The above statement violates the maxim of quantity in line *"I say 'you think I you think I'm the guy I give a strong turtle touch and vibe for you know your market why don't you tell me what what part of a turtle looks fun to touch at all you think I was like oh I I can't wait to rub it it's bald head run my hands over that dirty igloo it's carrying'"* it can be classified into flouting the maxim of quantity in overstating because Drew Lynch said more than necessary, the audience already understood what Drew Lynch meant that he was offended by the warning not to touch turtles. Instead, he teased him by saying things that made him want to try the sign out of curiosity.

Violation of the maxim of quality is also found in the above utterance, namely on the line *"I never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me I couldn't now I'm curious I'm like why Hawaii will it cure me why"* this utterance using metaphor to flout maxim, it in line *"Why Hawaii? Will it cure me? Why?"* it could be implicit as to whether Hawaii could cure Drew Lynch's stuttering.

### **Datum 10**

"He stutters that's empowering to to to me someone who stutters I see him I'm like ah "that's just like me" same thing for for for for when obama was in office there were black people who were like "wow that's just like me" and when trump first got elected there were there were people with tiny hands were like "that's just like me!"

The above utterances can be classified into an anaphoric personal reference in the line "He stutters that is empowering to to to me someone

who stutters I see him I am like ah that's just like me" in the pronoun 'him' and 'he' refers to the Joe Biden that has been mentioned before. There is still an anaphoric personal reference in the word "that" it refers to the black people who are just like Obama. The utterance refers to the context of commended Joe Biden for empowering stutterers like himself. Drew Lynch tries to emphasize the similarity between the president and ordinary people. Then, the audience can infer that people who have physically the same will feel like having a twin, not be alone, and be supportive. In the end, the audience laughs because the utterance is contradicted in the utterance "and when trump first got elected there were there were people with tiny hands who were like "that's just like me!" it implicitly mocks Trump that He has a big body automatically also have a big hand, however when people who have tiny hand said that it is just like him, it makes the audience laugh.

There are three parts of the utterance such as subtext and punchline. The first is a subtext in the line *"He stutters that's empowering to to to me someone who stutters I see him I'm like ah that's just like me the same thing for for for for when Obama was in office there were black people who were like wow that's just like me"* in this utterance the audience has not shown any reaction because the utterance is still acceptable and there is no oddity. The next utterance that made the audience laugh was in the punchline *"and when trump first got elected there were, there were people with tiny hands who were like, "that's just like me!"*" The audience laughed because something contradictory was different from the previous statement; Make

the audience laugh.

The above statement violates the maxim of quantity in line “*the same thing for for for for when Obama was in office there were black people who were like wow that's just like me*” this utterance is frequently uttered in this statement. Too much information about that; actually, the audience already knows what the speaker means. Black people say that they are just like Obama who has black skin.

Unlike the following sentence in line “and when trump first got elected, there were people with tiny hands like *“that’s just like me!”*” This utterance can be categorized as a violation of the maxim of quality by using contradiction. Something is contradicting, which is about people with tiny hands claiming that they are just like Trump; it is something denial because people know that Trump has a big body. Therefore, it becomes a joke by Drew Lynch, and the audience laugh.

## **B. Discussion**

This study highlights what are the types of implicature in Drew Lynch’s stand-up comedy. From the finding, the researcher found that Drew Lynch uses both types of implicature, i.e conventional and conversational implicature in delivering his stand-up. All the utterances proposed by Grice use reference, inference, and presupposition to deliver the implicit meaning in Drew Lynch’s performance.

In Drew Lynch’s stand-up comedy in conventional implicature, the implicature is affiliated with the general meaning. Whenever the utterances are

used, they might have clear additional conveyed meaning. Further, implicature of this type is not based on cooperative principles, or it does not need a particular context for interpretation. Besides, Drew Lynch also uses conversational implicature by indicating flouted maxim is a maxim of quality which is 4 utterances. The second most frequently flouted maxim is of quantity which is 2 utterances, and the third is the maxim of manner, which is 1 utterance. The last frequent maxim is the maxim of relevance which is only 1 utterance.

However, there is 3 utterance that overlaps the maxim, which means that there is an utterance that contains more than one maxim at the same time. The speaker frequently flouts the maxim in his performance by not being cooperative with the topic. Maxim quality is the maxim that appears the most in his utterances. The speaker tends to say lies or utterances that lack evidence to make jokes. The implication generally occurs in the speaker's criticism of something considered wrong, strange, and disturbing in his life. The maxim of quality focuses on the truth, so if the speaker intentionally uses metaphor in his speech, it violates the maxim of quality. For instance, in Drew Lynch's speech, he talked about the talk therapy he did to cure his stuttering. But he felt the therapy he was doing was very strange, so he tried to respond to it and then made a joke by saying things that didn't make sense and were weird.

Drew Lynch tends to violate the maxim of quantity in his stand-up comedy appearance. Maxim quantity occurs when the utterance is repeated, and the actual meaning of the utterance can be understood. The purpose of violating this maxim is to emphasize the utterance's meaning by adding additional information, such as

when Drew Lynch said more than necessary, the audience already understood what Drew Lynch meant that he was offended by the warning not to touch turtles. Instead, he teased him by saying things that made him want to try the sign out of curiosity.

Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy performance found the flouting maxim of manner. From the utterance, the speaker tends to flout the maxim of the manner by being not brief and in order and saying something obscure and ambiguous. The flouting maxim of manner, in this utterance, being not brief, is to clarify the real meaning. Therefore, the speaker does not want to be clear in revealing his utterance intentionally to create a joke.

Finally, the violation of the relevant maxim was also found. A violation of the relevant maxim is a violation of avoiding something explicitly regarding his experience and background knowledge and creating jokes by revealing irrelevant things. The implication generally arises because the speaker does not want to take the topic presented seriously. Therefore, he always conveys jokes on every topic he gives. However, the maxim of relevance in Drew Lynch's stand-up is jokingly flouted. In other words, Drew Lynch flouts the maxim for making jokes. From the utterance, the audience realized that he suddenly said that after waking up, he got a career. It doesn't make sense because usually, when people wake up, they will do an activity such as bathing, eating, or something else. In this utterance, Drew Lynch tries to make a joke by saying something unrelated.

In other cases, the overlap maxim is also found. Cutting (2002, p.42) states that the overlap maxims happen when two or more maxims operate at once. In Drew Lynch's Performance, he tends to say something that is untruth or irrelevant at the

same time. The speaker also says something that is not brief and gives a long explanation to emphasize the meaning that he wants to convey. The flout of the two maxims also aims to avoid being too severe in his speech. However, the flouting maxim is also used to make the audience laugh. The context, in this case, is essential as the tool to analyze the implicit meaning and make the appropriate interpretation of each utterance.

Apart from violating maxims, Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy context can be analyzed using reference, inference, and presupposition in his utterances. Drew Lynch mostly used anaphoric rather than cataphoric in his speech. Those are very useful for generating jokes and identifying antecedents quickly and uncomplicated. However, long utterances consisting of items or characters are more likely to create misunderstanding and ambiguity if the link between the items mentioned is not clear. Therefore, the speaker used a reference to make it easier for the audience to understand the context of the utterance.

It can be concluded that Drew Lynch's performance in his stand-up comedy uses both types are conventional and conversational implicature to reveal beyond the meaning of the utterance. Drew Lynch also uses references, inference, and presupposition to convey the implicature in his stand-up comedy. Further, Drew Lynch also violates the maxim. How the maxim is violated is to say something that indicates the speaker tends to be uncooperative. He implied what he said by violating maxims. It has various purposes. However, in the end, the violation of the maxims in his performance is for entertainment or to create jokes. In addition, the concept of Drew Lynch's performance is also found in several other performance

videos. Therefore, it can be concluded that Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy concept contains satire, sarcasm, anger, and storytelling elements.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter provides a conclusion and suggestions. This conclusion is drawn from the results of the analysis in chapter 4. Meanwhile, the suggestions are made for recommendations and future research.

#### **A. Conclusion**

In conclusion, Drew Lynch uses implicature in his stand-up comedy by using both implicatures, i.e, conventional and conversational implicature. Then, Drew Lynch reveals the meaning of jokes by using references, inferences, and presupposition. Further, He also violates the cooperative principle's maxim and uses lexical words to create a joke. Comedian Drew Lynch uses implicature to convey sarcasm, feeling, opinions, and experiences related to his life as a stutter. Thus, the purpose of the implication given by Drew Lynch is to share views and feelings and criticize social phenomena in funny ways.

The intended utterance that Drew Lynch implicitly shares can be understood from the audience's reaction through the situational context. Drew Lynch as a speaker, is intentionally not being cooperative to deliver the opinion, experience, feeling, etc. he violates the maxim in cooperative principle by Grice's (1975) Theory to make the audience laugh. Moreover, he uses some lexical items to make the audience catch what he wants to talk about. The lexical items and word phrases were analyzed in reference, inference, and presupposition. Those three terms help the audience to avoid misunderstanding. In the end, the violation in his performance is for entertainment or to create a joke. In addition, the concept of Drew Lynch's



performance is also found in several other performance videos. Therefore, it can be concluded that Drew Lynch's stand-up comedy concept contains satire, sarcasm, anger, and storytelling elements.

### **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing the data thoroughly, some suggestions can be made for further researchers. This study only focuses on analyzing the types of implicatures used in stand-up comedy and how to use implicatures in stand-up comedy. The next researcher can elaborate more on other aspects, such as the social function of implicature and other elements in stand-up comedy.

Second, this study focuses on the implicatures found in stand-up comedy. Future research might also consider focusing not only on implicatures in comedy but also on films or comics. Future researchers can also explore implicature in the same topic but using another implicature theory by Grice. Therefore, the results can be compared to whether they have similar results. Thus, it will enrich the references on this topic.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Farkhan Sholakhudin was born in Kediri on June 03, 1999. He graduated from MAN 2 Kota Kediri in 2018. During his study at the Senior High School, he became chief of OSIS at 2016-2017. He also has a group of Nasheed and followed some competitions. He started his higher education in 2018 at the Department of English literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During his study at the University, he joined HMJ (Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan) as CO of INFOKOM in 2020.

APPENDIX

NO	Utterances	Conventional Implicature	Conversational Implicature			
			Cooperative Principle			
			Q	QL	R	M
1.	“hey hi hey, it's it's it's another whit-white guy, okay good good good to be here. uh uh uh my name's drew lynch um I Ii uh i stutter i uh have to say that every show otherwise people look at me like does he know um?”	√	-	-	-	-
2.	“it's just a it's just a very slight speech impediment. I'm sure you've heard it's just every so often. I I uh repeat myself um not because I'm disabled but you know because you're dumb um”	-		√		
3.	“did you did you get it uh so i i go to uh uh speech therapy and uh regular therapy because i i want my problems to sound good”	-				√
4.	“they are uh they're they're they're so different though oh man so different those two therapies like in speech therapy they only care about the way you you say things, not the things you say, and they'll make you say some pretty ridiculous things they give you little alliteration anecdotes things that you would never say in real life, for example, my mother milks my mushy marbles.”	√	-	-	-	-
5.	“When I was 20, I was playing shortstop on a softball team, and a grounder had blunted me in the throat from which I had fallen and hit my head, and that day, I had a minor vocal contusion with a major concussion, and I went home, and I went to sleep on the concussion which you were you're not supposed to do, and then I woke up the next day, and so now I have a career so um.”	-		√	√	

6.	“um i took a trip uh uh uh pretty recently i was in i was in Hawaii uh as you as you can see from my mom's shirt”	√	-	-	-	-
7.	“When my plane landed in hawaii one of the flight attendants was like "hey just so you know you cannot touch the the sea turtles here or they will fine you up to ten thousand dollars" and i was like i don't appreciate you assuming that i have a history of touching turtles, I don't like that i was the only person she told either. I say "you think I you think I'm the guy I give a strong turtle touch and vibe for you know your market why don't you you tell me what what part of a turtle looks fun to touch at all you think i was like oh i i can't wait to rub it it's bald head run my hands over that dirty igloo it's carrying i never wanted to touch a turtle until she told me i couldn't now i'm curious i'm like why Hawaii? will it cure me why?”	-	√	√		
8.	“I want joe Biden to win here's what hang on here's what he's a person who who stutters, that's the only reason why. [Applause] that's the only reason why that shit gets me so hard.”	√				
9.	“He stutters that's empowering to to to me someone who stutters I see him I'm like ah “that's just like me” same thing for for for for when Obama was in office there were black people who were like “wow that's just like me” and when trump first got elected there were there were people with tiny hands were like “that's just like me!”	-	√	√		
10.	“here's what i love about trump supporters, if you are someone who votes for Biden and you tell a trump supporter for the most part they are still respectful of your opinion okay they can respect your opinion they're not gonna hate you because of your opinion they might uh hate you because of your race or religion or sexuality but not your opinion.”	√	-	-	-	-

Note:

Q : Quantity

QL : Quality

R : Relevance

M : Manner