

**MAXIM FLOUTS IN CHRISTIAN GIACOBBE'S STAND UP  
COMEDY PERFORMANCES AT SUCI X 2022**

**THESIS**



By

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## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords:** *Maxim Flout, Implicature, Stand Up Comedy*

In the study of pragmatics, there are several strategies for making humorous utterances. These strategies are usually used in verbal comedy such as stand up comedy. In stand up comedy, Maxim flouts are usually used as one of the strategies to create implicature that can provoke laughter from the audience.

This research aims to find out the types of maxims flouts and implicatures that arise from Christian Giacobbe's stand-up comedy performance on SUCI X. This research is analyzed based on Gricean's theory of implicature and the cooperative principle.

This research is a content analysis research with a descriptive qualitative method approach. This research design is used to answer research questions in the form of an in-depth description of the study discussed. The data was collected from the youtube videos which were then written down in script form in order to make it easier to analyze. The data that has been found is then analyzed in 3 stages using miles and Huberman concept, namely through data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.

This research found that there are 34 maxim flouts in Christian Giacobbe's stand up comedy performances at SUCI X consisting of 8 flouts on the maxim of quantity, 6 flouts on the maxim of quality, 4 flouts on the maxim of relevance, and 16 flouts on the maxim of manner. From the 34 maxim flouts data found, the researcher has also found 34 implicatures that arise due to the maxim flouts.



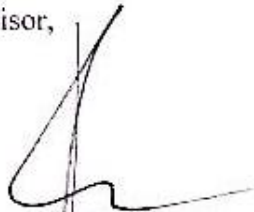
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Maxim flout does not only occur in daily conversation. Sometimes, speakers flout the maxims for certain reasons in certain contexts and situations, one of which is to create a humorous effect in comedic utterances.<sup>1</sup> Jokes and humor generally occur as a result of violating the maxim of cooperative principle. Maxim Flout is one of the ways of generating irony that can create humor.<sup>2</sup> That is one of example way to create jokes in stand up comedy. In comedy shows, maxim flouts are often planned to be used intentionally so that the resulting utterance can create a funny impression for the audience.

Maxim flout allows speakers to express what they mean implicitly.<sup>3</sup> Maxim flouts are intended to make the listener catch the hidden meaning that the speaker is trying to convey in his/ her utterances.<sup>4</sup> The hidden meaning or implicit message that appears in the conversation is then discussed by Grice as conversational implicature. Grice explained that conversational implicature arises from the shared presumption that the Speaker and Hearer (interactants)

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<sup>1</sup> Hameed Yahya A. Al-Zubeiry, "Violation of Grice's Maxims and Humorous Implicatures in the Arabic Comedy Madrasat Al-Mushaghbeen," *Dil ve Dilbilimi Çalışmaları Dergisi* 16, no. 2 (June 28, 2020): 1043–57.

<sup>2</sup> Salvatore Attardo, "Humor in Language," in *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, by Salvatore Attardo (Oxford University Press, 2017), 4.

<sup>3</sup> Betty J Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, n.d., 36.

<sup>4</sup> Puspasari and Ariyanti, "Flouting Maxims in Creating Humor: A Comparison Study Between Indonesian and American Stand Up Comedy," 76.

are interacting to reach a shared goal of the conversation.<sup>5</sup> Since jokes can also be formed through maxim flouts, it will also cause implicatures in it.

Grice's theory of implicature and the cooperative principle is a previous theory that was later criticized and developed by Sperber and Wilson in their theory known as the theory of relevance. In this theory, it is stated that Grice's four maxims can be simplified into a single principle which is the communicative principle of relevance.<sup>6</sup> According to the theory of relevance, relevance is the basis for human communication and cognition in general, and as such, there is no need for specific maxims.<sup>7</sup> While Grice's theory discusses the various maxims needed to make a meaningful conversation, Sperber and Wilson in their theory consider that the most important thing in a conversation is relevance.<sup>8</sup> Relevance theory has reduced different species of meaning in the Gricean framework into two categories, namely explicature, and implicature.<sup>9</sup> The relevance theory complements the Gricean notion of implicature, in an attempt to show that pragmatic inference contributes not only to what is implied but also to what is communicated explicitly. The implicature described in the relevance theory focuses on meaning other than explicit meaning.<sup>10</sup> Implicature in relevance theory focuses more on the difference between explicit and implicit meaning than explaining the basis of

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<sup>5</sup> Salvatore Pistoia Reda, ed., *Pragmatics, Semantics and the Case of Scalar Implicatures* (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 2014), 14.

<sup>6</sup> Yılmaz Köylü, "Comprehension of Conversational Implicatures in L2 English," *Intercultural Pragmatics* 15, no. 3 (July 26, 2018): 376.

<sup>7</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 61.

<sup>8</sup> Köylü, "Comprehension of Conversational Implicatures in L2 English," 376.

<sup>9</sup> Peter Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics* (Hodder Education, 2019), 135.

<sup>10</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 63.

implicature. Therefore, to explain in detail the implicature itself we need the theory put forward by Grice.

In this study, the researcher analyze the maxim flouts in stand-up comedy. The researcher chose to analyze the stand up comedy performed by an Italian stand up comedian named Christian Giacobbe. The stand up comedy that will be researched is Christian Giacobbe's stand-up comedy performances in an Indonesian competition, namely, Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI). SUCI is the first stand-up comedy competition in Indonesia. The competition was broadcast on Kompas TV and also uploaded to the Stand Up Kompas TV Youtube account. The show started airing in 2011.<sup>11</sup> In 2022, the show has reached up to season X.<sup>12</sup> The Contestants in this competition are not only Indonesian stand-up comedians, but also foreign stand-up comedians.

Christian Giacobbe is the only foreign contestant in this season. He is the only contestant who can't speak Indonesian. He delivered his stand up comedy in English. Even so, he was in third place in SUCI X. Christian Giacobbe's delivered his stand-up comedy material in English, which was broadcast on Indonesian national television with the majority of the audience from Indonesia.

Chris flouts the maxims to make jokes in his Stand Up Comedy. This is one of the jokes he brought up at the SUCI audition. Christian Giacobbe: "I believe that you are all secretly Jedi warriors, like in star wars, and I notice it

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<sup>11</sup> "Asal-usul Munculnya Stand Up Comedy di Indonesia!," KOMPAS.tv, accessed June 4, 2023, <https://www.kompas.tv/komedi/195046/asal-usul-munculnya-stand-up-comedy-di-indonesia>.

<sup>12</sup> "Stand Up Comedy Indonesia X - Kompas TV," accessed June 4, 2023, <https://suci.kompas.tv/>.

during traffic because every single time especially here in Jakarta, when you want to cross the street, you block the cars using the force" This is an example of Chris's joke which shows the existence of a maxim flout in his stand up comedy material. It shows that Chris flouts the maxim of quality by saying "you block the cars using the force". He gave an unreal and incorrect information. In addition to these maxims, there are several other maxims that Chris flouted which makes this topic interesting to discuss, so the researcher wants to examine it further. Besides examining the maxim flouts, the researcher also examine the implicatures that arise from the maxim flouts in Christian Giacobbe's stand up comedy performances.

Based on several previous studies, the researcher found many previous studies have focused on conversational dialogues in movies. It can be seen from the research conducted by Arum Setiani entitled *Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Creating Humor in Hangover Movie* and the research conducted by Yanna Silvia Ashari Puteri entitled *The Flouting of Cooperative Principle Maxim in Inside Out Movie*. In addition to the two titles of the previous studies, there are other studies, namely a thesis entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Done by the Main Characters in The Devil Wears Prada* by Lut Husaini Widi Hidayati. A thesis entitled *Flouting Conversational Maxim Used by Main Characters in Lie To Me Movie* by faridah, and the thesis entitled *Flouting Maxims in Central Intelligence Movie Script* by Rizki Maulinawati Those studies analyze flouting maxim that occurs in movies. Several previous studies were obtained by researchers, and most of the

Previous studies examined the maxim flouts in movie dialogue. The researcher also found research that discussed the maxim flout in stand-up comedy, but that study only analyzed the types of flouting maxims. Thus, in this study, the researcher will analyze the types of maxim flouts and the implicature that arises in stand up comedy. Besides that, what makes this research different from other studies is that this research is a study of the maxim flout in English stand-up comedy that is performed in Indonesia.

Stand up comedy in Indonesia is rarely performed in English. The existence of stand up comedy in English as presented by Chris shows that English in the comedy industry in Indonesia is now increasingly accepted and growing up. Stand up comedy is an exciting thing to see the examples of the implementation of pragmatics theory. Therefore, there is a need for a Pragmatic study related to this phenomenon. Thus, the researcher chose to conduct the research entitled *Maxim Flouts in Christian Giacobbe's Stand Up Comedy Performances at SUCI X 2022*.

## **B. Statement of the Problems**

1. What are the types of maxim flouts done by Christian Giacobbe in SUCI X?
2. What are the implicatures that arise from the maxim flout done by Christian Giacobbe in SUCI X?

**P O N O R O G O**

### **C. Research Focus**

This study focuses on maxim flouts and the implicatures in stand-up comedy performances delivered by Christian Giacobbe at SUCI X 2022. The content analyzed was Christian Giacobbe's performance videos from the preshow to the last episode of SUCI X. The data will be analyzed based on H. Paul Grice's theory of cooperative principle, and conversational implicature, and it will be analyzed in 3 stages, namely through data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing using miles and Huberman concept.

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

1. To identify the types of flouting maxim done by Christian Giacobbe in SUCI X.
2. To find out the implicatures that arise from the maxim flout done by Christian Giacobbe in SUCI X.

### **E. Significances of the study**

This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical significance as described below.

1. Theoretically

This research is expected to provide insight into the study of pragmatics, especially in the study of the flouting maxim. This research can show one of the implementations of Gricean pragmatics theory in the field of stand up comedy.

## 2. Practically

Practically, this research is expected to be useful for several parties, including EFL learners learning about flouting maxim and implicature, and other researchers to develop research in the same field.

### a. For EFL Learners

This research is expected to help EFL students learn pragmatics, especially in learning Grice's theory of implicature and maxim flouts. This research will likely provide sufficient understanding to EFL students regarding applying Gricean pragmatic theory in stand up comedy.

### b. For Other Researchers

This research is expected to be one of the reference materials for the researchers conducting future studies on the maxim flouts. This research is expected to contribute to developing linguistic studies, especially in the field of pragmatics in the future.

## F. Organization of the Thesis

There will be five chapters in this thesis which include:

- CHAPTER I Introduction. This chapter is an introduction to the overall content of the research, which includes six subchapters: background of the study, research focus, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the



study, and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II Theoretical Background. This chapter consists of two subchapters which are:

The theoretical background and previous research findings.

CHAPTER III Research Method. This chapter consists of four subchapters which are:

Research design, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique.

CHAPTER IV Findings and Discussions. This chapter consists of two subchapters based on the research problem statement. The first subchapter is maxim flouts. This subchapter explains the results of the maxims flouts found in Christian Giacobbe's stand-up comedy performance on SUCI X. The second subchapter explains the implicature analysis of the maxims flouts found in Christian Giacobbe's stand-up comedy performance at SUCI X.

CHAPTER V Conclusion and Recommendation. This chapter is the final chapter of this research. There are two sub-chapters in this chapter, namely conclusions, and suggestions.

P O N O R O G O

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### A. Theoretical background

The theoretical background of this research consists of several parts including Pragmatics, conversational implicature, and stand up comedy.

##### 1. Pragmatics

In linguistics, there are two studies that both study meaning. Two branches of study are semantics and pragmatics. Although these two branches of linguistic study about meaning, these two studies have differences that make them separate into two different studies. Semantics is related to the meaning attached to the words and sentences as linguistic expressions, while pragmatics is related to the aspects of meaning based on how words and sentences are used.<sup>13</sup> Semantics discusses internal meaning in language related to words and sentences, while pragmatics discusses external meaning in language related to context and the use of words and sentences in utterances.

In general, pragmatics can be defined as a linguistics study that discusses language and its use in utterances.<sup>14</sup> In particular, pragmatics

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<sup>13</sup> Kroeger, *Analyzing Meaning*, 40:4.

<sup>14</sup> Yan Huang, *Pragmatics* (Oxford University Press, 2014), 1.

discusses how the speaker conveys the meaning he wants to convey to the listener in a particular context of communication.<sup>15</sup> It can be said that pragmatics focuses on the contextual level of meaning.<sup>16</sup> In pragmatics, the discussion of meaning is associated with various factors, including the user of the language, the purpose, context, situation, and what media is used in communication.<sup>17</sup> Pragmatics pays attention to various factors that can be categorized as uncommunicative but influences the meaning that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. In conclusion, pragmatics tends to study the functional aspects of language to convey a message or information in communication.

## 2. Conversational Implicature

People always have certain intentions that they want to convey in communicating. To convey the meaning, some people directly express it or it can be said that someone expresses the message explicitly. On the other hand, some express their meaning with different expressions from what is meant, or it can be said that the person expresses his meaning implicitly. Those things are discussed in one of the pragmatic studies, namely implicature.

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<sup>15</sup> Ilse Depraetere, *Semantics, and Pragmatics: Drawing a Line* (New York, NY: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2016), 56.

<sup>16</sup> Adaoma Igwedibia, "Grice's Conversational Implicature: A Pragmatics Analysis of Selected Poems of Audre Lorde," *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* 7, no. 1 (December 15, 2017): 121,p.120.

<sup>17</sup> Mohammed Jasim Betti and Noor Sattar Khalaf, "A Pragma-Stylistic Study of Implicature in Shakespeare's Hamlet and Twelfth Night," *International Linguistics Research* 4, no. 3 (September 2, 2021): 13.

Implicature is the theory developed in the 1960s by philosopher Herbert Paul Grice. Grice explained that conversational implicature deals with the hidden meaning in the speaker's utterance meant to be understood by the listener.<sup>18</sup> It can be concluded that implicature is an utterance that has a different meaning from the literal meaning of the utterance. The speaker says things indirectly to the listener with the expectation that both parties understand the direction of the conversation so that the listener will understand the hidden meaning involved in the conversation.

To clarify the discussion of implicature, here is an example of a conversation that contains implicit meaning.

A: "Can you tell me where the post office is?"

B: "I'm a stranger here myself."

The speaker B's answer implicates that he doesn't know where is the post office, so he cannot tell where is it, but this intention is not shown in speaker B's answer.<sup>19</sup> Even though the answer given by speaker B is not related to the question posed by speaker A, in this situation speaker A can understand the answer given by drawing conclusions from the answer where if speaker B is also a stranger or a newcomer like speaker A, then it is likely that both of them are in the same situation where both of them do not know the exact location of several places because they don't know the area well.

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<sup>18</sup> Kroeger, *Analyzing Meaning*, 40:12.

<sup>19</sup> Betti and Khalaf, "A Pragma-Stylistic Study of Implicature in Shakespeare's Hamlet and Twelfth Night," 14.

### a. Cooperative Principle

In understanding conversational implicature, the interactants mutually assume that both parties have mutual knowledge of what is being discussed. Because the interactants have a mutual understanding of what is being discussed, they can lead the conversation according to the context being discussed. This is what makes the conversation rational. It can be concluded that in a conversation, there is an assumption that the interactants share the same expectations, and they cooperate in providing relevant information so that they can create an intelligible conversation.<sup>20</sup> Cooperative principle is an essential thing in conversation.<sup>21</sup> With the cooperative principle, the interactants are expected to give the appropriate contributions such as required according to the purpose or the direction of the conversation.<sup>22</sup> Those are the main idea of what Grice called as cooperative principle which is the basic concept of Gricean Pragmatics.<sup>23</sup> It consists of maxims that are expected to be adhered to make the conversation run well.

### b. Conversational Maxim

In order to be able to cooperatively make an appropriate contribution to achieving the conversational goals, four conversational

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<sup>20</sup> Gunter Senft, *Understanding Pragmatics*, Understanding Language Series (London ; New York: Routledge/Taylor & Francis Group, 2014), 34.

<sup>21</sup> Betti and Khalaf, "A Pragma-Stylistic Study of Implicature in Shakespeare's Hamlet and Twelfth Night."

<sup>22</sup> A. Al-Zubeiry, "Violation of Grice's Maxims and Humorous Implicatures in the Arabic Comedy Madrasat Al-Mushaghbeen."

<sup>23</sup> Nabamita Das, "Conversational Maxims and Implicatures in Pinter's The Birthday Party" 8 (2017).

maxims are expected to be followed in a conversation.<sup>24</sup> The four maxims include the maxim of quantity, the maxim of quality, the maxim of relevance, and the maxim of manner.<sup>25</sup>

#### 1) Maxim of Quantity

This maxim relates to the amount of information the speaker gives the listener in the conversation. The speaker must provide sufficient information, neither less nor more than required in the conversation.<sup>26</sup> In this maxim, the speaker is expected to be able to contribute according to what is needed in the conversation.

The following is the example of how a speaker observes the maxim of quantity.

A: "What are you eating?"

B: "An Apple."<sup>27</sup>

It can be seen that the speaker B gives the amount of information needed to answer the question. The dialogue shows that the speaker B clearly saying what he is eating without adding or subtracting the information needed by the speaker A.

#### 2) Maxim of Quality

This maxim relates to the quality of the information given in the conversation. In this maxim, speakers are expected to provide trustworthy information. Speakers are prohibited from

<sup>24</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>25</sup> Senft, *Understanding Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>26</sup> Senft, 34.

<sup>27</sup> Zaid Najah Merzah, "A Pragmatic Study of Humor in Iraqi Facebook Comments," *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation* 4, no. 10 (October 29, 2021): 57.

giving information that has been proven wrong.<sup>28</sup> In addition, speakers are also expected not to provide information that lacks evidence.

The following is the example of how a speaker observes the maxim of quality.

A: "Why you did not succeed in the exam?"

B: "Because I did not study very well."<sup>29</sup>

The dialogue shows that the speaker B observes the maxim by saying the truth regarding the reasons why he failed his exam. The speaker B answered speaker A's questions by giving real information without giving unreasonable reasons or information that could be said to be a lie.

### 3) Maxim of Relevance

In this maxim, speakers are expected to provide relevant information to the topic of conversation.<sup>30</sup> In a conversation, the interactants must exchange information needed to achieve the goal of the conversation. To observe this maxim, a conversation requires certain regularity in conversational behavior and requires the speaker to consider the relevance of the information provided in the conversation.<sup>31</sup> It can be concluded that in exchanging information, the interactants must provide information that is in

<sup>28</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>29</sup> Merzah, "A Pragmatic Study of Humor in Iraqi Facebook Comments," 57.

<sup>30</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>31</sup> Ali Suleiman Awwad et al., "Interpretations of the Gricean Conversational Maxims Violations" 14, no. 22 (2019).



accordance with the direction of the conversation so that the purpose of the conversation can be achieved.

The following is the example of how a speaker observes the maxim of relevance.

A: "Did you know why the manager did not come today?"

B: "Because he is sick"<sup>32</sup>

The dialogue shows that speaker B observes the maxim of relevance by providing relevant information to answer speaker A's questions.

#### 4) Maxim of Manner

This maxim expects the speaker to be perspicuous in conversation by speaking briefly, clearly, and unambiguously.<sup>33</sup>

The maxim of manner focuses on how a meaning is conveyed rather than what is said. It is because a meaning in an utterance can be influenced by how a message is conveyed.<sup>34</sup> Therefore, in the maxim of manner the speakers are not allowed to say things that can give obscurity expression or ambiguity in their utterance so that the listener can understand the meaning directly.

The following is the example of how a speaker observes the maxim of relevance.

A: "Where was Ali this evening?"

<sup>32</sup> Merzah, "A Pragmatic Study of Humor in Iraqi Facebook Comments," 57.

<sup>33</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>34</sup> Zainab Jasim Mohammed, "Flouting Conversational Maxims In COVID -19 Pandemic Texts," n.d.

B: “He went to the library and bought some books to complete his research.”<sup>35</sup>

The dialogue shows that speaker B provides information in an orderly manner and does not show obscurity expression or ambiguity in his utterance. Thus it can be said that speaker B observes the maxim of manner in answering the questions from speaker A.

### c. Maxim Flouts

In a conversation, the maxim is not always obeyed by the speaker. Even so, the meaning of the utterances can still be understood by the listener. It could be because there was a maxim flout in the conversation. This is what makes the emergence of implicatures in conversation.<sup>36</sup> Maxim flout occurs when the speaker violates the maxim. However, the listener is expected to still understand what is meant by the violation of the maxim made by the speakers in their utterances.<sup>37</sup> To understand what is meant by an utterance containing a maxim flout, the listener needs to provide more context to do a little reasoning than would have been necessary had the speaker abided by the maxim.<sup>38</sup> In conversation, if a speaker flouts the maxims blatantly, the speaker is aware of the Cooperative Principle. The speaker flouted

<sup>35</sup> Merzah, “A Pragmatic Study of Humor in Iraqi Facebook Comments,” 57.

<sup>36</sup> Köylü, “Comprehension of Conversational Implicatures in L2 English,” 376.

<sup>37</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>38</sup> Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics*, 98.

the maxim to convey an additional, unspoken message.<sup>39</sup> Maxim flouts are used for a specific purpose such as in the context of comedy, maxim flouts can create humor that evokes laughter from the audience or the listener.<sup>40</sup> In conclusion, If a speaker flouts the maxim, it means that the speaker wants to convey the meanings that the speaker does not want to convey explicitly for some reason.

#### 1) Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

While to obey the maxim of quantity we need to provide the amount of information needed in the conversation, then the flout of quantity maxim arises because the speaker provides less or more information in the conversation.<sup>41</sup> In conclusion, if the speaker give too much information or less information to the listener, so it can be categorized as the fout in the maxim of quantity. As long as the information provided can provide an understanding to the listener, this violation can still be identified as the maxim flout of quantity.

There are several strategies that can bring up the flout of quantity maxim including overstatement, understatement, and tautology.<sup>42</sup> Overstatement is the strategy that describes something

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<sup>39</sup> Rongbin Wang and Yaoqin Xue, "The Elicitation of Verbal Humor in Total Women: Conversational Implicature and Relevance," *International Journal of English Linguistics* 8, no. 6 (July 29, 2018): 62.

<sup>40</sup> Zaid Hmouri, "Flouting Gricean Maxims for Comic Implicatures in Hassan El Fad's Sitcom Comedy Tendance Forth Episode," *International Journal of Linguistics and Translation Studies* 2, no. 2 (April 28, 2021): 56.

<sup>41</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 42.

<sup>42</sup> Awwad et al., "Interpretations of the Gricean Conversational Maxims Violations," 4102.

stronger than it actually is. Overstatement usually uses expressions that exaggerate something. On the contrary, understatement is a strategy to describe something as weaker than it is.<sup>43</sup> Overstatement and understatement can create humor and bring out the hidden meaning in the utterance by providing information that is exaggerated or understated.<sup>44</sup> Besides overstatement and understatement, maxim flouts of quantity can also occur due to tautology. Tautology is an expression that repeats the same message in different ways.<sup>45</sup> Tautology produces too much details in an utterances than what is needed.<sup>46</sup> To conclude the description above, Therefore tautology is considered a flout of the maxim of quantity. To conclude the above description, maxim flouts of quantity can occur due to the addition or subtraction of information to express a certain meaning. It can be seen from the use of several strategies such as overstatement and tautology which can provide excess information and understatement to provide information that is slightly weaker than the condition should be. The following is an example of flout in the maxim of quantity.

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<sup>43</sup> I Gede Bagus Ariwangsa Rahmastra, I Gusti Ayu Gede Sosiowati, and Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya, "The Strategies of Maxim Flouting In Lincoln Movie Script," *Humanis*, November 1, 2018, 945, <https://doi.org/10.24843/JH.2018.v22.i04.p15>.

<sup>44</sup> Faiz Maulida, Fahrur Rozi, and Hendi Pratama, "Creation of Humorous Situation By Flouting Conversational Maxims Accompanied By Facial Expression in 'Friends,'" *English Education Journal* 12, no. 1 (March 15, 2022): 77, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ej.v12i1.51956>.

<sup>45</sup> Mutiara . Aisyah, Anni Holila Pulungan, and Siti Aisyah Ginting, "Realization of Flouting Maxim of Humor in American Movie The Upside," *LINGUISTIK TERAPAN* 19, no. 2 (September 9, 2022): 126, <https://doi.org/10.24114/lt.v19i2.38413>.

<sup>46</sup> Awwad et al., "Interpretations of the Gricean Conversational Maxims Violations," 4102.

A: "What's going on?"

B: "Someone's dead, don't know who, funeral in two hours. I can't go, can I? Not when I don't know who's in the box. It'll be like Deal or No Deal, but with people."<sup>47</sup>

It shows that the speaker B flouted the maxim of quantity by giving too much information then necessary to speaker A.

## 2) Flouting the Maxim of Quality

Maxim flout of quality occurs when the speaker gives wrong information and the listener is aware of the wrong information or making statements without sufficient evidence.<sup>48</sup> By providing information that is considered untrue or information that lacks evidence, the speaker has failed to fulfill the maxim of quality.<sup>49</sup> Although the speaker provides information that is not true and fails to fulfill the maxim of quality, by understanding the context, the listener still understands the meaning, so this condition is categorized as a flout of the maxim of quality.

This type of maxim flouts can occur because the speaker use rhetorical methods such as irony, metaphor, hyperbole, rhetorical questions.<sup>50</sup> The first rhetorical method used to make

<sup>47</sup> Bara Yamalita, I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini, and I Komang Sulatra, "Verbal Humour Created by Non-Observance of Cooperative Principle in Miranda," *Language Literacy: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Language Teaching* 5, no. 1 (June 27, 2021): 85.

<sup>48</sup> Ge Xu, "An Analysis of Humor Discourse in Friends from the Perspective of the Cooperative Principle," *Open Journal of Modern Linguistics*, n.d., 463.

<sup>49</sup> Mohammed, "Flouting Conversational Maxims In COVID -19 Pandemic Texts," 6036.

<sup>50</sup> Xu, "An Analysis of Humor Discourse in Friends from the Perspective of the Cooperative Principle," 465.

maxim flout of quality is irony. It is a figure of speech that express the opposite meaning of what is said in an utterance. Irony is deliberately created by the speaker in the form of an untruthfulness. Based on the flouting of the Quality maxim, irony produce a conversational implicature, which must be recognized by the listener.<sup>51</sup> In addition to irony, the second rhetorical method used to make maxim flout of quality is metaphor. Metaphor used to describe something with another thing based on the similarity of certain characteristics.<sup>52</sup> Hyperbole is the third method that also used to bring out the maxim flouts of quality. Hyperbole is a statement that is used to describe something in an exaggerated manner.<sup>53</sup> The fourth method is rhetorical questions. Rhetorical question as a question asked only to make a response or a statement rather than to get an answer.<sup>54</sup> The methods mentioned above basically show the methods used to not mention the truthful condition of something explicitly. Therefore, these methods can lead to maxim flouts of quality. In conclusion, flouting the maxim of quality occurs when the speaker utters an utterance that is untrue

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<sup>51</sup> Marta Dynel, "Irony from a Neo-Gricean Perspective: On Untruthfulness and Evaluative Implicature," *Intercultural Pragmatics* 10, no. 3 (January 14, 2013): 403, <https://doi.org/10.1515/ip-2013-0018>.

<sup>52</sup> Aisyah, Pulungan, and Ginting, "Realization of Flouting Maxim of Humor in American Movie The Upside," 125.

<sup>53</sup> Rahmi Rafika, Issy Yuliasri, and Warsono Warsono, "Flouting of Grice's Maxims in the Humorous Utterances in American Situation Comedy 2 Broke Girls," *English Education Journal* 10, no. 4 (December 23, 2020): 477, <https://doi.org/10.15294/ej.v10i4.39465>.

<sup>54</sup> Aisyah, Pulungan, and Ginting, "Realization of Flouting Maxim of Humor in American Movie The Upside," 126.

or that does not have sufficient evidence. The following is the example of the maxim flout of quality.

A: "What do you think of Tom?"

B: "He is a man of his word. He always tells me that he will pay me back soon"<sup>55</sup>

The speaker B gives false information about Tom. Speaker B says that Tom is a man of his word, but he is actually a person who is reluctant to pay back speaker B's money and does not keep his promise. Speaker B's utterance is an example that the speaker B is flouting the maxim of quality.

### 3) Flouting the Maxim of Relevance

This maxim flout occurs when the speaker utters something that is completely irrelevant, but the listener can still realize its irrelevance and catch the meaning of the utterance. This maxim flout is sometimes related to the maxim flout of quantity.<sup>56</sup> In this type of maxim flouts, it is common for the speaker to use irrelevant or ambiguous statements. Irrelevant statements are usually used when the speaker wants to change the topic of conversation or indicates that the speaker does not want to discuss the topic further.<sup>57</sup> The following is the example of the maxim flout of relevance.

A: Smith does not seem to have a girlfriend these days.

<sup>55</sup> Wang and Xue, "The Elicitation of Verbal Humor in Total Women," 63.

<sup>56</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 42.

<sup>57</sup> Aisyah, Pulungan, and Ginting, "Realization of Flouting Maxim of Humor in American Movie *The Upside*," 126.



B: He has been paying many visits to New York lately.<sup>58</sup>

Speaker B's utterance does not provide any information indicating whether Smith has a girlfriend or not, but from speaker B's utterance, speaker A can understand that Smith does not seem to have a girlfriend because instead of spending money on dating, he prefers to spend money to visit New York. This shows that speaker B deliberately flouting the maxim of relevance by not providing information related to speaker A's question.

#### 4) Flouting the Maxim of Manner

Maxim flout of manner occurs when someone conveys information in an ambiguous or unclear manner.<sup>59</sup> This strategy is usually done to imply something that cannot be said explicitly for some reason or the sake of manners. In this type of maxim flout, it is common to give an ambiguous statement. Ambiguous statement is used to not straight forwardly express the meaning to be conveyed. With ambiguous statements, the speaker makes an effort to make their statement confusing.<sup>60</sup>

This is an example of a situation where a mother asks father where he is going, and the father goes to buy his daughter's favorite ice cream before dinner.

A: "Where are you off to?"

<sup>58</sup> Betti and Khalaf, "A Pragma-Stylistic Study of Implicature in Shakespeare's Hamlet and Twelfth Night," 17.

<sup>59</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 43.

<sup>60</sup> Aisyah, Pulungan, and Ginting, "Realization of Flouting Maxim of Humor in American Movie The Upside," 126.

B: “I was thinking of going out to get some of that white stuff for somebody”<sup>61</sup>

In this situation, speaker B provides ambiguous information by saying white things to refer to ice cream and someone to refer to his daughter. Those vague words were used to avoid mentioning the real thing and also so that the daughter would not know that the stuff her father had bought would be given to her. The purpose of the phrase is so that the daughter does not get too excited about the ice cream before she eats her dinner. This can be categorized as a violation of the maxim of manner.

### 3. Stand Up Comedy

Stand up comedy is a performance that is generally given while standing on a stage, in which performers tell a series of stories written in such a way as to make the audience laugh.<sup>62</sup> Stand up comedy is a verbal entertainment performed by a comedian to the audience. The comedian usually brings short jokes that are similar like a monologue show.<sup>63</sup> It can be concluded that stand up comedy is a form of comedy performed by a single performer to make the audience laugh at the story being told.

Stand up comedy is a performance that is similar to traditional acting. It has a script, and the comics as actors must remember their lines before delivering it to the audience. If traditional acting presents

<sup>61</sup> Mohammed, “Flouting Conversational Maxims In COVID -19 Pandemic Texts.”

<sup>62</sup> Jay Sankey, *Zen and the Art of Stand-Up Comedy* (Routledge, 2012), 3.

<sup>63</sup> Ian Brodie, *A Vulgar Art: A New Approach to Stand-up Comedy*, Folklore Studies in a Multicultural World Series (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 2014), 14.

performances that make the audience feel different emotions, stand up comedy is only focused on making the audience laugh. It doesn't matter what issue is presented in stand up comedy, the main goal of stand up comedy is to make the audience laugh.<sup>64</sup> To make the audience laugh, comedians need to discuss the topics or issues that are relevant to the audience.<sup>65</sup> Therefore, comedians usually tell about their experiences and observations of humor that the audience can accept.

Humor plays a role in evoking laughter. Humor is the ability to understand a funny thing.<sup>66</sup> It is related to the person's knowledge, and cultural background or the environment in which they arise.<sup>67</sup> Humor can be conveyed successfully due to two factors, namely being understood by the audience and getting a reaction (usually laughter) as a form of audience participation.<sup>68</sup> It can be understood that humor depends on context so that in the form of verbal humor, it is closely related to pragmatics. In pragmatics, Humor occurs because the speaker violates or flouts the Gricean maxims.<sup>69</sup> Verbal humor that is created because of maxim flouts usually creates implicature that the audience can capture by understanding the context.<sup>70</sup> It can be concluded that stand up comedy is a

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<sup>64</sup> Sankey, *Zen and the Art of Stand-Up Comedy*, 52.

<sup>65</sup> Justyna Wawrzyniuk, "Identifying Humor in Stand-up Comedy: A Preliminary Study," *Linguistics Beyond and Within (LingBaW)* 7 (December 30, 2021): 87.

<sup>66</sup> Merzah, "A Pragmatic Study of Humor in Iraqi Facebook Comments," 55.

<sup>67</sup> Wawrzyniuk, "Identifying Humor in Stand-up Comedy," 88.

<sup>68</sup> Daniel Abrahams, "Winning Over the Audience: Trust and Humor in Stand-Up Comedy," *The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism* 78, no. 4 (September 1, 2020): 492.

<sup>69</sup> Hmouri, "Flouting Gricean Maxims for Comic Implicatures in Hassan El Fad's Sitcom Comedy Tendance Forth Episode," 58.

<sup>70</sup> Yamalita, Jayantini, and Sulatra, "Verbal Humour Created by Non-Observance of Cooperative Principle in Miranda," 82.

form of verbal humor that requires an understanding of the context so that the audience can well receive humor.

#### 4. Christian Giacobbe SUCI X

Christian Giacobbe is an Italian. He has lived and worked as a comic in Bali for several years. Chris is also the founder of the Bali comedy club. He is a comic that talks about his experiences of being a *bule* in Indonesia, especially in Bali. Not only performed his stand up comedy at his comedy club, he also took part in a stand up comedy competition in Indonesia.

The competition program that Chris participated in was an event shown on Kompas TV and on one of the YouTube channels, namely, Stand Up Kompas TV. The program is Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X (SUCI X). SUCI is an event that started from a dream in 2010 which aims to popularize stand up comedy in Indonesia. Until 2022, the SUCI competition has reached its tenth season. In season X, SUCI carries the theme *#Tawa1Dekade*, which marks ten years of this competition program.<sup>71</sup>

In the SUCI X competition, Chris has presented at least 14 stand up comedy performances until he was finally eliminated in the semifinals. His competition journey started from auditions, preshows, shows one to ten and the semifinals. In every show, he performed his stand-up comedy in English with a duration of performances ranging from three to four

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<sup>71</sup> "Stand Up Comedy Indonesia X - Kompas TV," accessed November 16, 2022, <https://suci.kompas.tv/>.

minutes. Chris was finally eliminated in the semifinals by winning third place at SUCI X 2022.

## B. Previous Research Findings

Five previous studies were used as references by the researcher in this research, the following are the five studies.

The first research is a research conducted by Arum Setiani entitled *Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Creating Humor in Hangover Movie*.<sup>72</sup> This thesis is submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor's Degree Majoring in Linguistics in the English Department, Diponegoro University. This study is a qualitative research that discusses the maxim flouts in a comedy movie entitled *Hangover*. This study aims at investigating the types of humor found in *Hangover* movie. This study also identifies what are the maxim flouts found in *Hangover* movie and how maxim flouts can create humor. The results showed that all types of humor are performed in the movie, such as hostility humor, incongruity humor, and release humor. The flouting of all the maxims is also found in this study, and the maxim of quality is the maxim that the character flouts the most in this movie. Among the 29 maxim flouts found in the movie, the majority, namely as many as 25 maxim flouts met the criteria for the type of humor, so 25 violations of the maxims were categorized as able to make humor, while four others did not meet the criteria for making humor.

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<sup>72</sup> Arum Setiani, "Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Creating Humor in Hangover Movie" (Diponegoro University, 2019).

The second research is a research conducted by Yanna Silvia Ashari Puteri entitled *The Flouting of Cooperative Principle Maxim in Inside Out Movie*<sup>73</sup>. This thesis discusses the maxim in a film entitled *Inside Out*. This study aims to discover the types of maxim flouts, describe the realization of maxim flouts, and find the reason for the maxim flouts in the *Inside Out* movie. The results of this study indicate that four types of maxim were flouted in the *Inside Out* movie, the process of flouting maxim relates to the toner, and the context of the maxim occurs is when the main character gives obscurity information to trick the listener.

The third research is a research entitled *Flouting Maxims in Central Intelligence Movie Script*<sup>74</sup> by Rizki Maulinawati. It is a thesis submitted to fulfill the requirement for the strata one degree in English Letters Department at The State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. This study focuses on identifying the rhetorical strategies used to flout the maxims in central intelligence movie script and its implicature. This research found that there are some rhetorical strategies used to flout the maxims in the script such as understatement, overstatement, metaphor, rhetorical question, and irony. The researcher also found that there are seventeen maxim flouts and the most frequently flouted is the maxim of quantity. Besides that, the researcher also identified the implicatures of the seventeen maxim flouts that she found.

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<sup>73</sup> Yanna Silvia Ashari Puteri Puteri, "The Flouting of Cooperative Principle Maxim in Inside Out Movie" (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018).

<sup>74</sup> Rizkina Maulinawati, "Flouting Maxims in Central Intelligence Movie Script" (Jakarta, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, 2018).

The fourth research is a research conducted by Lut Husaini Widi Hidayati entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Done by the Main Characters in The Devil Wears Prada*.<sup>75</sup> It is a thesis submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Attainment of Bachelor of Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature in Yogyakarta State University. This study aims to describe the types of maxim flouts in *the devil wears Prada*, to reveal and explain the strategies used by the main characters to flout the maxims in the movie, and to describe the functions of maxim flouts done by the main characters. This study's results indicate that all types of maxim flouts are found in the movie. Each type of maxim flouts is performed using certain strategies such as giving too little information, too much information, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, being obscure, and being irrelevant. Nine functions of maxim flouts are found in the movie such as convincing, surprising, boring, frightening, causing, insulting, alarming, and getting the hearer to do something or realize something. Those functions are categorized by considering the context of the conversation

The last research is a research conducted by faridah entitled *Flouting Conversational Maxim Used by Main Characters in Lie To Me Movie*<sup>76</sup> at the state Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. The objectives of this study are to identify the kinds of maxim flouts and to reveal the reason for maxim flouts shown by the main characters in *the lie to me* movie. This study

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<sup>75</sup> Lut Husaini Widi Hidayati, "A Pragmatic Analysis of Maxim Flouting Done by the Main Characters in the Devil Wears Prada" (Yogyakarta State University, 2015).

<sup>76</sup> Faridah, "Flouting Conversational Maxim Used by Main Characters in Lie to Me Movie" (The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang, 2016).



got the results in thirty flouting maxims carried out by the main characters for certain reasons such as to end the conversation, to be clear, or to change the topic.

Based on the five previous studies listed above, this study has similarities where this research will also analyze the maxim flouts based on Grice's theory. In this study, the researcher examined maxim flouts in stand up comedy performances, in contrast to most of the previous studies which mostly examined script movies.

### **C. Theoretical Framework**

In the Indonesian stand-up comedy competition (SUCI) season X, there is a contestant that presented his stand-up comedy material in English. He is Christian Giacobbe, who is an Italian contestant. Stand up comedy is a form of communication. In pragmatic studies, there is a study of maxim flout in communication. In a stand up comedy show, a comic usually presents his comedy material by flouting the maxims. There are four types of maxim flout in the implicature theory presented by Grice. The four types of maxims flout include flouting the maxim of quantity, quality, relevance, and manner. A comic flouts the maxims to create humor. Maxim flout in creating humor, implies something the comedian wants to convey in his utterances, so that it raises implicature in it.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

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

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The main reason this research used a qualitative research design is because this research requires data analysis in the form of in-depth descriptions to answer research questions. Specifically, this research is included in the qualitative content analysis research because this research will analyze the linguistic elements of a content. This research is a research that analyzes the pragmatic field, so this research can be categorized as pragmatic research. In this case, this research is a pragmatic research on the maxim flout in the stand up comedy performances delivered by Christian Giacobbe in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X 2022.

#### **B. Data source**

The data collected in this research is public data in the form of audio-visual materials that have been published and can be accessed by anyone. The data sources in this study were obtained from fifteen videos aired on the youtube account of Stand Up Kompas TV. The videos consists of Christian

Giacobbe's stand up performances at SUCI X which aired starting on August 5, 2022, until it ended on November 18, 2022.

### C. Data Collection Technique

The main data collection techniques in this study will be taken through documentary technique. The Researchers used this technique by watching videos of stand up performances which are data sources then documenting the performance into script writing so that afterwards it can be analyzed. The following are some steps in collecting the data needed in this research:

- a. Taking notes regarding what Chris said in his stand up comedy performances. from <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLeFQnOKoujGOgAo0GIfsNHll-s7lt-9aD> .
- b. Checking the accuracy of the script that has been written in the notes with the video to ensure that all words have been recorded correctly according to what Christian Giacobbe said in his appearance.
- c. Looking for data that contains maxim violations by paying attention to the various types of maxim flouts that appear on the script.
- d. Organizing data in tables to make the data more systematic.

#### D. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is divided into several stages based on miles and Huberman theory which contains data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing.<sup>77</sup>

1. Data condensation is done by selecting the utterances that contain maximum flouts based on their types.
2. Data display is done by organizing the data obtained into a more systematic table to make it easier to access.
3. Conclusion drawing is done by describing the results in a brief and concise manner to describe the final of the entire series of research that has been carried out.

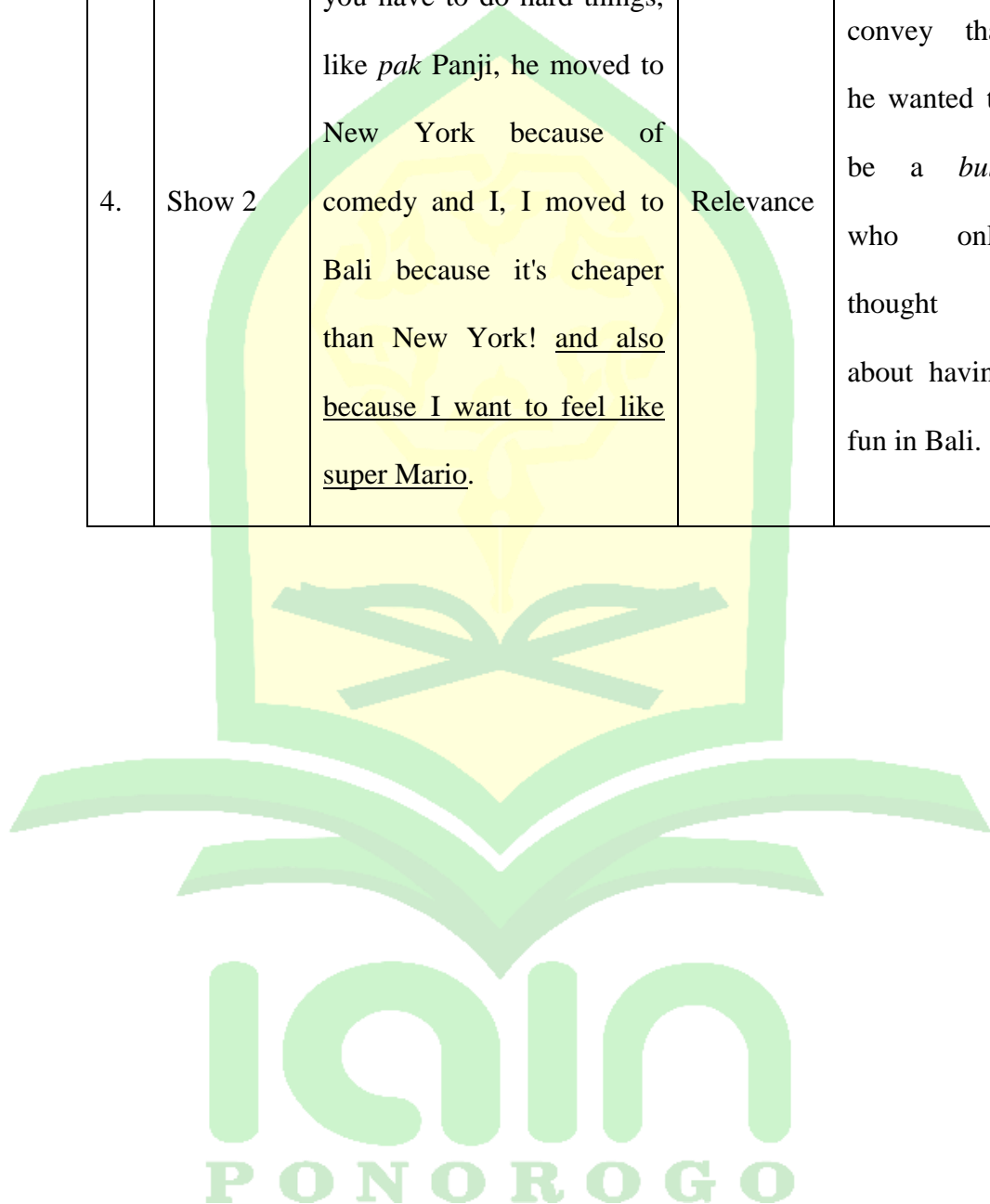
**Table 1.1. Data analysis**

No	Episode	Utterance	Types of maxim flout	Implicature
1.	Preshow	I believe that you are all secretly Jedi warriors, like in star wars, and I noticed during traffic because every single time especially here in Jakarta, <u>when you want to cross the street, you block</u>	Quality	He wanted to convey that Indonesians do not care about traffic rules.

<sup>77</sup> Matthew B. Miles, A. M. Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, Third edition (Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2014).

		<u>the cars using the force.</u>		
2.	Show 1	<p>Talking about my wife, today is not only an important day for Indonesia but it's also an important day for us because we're celebrating our anniversary.</p> <p><u>Indonesians are celebrating the day they won their independence I am celebrating the day I lost my independence. Indonesian are waving their flag, I am also waving a flag, just white. Help me! I surrender.</u></p>	Quantity	<p>He wanted to convey that he is afraid of his wife because she is scary.</p>
3.	Show 2	<p>For me, SUCI is extra hard because I'm the only <i>bule</i>, I don't speak <i>bahasa</i> Indonesia, so every time I come here, I don't understand anything. It's true like <u>I would love to be able to understand Bonar set, and Kukuh set, and</u></p>	Manner	<p>He wanted to convey that Gerall's set is weird.</p>

		<u>Gerall, okay maybe not Gerall.</u>		
4.	Show 2	If you want to be successful you have to do hard things, like <i>pak</i> Panji, he moved to New York because of comedy and I, I moved to Bali because it's cheaper than New York! <u>and also because I want to feel like super Mario.</u>	Relevance	He wanted to convey that he wanted to be a <i>bule</i> who only thought about having fun in Bali.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Maxim Flouts

There are 34 maxims flouts found in Christian Giacobbe's stand up comedy performances. Four types of maxim flouts are found in Christian Giacobbe's stand up comedy performances.

##### 1. Flouting the Maxim of Quality

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, the researcher found 6 data indicating that Chris flouted the maxim of quality in his performances at SUCI X. Providing information that contains literal meanings that don't make sense is a strategy for using maxim flouts of quality in an utterance.<sup>78</sup> In his stand up comedy performances, Chris flouts the maxim of quality by giving statements that contain incorrect information as can be seen from the following analysis results.

Datum 1

This utterance occurs in preshow

I believe that you are all secretly Jedi warriors, like in star wars, and I noticed during traffic because every single time especially here in Jakarta, when you want to cross the street, you block the cars using the force.

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<sup>78</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 39.

### Analysis:

In this utterance, Chris was giving false information. It can be seen from this utterance "when you want to cross the street, you block the cars using the force" literally, the utterance contains a meaning that logically does not make sense for humans to do. Chris used the word *force* as a metaphor to describe Indonesians gesture when they want to stop passing vehicles so they can cross the road. Metaphor is one of the methods used in flouting the maxim of quantity.<sup>79</sup> Therefore, The utterance shows that Chris was flouting the maxim of quality because he used metaphor.

Chris understands that he was giving an incorrect information, but he still used it to describe traffic conditions in Indonesia in the hope that the audience will understand the meaning he is trying to convey. Instead of expressing the traffic condition with utterances that can literally explain the actual condition, he said the utterances to generate a conversational implicature to add the humorous effect regarding to the facts of traffic in Indonesia. This is in accordance with Grice's statement that a violation of the maxim might generate a conversational implicature to show something inaccurate to give a funny effect to the utterance.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> Mohammed, "Flouting Conversational Maxims In COVID -19 Pandemic Texts."

<sup>80</sup> Xu, "An Analysis of Humor Discourse in Friends from the Perspective of the Cooperative Principle," 463.

## Datum 2

This utterance occurs in Show 2

I am very proud to be part of SUCI this season, and to me, the X of SUCI X, perfectly describes the comedians. Annie is X-rated. Gerall is extra weird. Ilham is X X X X X X X X X X extrovert, and Budi, well Budi is an X-man.

Analysis:

In this utterances, Chris discussed the SUCI X contestants by describing the contestants using words that start with the letter X. Chris described Ilham with the word extrovert but he says X more than five times before saying the word extrovert. Ilham is a comedian who has the persona of a fat man, so by saying a lot of X's, he leads the opinion of the audience that the word to be said contains a very excessive meanings so that the word to be said is likely to be related to Ilham's body size. Instead of describing Ilham with phrases that saying he is fat, Chris chose to say something else for which there is insufficient evidence to substantiate the statement that Ilham is an extrovert. His utterance shows that he used exaggeration to describe Ilham with words for which there is insufficient evidence to describe Ilham. One factor in an utterance that can be said to be flouting the maxim of quality is the lack of evidence to support the utterance<sup>81</sup>, besides that exaggeration is a rhetorical method that can be

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<sup>81</sup> Hmouri, "Flouting Gricean Maxims for Comic Implicatures in Hassan El Fad's Sitcom Comedy Tendance Forth Episode," 61.



used to flout the maxim of quality.<sup>82</sup> Therefore the utterance shows that Chris is flouting the maxim of quality.

After making a joke about Ilham, Chris added the joke about Budi. He said that Budi is an X-man. This utterance contains a literal meaning that is clearly wrong. He and also the audience know that Budi is just an ordinary human, but he described him as an X-man. He used the word *X-man* as metaphor to bring out the implicature. Therefore, the utterance is also included in the flouts of quality maxim.

Datum 3

This utterance occurs in Show 7

You have uh, the what's his name? *babi ngepet*? a pig that steals money. Oh I know that one, we call them politicians. Nana like that joke. I'm talking about Italy okay!

Analysis:

This utterance was conveyed by Chris when he discussed the types of ghosts in Indonesia. One of the two ghosts he mentioned is a *babi ngepet*. He described *babi ngepet* with the phrase "a pig that steals money" but then he added this statement "Oh I know that one, we call them politicians". This statement shows incorrect information because logically we do not call politicians as pigs who like to steal money. The way he used the phrase *babi ngepet* to refer to politicians is a metaphor to convey an implicature in his utterance. Therefore this utterance is included in the category of maxim flouts of quality.

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<sup>82</sup> Xu, "An Analysis of Humor Discourse in Friends from the Perspective of the Cooperative Principle."

## Datum 4

This utterance occurs in the Semi final (the tourism slogan)

I'm Italian and it's always con, there's always confused people. The last time I was on holiday, this guy comes to me and said "oh you're from Italy which city are you from? are you from Juventus" "that, that is not that, that's a team I'm I'm from Milano" "ah you're from Milan which city of Milan? AC Milan or Inter Milan?" I was like "that, that's this, you know what? I'm from AC Milan you know"

## Analysis:

The data shows Chris telling his experience of having conversations with other people about where he comes from. Instead of asking and mentioning where Chris might be from, the other person kept mentioning the football club. It can be seen from the following stranger's utterance, "ah you're from Milan. Which city of Milan? AC Milan or Inter Milan?" instead of explaining the misunderstanding the other person had, Chris answered the question with the following expression "that, that's this you know what? I'm from AC Milan you know" This utterance is included in the category of maxim flouts of quality because Chris conveyed information that he believed was wrong.

## 2. Flouting the Maxim of Quantity

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out by the researcher, there are 8 data showing that Chris flouted the maxim of quantity in his performances at SUCI X. It can be seen from the following analysis results.

## Datum 1

This utterance occurs in preshow

It can be very confusing for *bule*. Even the term for *bule* doesn't make any sense. The original word translates to white buffalo, and buffalo is an animal that used for hard physical work. When was the last time you saw white person doing hard physical work in this country? Never! You shouldn't call us *bule*. You should call us *Tokek*. Cause we're loud and annoying, and every time you ask us to do work we answer "mm hmm.. mm hmm.."

Analysis:

In this statement, Chris explained about *bule* in Indonesia. At first he explained about the word *bule* which he thought were not appropriate for describing foreigners in Indonesia, then he gave additional information that *Tokek* were more appropriate for describing foreigners in Indonesia. It shows that Chris was giving too much information in his utterances to explain the designation of foreigners in Indonesia. Giving an information that is more informative than necessary is part of the quantity maxim flout.<sup>83</sup> It means that Chris was flouting the maxim of quantity by giving too much information to the audience.

Datum 2

This utterance occurs in Show 1

Talking about my wife, today is not only an important day for Indonesia but it's also an important day for us because we're celebrating our anniversary. Indonesians are celebrating the day they won their independence I am celebrating the day I lost my independence. Indonesian are waving their flag, I am also waving a flag, just white. Help me! I surrender!

Analysis:

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<sup>83</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 35.

In that data, Chris explained about his wedding anniversary and associated it with Indonesian independence day. after each time he gave a statement related to Indonesia's independence day, he then gave a statement about his married life which is similar to some of the things that often happen on Indonesia's independence day. it can be classified as presenting too much information. then at the end of the sentence he says "I also raise the flag, only white" where the meaning of the utterance is similar to the phrase he mentions afterwards, namely "I give up!". It shows that he is repeating the meaning he wants to convey with different designations. It can be categorized as a tautology. Tautology is a strategy for flouting the maxim of quantity.<sup>84</sup> Therefore, the utterance shows that this utterance is included in the flouts of quantity maxim because he gave too much information to describe his life after marriage.

Datum 3

This utterance occurs in Show 4

When I think about love, I think about my son. I love him so much. I love him the way Ilham loves white rice, Annie loves white guys, and Budi would love to have two good eyes.

Analysis:

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<sup>84</sup> Awwad et al., "Interpretations of the Gricean Conversational Maxims Violations."

The data shows utterances that described love in Chris' point of view. He revealed that he loves his son. To describe his love he also provides additional information about what other contestants love based on each contestant's persona. By giving an explanation about the way other contestants love something, he provides too much information than what is needed to describe his love for his son so that the utterance can be categorized as maxim flouts of quantity.

Datum 4

This utterance occurs in Show 5

In karaoke there's really only two kind of people there are the people like me that just go there to have fun, and there are the people who take it very seriously you know, like he's in a concert and then those people at the beginning they're like "oh no I'm not gonna sing" and then they choose the most difficult song, you know they choose Rolling in the Deep by Adele. They choose I Will Always Love You by witness Houston. They choose *sikok bagi duo* and then they sing perfectly you know and not only they sing perfectly while they sing they close their eyes they hold their ear they do this (hands up) when they reach their high notes, like what are you doing? Those are the adult equivalent of that kid in class at school that always said oh I didn't study for the test and they got an A plus you know and also in both cases is usually Chinese, usually, and they don't like *tebak-tebakan*.

Analysis:

The data shows that Chris talked about people who often humbled themselves but then showed extraordinary abilities. At first Chris talked about people who are humble and then show their extraordinary abilities when singing at karaoke. Then he added information about people with similar types in terms of lessons. From the statement, it can be seen that

Chris gave two different conditions to refer to people with the same character. Because there is repetition of information with the different description in the utterance, it can be categorized as tautology. After describing about those typical of person, then he added information about Chinese people. What he meant was Ernest Prakasa who was one of the judges in the competition. In conclusion, the utterance shows that Chris has given too much information so that the utterance can be categorized as flouting the maxim of quantity.

Datum 5

This utterance occurs in the Semi final (the tourism slogan)

I feel good about tonight, because tonight, no matter what happened, everybody's in the bottom three you know, so it's good, it's good.

Analysis:

This statement was uttered by Chris after telling about his experience regarding several previous episodes where he was often in the bottom three. to continue the previous statement, Chris said the jokes. he jokes "no matter what happened, everybody's in the bottom three you know" without giving enough information to explain why he and the other two remaining tributes ended up in the bottom three in that episode. by not giving an explanation regarding the information he provided, he failed to observe the maxim of quantity where the main requirement for observing the maxim of quantity is to provide as informative information as possible

so that the purpose of the conversation can be achieved.<sup>85</sup> He did not say the reason why he said those words because he knew that all the audience should already know the information about their show that night without having to explain in detail. Even though he did not explain in detail the details of the information he provided, the audience still understood what Chris meant so that the purpose of his speech could be achieved. That way Chris has flouted the maxim of quantity.

Datum 6

This utterance occurs in the show 8

I am the only one who never been in the bottom three. The other one (did), but I also never got the highest score. I feel like I am Italy in football you know. We won the Euro Cup, didn't qualify for the world cup.

Analysis:

In this utterance he told that while he was in SUCI X he was never in the bottom position or got the top position. He likened his experience when he compete in SUCI to the Italian national football team which was also the same as his where the team won the Euro cup but did not qualify for the world cup. It also convey that he and the Italian national team are not among the worst but not the best either. With these utterances he gives a similar meaning with different expressions. This utterance can be categorized as a tautology. Therefore it can be categorized as flouting the maxim of quantity.

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<sup>85</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 35.

### 3. Flouting the Maxim of Relevance

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out by the researcher, there are 4 data showing that Chris flouted the maxim of relevance in his performances at SUCI X. It can be seen from the following analysis results.

#### Datum 1

This utterance occurs in Preshow

coffee *luwak* is the best coffee in the world because it doesn't only taste like coffee. It tastes like coffee, karma, and Indonesian freedom.

Analysis:

The data shows that Chris is describing the taste of *kopi luwak*. In his utterance, he mentioned that *kopi luwak* tastes like karma and Indonesian independence. Karma and Indonesian freedom are the word and phrase that have no relevance for describing the taste of coffee. Chris said this phrase to describe the taste of coffee because he expects that Indonesian people have background knowledge about the history of *kopi luwak*. Therefore, Chris said things that were irrelevant in the hope that the audience, who were mostly Indonesians, would understand the meaning of what he said. Giving a relevance information in the utterance is an important factor in observing the maxim of relevance, and if the speaker talks about things that clearly have no relevance, but can still be understood by listeners, then the speaker flouts the maxim of relevance.<sup>86</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Mohammed, "Flouting Conversational Maxims In COVID -19 Pandemic Texts."



This is similar to what Chris did, so it can be concluded that Chris's utterance is flouting the maxim of relevance.

Datum 2

This utterance occurs in Show 2

If you want to be successful you have to do hard things, like *pak* Panji, he moved to New York because of comedy and I, I moved to Bali because it's cheaper than New York, and also because I want to feel like super Mario.

Analysis:

From the data, it can be seen that initially Chris explained about success that could be achieved by doing hard things, then he gave an example of Panji's decision for moving to New York in order to achieve his success on his dream. Panji was one of the judges on several early episodes of SUCI X. Panji left SUCI X because he wanted to move to New York and pursue his dream in comedy. After discussing about Panji who had to struggle to move countries to achieve his dream, he discussed his decision to move to Bali. Instead of linking his reasons for moving with panji's reasons with something similar, he explained things that were contrasting and almost completely unrelated. He explained that his reason for moving was because Indonesia was cheaper than New York, besides that he also added information that he wanted to feel like super mario which is a character in a video game. It shows that he shifted from discussions about moving to another country to discussions related to video games. When a speaker suddenly shifts the subject from one subject to another, it indicates that the speaker is flouting the maxim of

relevance.<sup>87</sup> Based on the description above, Chris has flouted the maxim of relevance.

### Datum 3

This utterance occurs in Show 4

I was saying that when Indonesian people want to become invisible, they do this (bow / lowering the body when someone wants to pass in front of people) and that joke got millions of views, thousands of comments, and there were at least 400 comments of concerned Indonesian people telling me “*Pak* Chris, this is not to become invisible this is what we do when we want to be polite” I was like yeah I know that was a joke, but I know that Indonesian don't do this when they want to become invisible, if an Indonesian man truly wants to become invisible, he borrows money from you.

### Analysis:

The data shows that Chris received corrections from Indonesians regarding one of his jokes. He said that he knew about the information conveyed by people that Indonesians lower their bodies when passing in front of other people to respect others, not to be invisible. Then he added information that he knew about that fact, then he said if Indonesians want to be invisible they usually borrow money. From this it can be seen that Chris has moved from discussing his jokes about the bow culture in Indonesia to discussing borrowing money that has no relationship. Moreover, borrowing money is not an action that has something to do with how people want to be invisible so that the information in the utterance is irrelevant, so that the utterance can be categorized as flout the maxim of relevance.

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<sup>87</sup> Mohammed.

Datum 4

This utterance occurs in Show 4

You know who doesn't love me? *Pak Komeng*. I don't even think he likes me, and I understand, I get it. The last Italian he worked with was Valentino Rossi, and now he has me!

Analysis:

In that statement, Chris revealed that one of the judges at SUCI X didn't like him, namely Komeng, then he said that he understood why Komeng didn't like him, but he didn't give a reason with relevant sentences showing why Komeng didn't like him. Instead, he said "The last Italian he worked with was Valentino Rossi, and now he has me!" Valentino Rossi is a motorcycle racer, who once worked with Komeng for a product advertisement. Valentino Rossi has no relationship with the statement which discusses the reasons why a judge of a stand up comedy competition does not like one of the contestants. By bringing the name Valentino Rossi into his utterance, Chris flouted the maxim of relevance.

#### 4. Flouting the Maxim of Manner

Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher, there are 16 data indicating that Chris flouted the maxim of manner in his performances at SUCI X. This can be seen from the following analysis results.

Datum 1

This utterance occurs in *Audisi SUCI X*

As you can see, I am Italian. Hello everyone! My name is Chris, but you can call me Gerry, Gerry Chocolatos. Please, please don't call me that, and this is

precisely why usually I don't say that I am Italian. Cause everytime I do, there's only one response, *numero uno! Delizioso!*, and I hate it, I hate it because it seems like Italian do this (pinched fingers) all the time, and it's offensive, it's disrespectful, and it's true we do this all the time, but this is one thing that you might not know about Italians, we do this only when we're happy, when we're excited, cause when we're not excited,.. uhm never mind!

Analysis:

The data shows that Chris does not like the reaction of other people when he says that he is from Italy. Other people's responses are always similar. They are imitating the expressions and gestures of Italians. In his utterance, he discussed the pinched finger which is the habit of Italian. He said "we do this only when we're happy, when we're excited, cause when we're not excited,.. uhm never mind!". This utterance were not clear because Chris did not finish what he was saying and immediately cut it off with the words "uhm never mind". This shows that Chris provides unclear information into his utterance.

Maxim of manner is closely related to how an utterance is uttered rather than what is said in the utterance.<sup>88</sup> To observe the maxim of manner, the speaker must give an utterance in a brief, orderly manner, without obscurity and ambiguity.<sup>89</sup> Chris's utterance shows that he hesitates to continue his utterance, so it can be categorized as an obscurity expression. Therefore, from this statement it can be concluded that Chris flouted the maxim of manner.

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<sup>88</sup> Senft, *Understanding Pragmatics*, 34.

<sup>89</sup> Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics*, 42.

Through his utterance, Chris gave an obscurity expression to the audience as he didn't finish his sentence. Even though he didn't finish his sentence, he knew that most of the audience had some background knowledge about Italy, so they could understand the meaning of the sentence and why Chris didn't continue his sentence. In case of flouting the maxim of manner, the audience can easily understand an utterance by providing its own context and doing more reasoning on the utterance.<sup>90</sup>

That is why Chris was flouting the maxim of relevance

Datum 2

This utterance occurs in *Audisi SUCI X*

Every father thinks that their son is special, but my son truly special because I am Italian, his mother is south African, and he was born here in Indonesia. He's like a fried chicken pizza with *nasi goreng* on top you know, weird, but interesting, and before he was born I was daydreaming a lot about him, I was like maybe he's gonna have Asian spirituality, European privilege and African physicality, you know that'd be nice, or maybe he could end up having European spirituality, African privilege and Asian..., let's hope for the best okay, let's just hope for the best.

Analysis:

In this utterance, Chris explains how special his son is because he has mixed genes between African mom, and European dad, and he was born in Asia. Chris imagines how his son will grow up with Asian spirituality, European privilege and African physicality, then he gives another possibility of how his son will grow up by saying the utterance "or maybe he could end up having European spirituality, African privilege and

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<sup>90</sup> Grundy, *Doing Pragmatics*, 98.

Asian... let's hope for the best". Instead of continuing his utterance he cut it off and then he said "let's hope for the best". In that utterance, he showed an expression that he was not sure that this possibility would end well so he did not continue the sentence. By not continuing his sentence, Chris showed an obscurity expression in his utterance. It can be concluded from this explanation that Chris is flouting the maxim of manner.

Datum 3

This utterance occurs in Show 2

For me, SUCI is extra hard because I'm the only *bule*, I don't speak *bahasa* Indonesia, so every time I come here, I don't understand anything. It's true like I would love to be able to understand Bonar set, and Kukuh set, and Gerall, okay maybe not Gerall.

Analysis:

The data shows that Chris expressed how difficult it was to be a contestant who didn't understand Indonesian, then he said that he would love to be able to understand the other contestants' sets, but when he came to the name Gerall, one of the contestant in SUCI X, he said "and Gerall, okay maybe not Gerall" this expression shows as if he wanted to know the other contestants' sets except for Gerall's set for some reason. In that utterance he conveyed unclear information because he only gave an exception for Gerall but did not provide specific reasons why Gerall was excluded. By doing so, he has given unclear information which can be categorized as an obscurity expression. Therefore This shows that he has flouted the maxim of manner

Datum 4

This utterance occurs in Show 2

There's no Italian superheroes though. The only super that we have in Italy is super Mario, and he's not even Italian he's made in Japan, and he's not even a hero. He goes to beautiful places, he breaks stuff, eats weird mushrooms, and then go after girls. That's not a hero! that's every *bule* in Bali, and actually I just noticed that looking like this with this suit I look like Luigi, his brother!

Analysis:

In this data, Chris explained that Italians do not have a superhero character, and what they do have is Super Mario. Super Mario is a character in a video game where in the game, the character has to run to a certain place, destroy several objects, and eat mushrooms to save a princess. In his utterances he stated that this was the same as what was done by the *bule* in Bali. At the end of his utterances, he said that he looks like Luigi who is one of the characters in the video game. By saying that he looks like Luigi, he is giving an ambiguous information to the audience because the word Luigi in his utterance can mean that he is wearing clothes of the same color as Luigi or he wants to convey that he is one of the *bule* in Bali who does things like super Mario. Therefore the utterance is included in the flout of manner maxim.

### B. Implicature

There are 34 implicatures that arise as a result of maxim flouts performed by Christian Giacobbe in his stand up comedy performances at SUCI X. The implicatures that appear are the intention that Chris did not

express explicitly to create a humorous effect on his utterances. This is because using maxim flouts in utterances can create implicatures that can lead to humor.<sup>91</sup> Therefore, maxim flout is often used in Chris's stand up comedy performance.

Datum 1

This utterance occurs in Show 8

I don't even want to be the highest score. Being the highest score is bad luck. Bonar got higher score two times, he's close mic. Aldi, highest score, close mic. Budi, highest score, Look! he's close mic, so tonight I hope that Gerall win the highest score.

Analysis:

This data shows what Chris said about the experience of the other contestant after they got highest score in SUCI X. He explained that other contestants who had won the highest score in an episode, they ended up being eliminated in the next episode. Therefore, he said "I don't even want to be the highest score" to imply that he doesn't want to be eliminated in the next episode. Besides that, he also said "so tonight I hope that Gerall wins the highest score." To imply that he wants to sacrifice Gerall to be eliminated soon and not himself. Gerall is the contestant who has the strangest persona among the other contestants. he often performs various strange gimmicks to make the audience laugh. with that persona, many of the other contestants discussed Gerall in their performances to mock him like Chris did in this utterance.

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<sup>91</sup> Hmouri, "Flouting Gricean Maxims for Comic Implicatures in Hassan El Fad's Sitcom Comedy Tendance Forth Episode," 56.



## Datum 2

This utterance occurs in Show 5

Have you listened to Panji's music? I don't even understand *Bahasa*, and I know he's bad, you know. Panji's music is so bad, that after I listened to Pandji, I start liking Younglex.

## Analysis:

In this episode, Chris explained that there are many multitalented comedians who are not only good at comedy, but also good at music and film, for example Jamie Foxx who is a good comedian, actor and singer. In this episode, he also explained about one of the SUCI X judges, namely Panji, an Indonesian comedian who has also made music. According to Chris, Panji's music was terrible. He compared it to Younglex, a controversial singer in Indonesia. By saying that "after I listened to Panji, I started liking Younglex." He implies that Younglex's music is bad, but Panji's music is even worse. by bringing Younglex into his speech, it shows how bad Panji's music is when compared to singers who have bad music. With this expression, it's as if Chris wanted to make fun of Panji's music even more, not only by saying that Panji's music is bad, but Panji's music is really bad. Through these utterances, as a whole Chris seemed to want to advise the audience not to listen to Panji's music because Panji's music is so bad.

## Datum 3

This utterance occurs in Show 3

There is a new judge I guess for you is also the C *cin... cinta*, I love uh, I like, I like the movies.

### Analysis:

In this episode, Chris describes the judges with words or phrases that start with the letters S, U, C, I, and X. It can be seen from the utterance above, Chris described Ernest with the word that start with the letter C, but after saying one syllable, namely *cin* he paused before saying the full word as if he was about to say a word he shouldn't say, after giving a moment to pause, then he mentioned the word *cinta*. The *cin* syllable that he mentions becomes ambiguous because he seems hesitant to finish the word by pausing and correcting it with the word *cinta*. As the audience knows that Ernest Prakasa is the only judge in SUCI X who is Chinese, so by saying the utterance, Chris implies that he actually wants to convey that Ernest is *cina*.

Datum 4

This utterance occurs in Show 8

Usman Ismail! (studio name) Make some noise for Annie Yang! Last week after Yono colored his hair, she did this joke. She said "if I really want to look like Yono, the hair is not enough, I have to break my face". She's not here because she fell from her scooter, and hit her face.

### Analysis:

In that utterance, Chris was talking about the other contestants, namely Annie Yang and Yono Bakrie. Yono is a contestant who has the persona of a man who is less handsome because he often presents material about his appearance in his stand up comedy, so that other contestants also often talk about Yono's appearance. One of the contestants who discussed Yono's appearance in his stand up performance was Annie Yang. After Annie's stand up comedy performance which discussed Yono, Annie was involved in a

motorbike accident and had to leave the competition. Chris then discussed Annie's that said "if I really want to look like Yono, hair isn't enough, I have to break my face". Annie said that statement because Yono and Annie both dyed their hair the same color at that time. From her statement, Annie implied that Yono's face was less handsome. In the next episode after Annie left the competition, Chris taunted Annie who fell off the motorcycle after taunting Yono in his stand up comedy material. From the statement above, Chris implied that Yono was not handsome enough, and Annie was also became not beautiful.

Datum 5

This utterance occurs in Show 8

Everyone always asks me about my suit, and why I wear them, and it's pretty easy I wear them because I like wearing suit. I like the way I feel when I wear the suit, and I love receiving compliments. That's why I'm happy that Budi got close mic because he's the only one who never told me "Chris you look good tonight!"

Analysis:

Chris is a contestant who is known by the audience to always wear a suit in every stand up comedy performance. In the episode where he brings this joke, he discusses why he always wears a suit when appearing at SUCI X. Chris likes to get compliments when he wears a suit, but he explains that there is a contestant who never give a compliment to his appearance. That contestant is Budi. He is a blind contestant who also often talks about his experiences as a blind person. In the utterance above, he implied that he was mocking Budi because he could never see his suit.

## Datum 6

This utterance occurs in show 8

I think that after I do my set, Rispo should stop saying, "Chris you win!" he should start saying "Chris you'll not lose today!"

## Analysis:

This joke continues the previous joke which talked about him never being in the bottom three but also never getting the highest score while competing in SUCI X. With the previous joke that tells about his experience, he shows that he is usually always in a safe position. After telling the previous joke, he then delivered the statement above. He seemed to be giving advice to the host, namely Rispo, to change his usual sentence from "Chris you win!" to "Chris you'll not lose today". The joke implies that it is likely that he will be in a safe position again instead of winning the highest score in the next episode

## Datum 7

This utterance occurs in the Semi final (the tourism slogan)

I feel worried because I used to be the most consistent comedian in SUCI X. Never in the bottom three, and then *Kompas* made me roast *pesulap merah*, and I don't know what he did, but I went from the most consistent comedian to consistently in the bottom three, so I talked to a shaman and I decided to bring protection tonight, (taking out a kris) okay, this is actually double protection because this is a kris, I am a Chris, double protection.

## Analysis

This joke tells about one of the challenges for the contestants in one of the episodes of SUCI X. The challenge is to roast the guest star in the competition which was the *pesulap merah*. *Pesulap merah* is a magician and

also a YouTuber who went viral because of his controversy in creating content regarding exposing the secrets of shamanism and the people who claim to have supernatural powers. Because of its content, *pesulap merah* had feud with the shamans in Indonesia.

In the statement above Chris said that after the episode when he should roast *peseulap merah*, he was constantly in the bottom three by saying "Kompas made me roast red magician, and I don't know what he did, but I went from the most consistent comedian to consistently in the bottom three" his utterance implied as if Chris accused that *pesulap merah* had done something to bring him down in the competition.

Datum 8

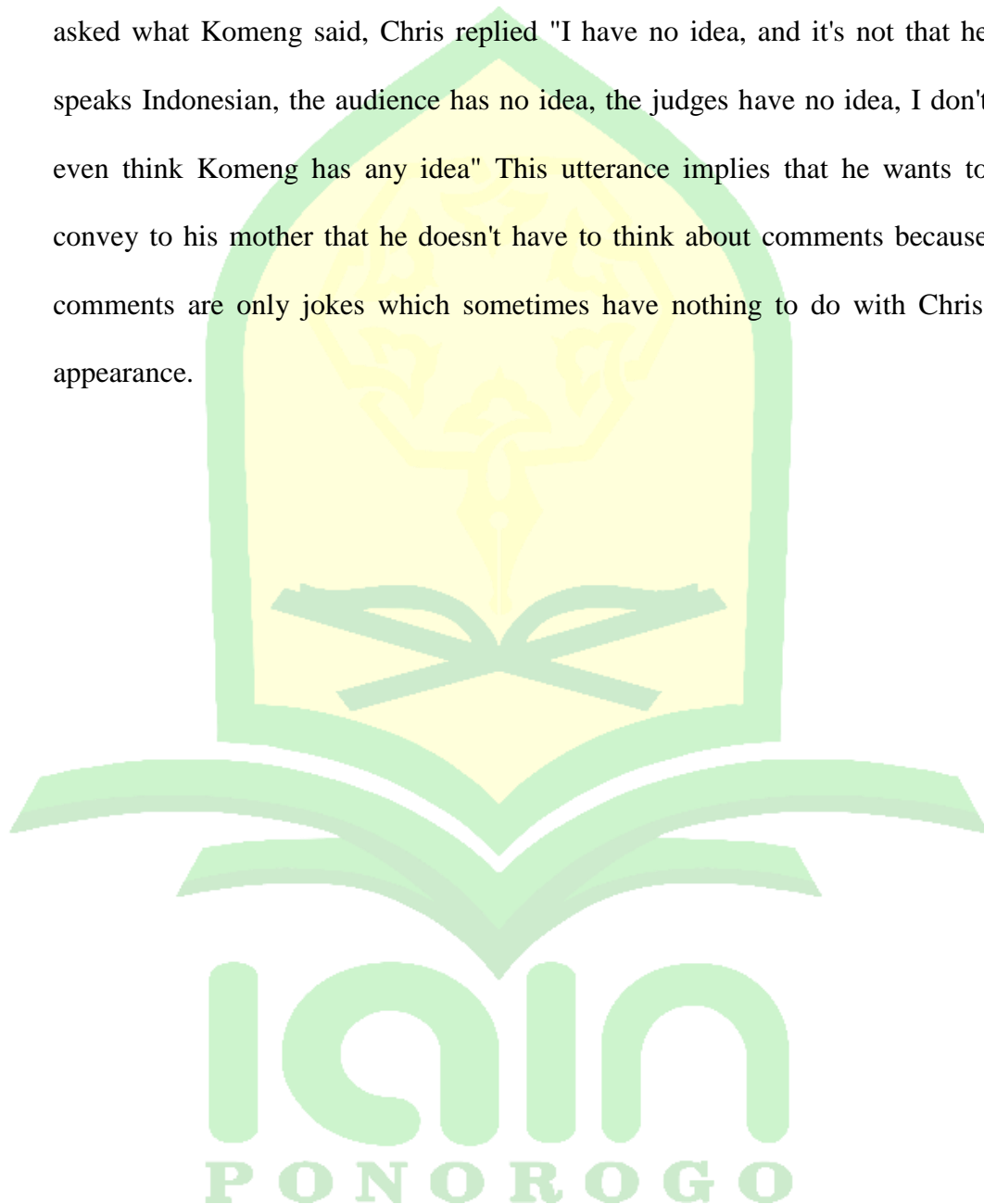
This utterance occurs in the grand final

for the first time in my life my probably my mom was so proud of me, she watch every single show that I was in but my mother, ok give it (applause) to my mother, she doesn't deserve it but it's okay, but she only speaks Italian, she doesn't even speak English. So after every show, she would call me, and I would have to do like Hifzi, you know I have to translate everything. And she would tell me "ok what did Radit say?" and I would tell her "and what Abdel said?" and I would tell her "and what Komeng said?" I have no idea, and it's not that he speaks *Bahasa* Indonesia, the audience has no idea, the judges have no idea, I don't even think Komeng has any idea.

Analysis:

In this speech, Chris told about his mother who was proud of her son for taking part in SUCI X. Chris told her that his mother wanted to know his progress while he was in the competition, so Chris had to explain to his mother what the judges said about his performance. It was like what the host did when he had to translate the judge's comments to him. He said that he

explained what the jurors said except for one of the jurors namely Komeng. Komeng was the judge who joked the most and said absurd things when he asked to give comment on the participants' performances. When his mother asked what Komeng said, Chris replied "I have no idea, and it's not that he speaks Indonesian, the audience has no idea, the judges have no idea, I don't even think Komeng has any idea" This utterance implies that he wants to convey to his mother that he doesn't have to think about comments because comments are only jokes which sometimes have nothing to do with Chris' appearance.



## CHAPTER V

### CLOSING

#### A. Conclusion

To answer the first research problem, the researcher has analyzed the types of maxim flouts performed by Christian Giacobbe in his stand up comedy performances in SUCI X and found that there are 4 types of maxim flouts found in Christian Giacobbes's stand up comedy performances. The researcher found 34 maxim flouts in Chris's stand up comedy performances. He flouted 6 maxims of quality, 8 maxims of quantity, 4 maxims of relevance, and 16 maxim of manner. To answer the second research problem, the researcher has analyzed Chris's stand up comedy performances to find out the implicature that arises from the maxim flouts he did. There are 34 conversational implicatures in Chris's stand up comedy performances according to the number of maxim flouts found. The various implicatures found by the researcher are mostly messages about what he experienced during his time as a *bule* in Indonesia and things related to his experience while competing in SUCI X.

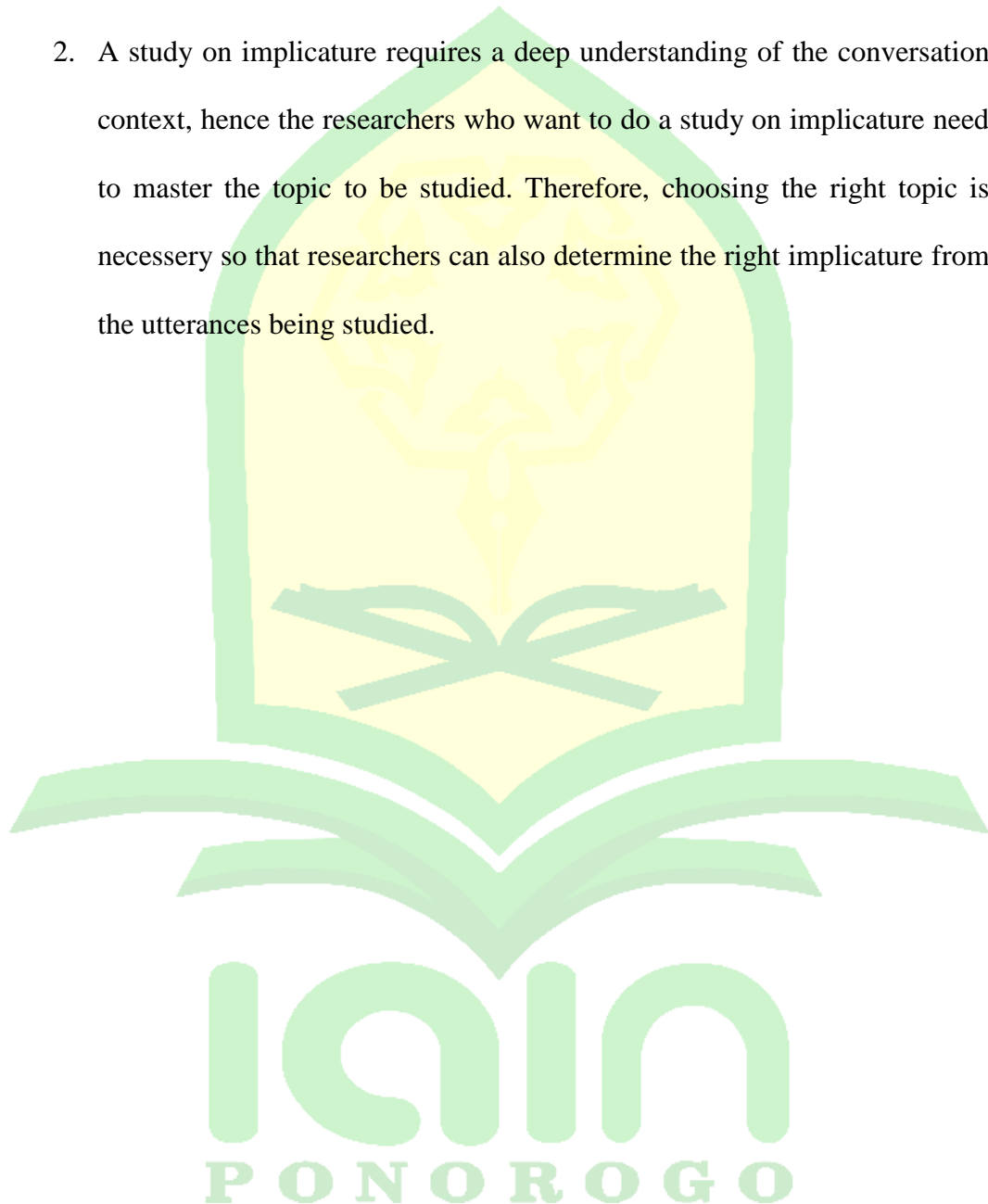
#### B. Recommendation

After conducting this research, the researcher found several things that need to be considered in conducting the related research topic in the future.

1. Research on maxim flout can be done in various forms of research

subjects, not only in stand up comedy, but related research can also be done in movies, vlogs, speeches, and so on. The researcher hopes that future research on maxim flouts can be conducted on more varied subjects.

2. A study on implicature requires a deep understanding of the conversation context, hence the researchers who want to do a study on implicature need to master the topic to be studied. Therefore, choosing the right topic is necessary so that researchers can also determine the right implicature from the utterances being studied.





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