

CHAPTER III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter, the writer analyzed the laughter causing utterances in the transcription of Trevor Noah’s stand-up comedy show video “Trevor Noah – Melbourne Comedy Festival. The data which were collected from the video consists of 49 laughter-causing utterances.

Those classification are listed in the table below

TABLE 1: List of Utterances of Each Factor

No	FACTORS	UTTERANCES	Total
1	Implicature	And you stop to sit there	19
		”No no you are great, really”	
		They said “twenty-four hours”	
		So, that’s not delayed, that’s cancelation.	
		I’ve never heard that in my life.	
		And like because he’s pilot we believe him	
		As soon as he said that I looked at the fat people	
		“Hey you guys! You can’t sit together!”	
		Because he was there and he’s fat that what he does	
		I love it	
		It’s an amazing show.	
		It’s that you just have to irritate the border police and they just let you in.	

		“Kangaroo, kang-kangaroo-kang”	
		“No, you’re right, just go in! Just go in!”	
		And he has this looks when he is in other side “Works every time”	
		I don’t know who she is	
		Yeah, I don’t ask you about your life’s philosophy,	
		Not even north Korea? ‘cause it’s rather close.	
		This is why I’ve chosen these buildings over here to be traveling in”	
2	Language and words	He came on to “ladies and gentleman, we’ve got a little problem of the plane” “uhh... here is what’s goin’ on: seems like plane not balance” “and err... we go back to here sooner.”	6
		That you should do a show about the people that make the show and calling the big asshole.	
		“Get it visa? Not hoh hih huh hih huh.”	
		I see here people making joke actually like Chinese but you don’t come me not like Australian, or Chinese or not Chinese,	
		“Uh, ye, haw you go, uh ye, oho, hiho zii, noho nihow, hohiha,, oh ye, shishini, ne haa”	
		“No, no, I was greeting you”, “Oh, no worries”.	

3	Assumption	More knots	4
		I finally arrived and it's quite a quaint place.	
		Yeah, the plane, probably you, it's probably you	
		Because you guys say you speaking English but it's not	
4	Culture	I don't know what the hell happened in Australia but you guys need to chill out when it comes to fruit.	4
		You also feel it very important to tell everybody that you have no worries,	
		The correct answer to the phrase 'how are you going' is not 'by airplane'	
		And she said "Oh, ye, how are you goin'?" and I said "By airplane,	
5	Simile and metaphor	Because it's my job to satisfy you	3
		And you're just faking it now, thank you	
		So one side a fair, so hope you on the quiet type "huhuhu"	
6	Interrogative words and sentences	What did the fruit do to your country?	3
		"No worries, no worries" "Really, not even one? Not even one?"	
		"Really, Australia I think that is good here" "No, not even one? Not even prostate cancer?"	

7	Oxymoron	Whether they're tryin' to help fat people lose weight but through torture...basically.	2
		Yes, both emotional and physical	
8	Exclamation	"WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE? I DON'T CARE IF YOU CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH, YOU GONNA SPEND A WEEK IN QUARANTINE, WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE, I DON'T CARE! I DON'T CARE! WHERE'S THE APPLE FROM?"	2
		"That's marijuana, oh don't do it again, BUT YOU THE APPLE, BACK TO WHERE YOU CAME FROM!"	
9	Rhetorical question	"WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD, KEVIN!?! WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD!?"	2
		That he's special to you knew this before he came, why you're now acting shocked?!	
10	Hyperbole	Yeah, they do horrible things like leaving food in the house they living in, then ask them why they eating it	2
		But then you get to like to the custom which is the most hard-core place in the world	
11	Self-mockery	Makes it worse when I got laughed when I'm middle of it	1

12	Analogy	And then just like sex my successful failure is somehow determined by how much noise you make.	1
13	Personification	-	-
14	Boasts	-	-
15	Pun	-	-
TOTAL			49

The table only consists of the list of utterances which in group with the same category of the causal factors and the explanation of the context as follow:

1. Implicature

a. And you stop to sit there.

After equaling the idea of comedy and sex by saying that he had job to satisfy the audience. Noah treated the comedy like sex as if to make the audiences laugh he needed to be no distance like sex, while actually it was null and void in stand-up comedy.

b. "No no you are great, really."

When the quiet type person actually enjoyed the comedy but he laughed quietly, he directly told the comic that he was actually enjoying it, he did not want that the comedian misunderstood. So, quiet type person said that the comic are great to convince that he was really funny.

- b. They said “twenty-four hours”.

The comic told the story when he was being in the airport. His flight was delayed. Then he asked the airport how long it would take. The answer was the utterance above: twenty-four hours. Delay is postponing until a later or slower time than expected, it is usually about one till four hours of waiting.

- c. So, that’s not delayed, that’s cancelation.

The comic explained about the utterance before by this utterance that delay should have been still in a day. Twenty-four hours was not delay but, the cancelation of flight for that day.

- d. I’ve never heard that in my life.

The comic spoke about the next day when the strange thing happened. He told that the plane which he was in it was not balanced. The audiences laughed when he said that he never heard such thing because they had just realized that most of them also never heard that thing. It is not common that plane is not balance.

- e. And like because he’s pilot we believe him.

The comic implied that if he who spoke was not pilot they; the passengers; would not believe him.

- f. As soon as he said that I looked at the fat people.

The comic implied that what caused the plane not balanced were the fat people.

- g. “Hey you guys! You can’t sit together!”

In the utterances above, the comic implied that there were some fat people who sit in one side of the plane together. He spoke to them as if they were the cause that made the plane not balance. He told that they should have separated seats in the left and right of the plane to keep the plane balanced.

- h. Because he was there and he’s fat that what he does.

The comedian answered the question-formed utterance in the previous number. In fact, the question was rhetorical that did not need the answer and it addressed to the participants of the television program, fat people. So, the comic answered the questions that unnecessary to answer and not for him.

- i. I love it.

The comic said the likeness expression which opposed his previous utterances that apparently hated the show.

- j. It’s an amazing show.

The comic said the amazement phrase. It was opposing his previous speech, that he criticized the program. By the utterance above, he admired the program as if he did not criticize innocently.

- k. It’s that you just have to irritate the border police and they just let you in.

The absurdity began when the comic told that the visa to get into Australia not really needed. Visa is essential to get into a country when

someone is foreign. It was funny due to the police should have been strict for the visa to avoid something harmful, but being irritated, they would allow someone to pass through.

- l. “Kangaroo, kang-kangaroo-kang.”

The comic imitated how the passenger that could pass through the board control answered the questions irritatingly. That passenger pretended not to be able to speak English, so his answer was only the word “kangaroo”. The answer did not match with the question.

- m. “No, you’re right, just go in! Just go in!”

The utterance above was the board police’s talk to the Chinese man that irritated him. The police despaired after that Chinese man repeated the same word, “kangaroo”, when asked by the police and let the man passed.

- n. And he has this looks when he is in other side “Works every time”.

The Chinese man that had been allowed to pass by making the board control police irritated by pretending not able to speak English unless saying “kangaroo” said the utterance above for his success.

- o. I don’t know who she is.

The comic implied in his narration that he talked to someone who he did not know. However, the comic did not need to say that for politeness.

- p. Yeah, I don’t ask you about your life’s philosophy.

In this utterance, the comic implicated to remind people not to misunderstand about the talk which about “saying no worry”.

- q. Not even north Korea? ‘cause it’s rather close.

This person asked too far about whether the comic worried about the North Korea. The question was incoherent. He also said something false that the North Korea was rather close with the Australia.

- r. “This is why I’ve chosen these buildings over here to be traveling in.”

The comic told the story when he was asked with the question ‘how are you going’ and he answered ‘by airplane’. Then he added the reason why he wanted to go by airplane implying that the question was not necessary.

2. Language and words

- a. “Ladies and gentleman, we’ve got a little problem of the plane” “uhh... here is what’s goin’ on: seems like plane not balance” “and err... we go back to here sooner.”

The comic was exaggerating in imitating the pilot’s speaking style who spoke through the loudspeakers in the plane.

- b. That you should do a show about the people that make the show and calling the big asshole.

The comic implied that program was like useless and he added curse in the end of the sentence indicating deep emotional, made the audiences woofed and laughed.

- c. “Get it visa? Not hoh hih huh hih huh.”

The comic made the voice uh-huh-huh exemplifying how a passenger answer when they were asked for the visa. The audience laughed at the voice that the comic produced sounded funny.

- d. I see here people making joke actually like Chinese but you don't come me not like Australian, or Chinese or not Chinese.

The comic used the language creatively making funny effect; he said the oppositeness repeatedly by saying the positive and the negative utterances by adding ‘not’.

- e. “Uh, ye, haw you go, uh ye, oho, hiho zii, noho nihow, hohiha,, oh ye, shishini, ne haa”.

The comic imitated the tone of how the Chinese people speak. However, he said randomly; did not really speak Chinese. There are some English words in the beginning ‘how you go’ and there is a real word of Chinese in the middle ‘nihow’. The word of Chinese made the audiences laughed because the comic, as if, actually spoke English but like Chinese speak, then it came the real word of Chinese.

- f. “No, no, I was greeting you”, “Oh, no worries”.

The airport employee clarified that he in fact greeted the comic. However the comic did not know how to respond the greeting then he said responsively ‘no worries’. The answer ‘no worries’ probably would make the employee to ask the comic whether he really had no worries at all or not in the audiences’ mind.

3. Assumption

a. More knots.

After greeting the audience, Noah took the microphone of the stands and said the utterance which he assumed that he got more knots from the cable of the microphone that would be knitting, however there was no knot of the cable.

b. I finally arrived and it's quite a quaint place.

The comic gave assertion that different from the view of the audiences about Australia which tickled in their ears.

c. Yeah, the plane, probably you, it's probably you.

The comic assumed that the fat people weight made the plane imbalanced due to they sat together in one side of the plane.

d. Because you guys say you speaking English but it's not.

The audiences are Australian so they speak English. The comic said that they spoke English but they actually did not speak English. Although what he really meant was that they spoke English but their accent was so much different from the UK and US. There was conflict in his utterances that produced absurdity.

4. Culture

a. I don't know what the hell happened in Australia but you guys need to chill out when it comes to fruit.

Here, it seemed like that between the comic and the audience had the same background knowledge about the fruit. However, it sounded

ambiguous when the comic said they needed to chill out with the fruit, because fruit mostly does not harm.

- b. You also feel it very important to tell everybody that you have no worries.

The audiences laughed at the word “no worries” that may be other people with the different cultural background apparently would not understand because it is about language and language is part of the culture.

- c. The correct answer to the phrase ‘how are you going’ is not ‘by airplane’.

The audiences as Australian had known that the answer of the question ‘how are you going’ was not by airplane, because it was idiom to greet someone.

- d. And she said “Oh, ye, how are you goin’?” and I said “By airplane.

The audiences realized that the comic answered the question wrongly in their side, but they also knew that he answered it correctly in American English grammar. Because there is difference of the use of the question between American English (Noah spoke) and Australian English (the audiences use).

5. Simile and Metaphor

- a. Because it’s my job to satisfy you.

He compared between comedy and sex. Laughter came when he used the word “satisfy” that brought ambiguity; due to the different

ways of giving satisfaction between comedy and sex. As well, the word “satisfy” is usually used in the term of sex rather in comedy.

- b. And you’re just faking it now, thank you.

When the audiences laughed loudly, woofed and applauded heartily, the comedian responded with the utterance above that made the audience laughed again. In fact the word ‘fake’ is often used in the term of sex, when the woman produces noise as if she is enjoying it while actually not; merely for to make the man happy. By saying this utterance, the comedian implied that they did not really laugh due to he was funny but just for appreciating him.

- c. So one side a fair, so hope you on the quiet type “huhuhu”.

The quiet type is someone who does not produce the sound whether he enjoy or not in the term of sex. He used the term “the quiet type person” to describe an audience who laughed at comic without sound or in low voice. Then, the comic mimicked how the quiet type person laughed. Again, that “quiet type” is the term of sex describing someone who does not make any noise in the sex activity.

6. Interrogative words and sentences

- a. What did the fruit do to your country?

The question was absurd because it seemed the fruit could not do anything to a country. It reminded the audiences about the previous cultural joke of the apple.

- b. “No worries, no worries” “Really, not even one? Not even one?”

In these utterances, as if the person asked the comic about whether he worried or not was too far. Asking too much or wanting to know too much in America culture were not common due to American people uphold others’ privacy.

- c. “Really, Australia I think that is good here” “No, not even one? Not even prostate cancer?”

The questions were asked repeatedly unnecessarily and it was about something not relevance with the context of the talk.

7. Oxymoron

- a. Whether they’re tryin’ to help fat people lose weight but through torture...basically.

The comic talked about the television program: ‘The Biggest Losers’. He explained about the program for who did not know it in the utterances above. An absurdity came here because the comic said the word ‘help’ and ‘torture’ in a sentence. Both words were opposite each other.

- b. Yes, both emotional and physical

The utterance above was the continuation of the previous utterance. When someone wants to be diet, he just needs physical moving, not emotional. So the word ‘emotional’ made this funny.

8. Exclamation

- a. “WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE? I DON’T CARE IF YOU CAN’T SPEAK ENGLISH, YOU GONNA SPEND A WEEK IN QUARANTINE, WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE, I DON’T CARE! I DON’T CARE! WHERE’S THE APPLE FROM?”

These utterances were connected to the previous two numbers. The comic shouted out exemplifying the way the police interrogated the person that brought an apple. The person might be still the Chinese man who pretended not able to speak English except only the word “kangaroo”. But now, someone was concerned with the police because he brought an apple.

- b. “That’s marijuana, oh don’t do it again, BUT YOU THE APPLE, BACK TO WHERE YOU CAME FROM!”

The police was interrupted in interrogating by the guy who brought marijuana which was illegal, but then the police just let him in and continued his interrogation to the man who brought the apple. He ordered the man who brought the apple to go back to his country, in other words, he was not allowed to get into Australia.

9. Rhetorical question

- a. “WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD, KEVIN!?! WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD!?!?”

The comic mimicked the person who put the food but pretended not to know it asked the participants of The Biggest Show. This questions

were not necessary to answer because it was apparently to make the fat people felt guilty for eating the food that in the house.

- b. That he's special to you knew this before he came, why you're now acting shocked?!

The comic, as if, talked to the television program wonderingly: why they put the food for the fat people stealthily and they were by themselves shocked when the fat people ate the food.

10. Hyperbole

- a. Yeah, they do horrible things like leaving food in the house they living in, then ask them why they eating it.

Here, the comic explained how they helped but through torture physically and emotionally: putting the food by themselves purposely and when the participants, fat people, came and ate the food they asked why they ate it as if they do not know that.

- b. But then you get to like to the custom which is the most hard-core place in the world.

The comic declared that the place of the border control turned into hardcore which was exaggerated from the reality.

11. Self-mockery

- a. Makes it worse when I got laughed when I'm middle of it.

One of the audiences laughed so loudly by himself spread the laughter to other audiences and made them applauded for him. The comic saw him meaningfully then said the utterance above. It meant

when someone produced the noise (laughter) at the wrong time made the comic felt worse because it seemed that audience intentionally faked it. It made the audiences burst into laugh again.

12. Analogy

- a. And then just like sex my successful failure is somehow determined by how much noise you make.

He gave clear analogy in this one utterance about the success of comedy which was like sex. The comedian said that the sex and the comedy had the same indicator by the noise produced that indicates the satisfaction. Nevertheless, the noise in the sex activity and in the stand-up comedy was different. The difference that treated as the same became funny to the audience.

B. Discussion

In this part, from the finding the writer would explain why those are funny indicated by the laughter of the audiences with Grice's Maxims and Raskin's Semantic Script based Theory of Humor. There are 49 utterances causing laughter by the stand-up comedian Trevor Noah in the show that will be examined below:

1. Implicature

10. Noah : and-and you just have to sit there

11. Audiences : (laughter)

In line 10 the comic implicated that their position made him impossible to satisfy them. The audience inferred that the line 10 was meant as the explanation of the anxiety in stand-up comedy, then they found that the position was not necessary to make them satisfied in comedy so they backtracked and reevaluated the text; the similarization of the comedy and the sex that the comic gave is taken into account as well as their role in that sex script. This text violates the maxim of quality (a) do not say what you believe to be false. The text is compatible for the script SEX and COMEDY due to the previous text in line 5-8 but the scripts are opposed on the FAR/NEAR basis. In essence, those texts are generally in ACTUAL vs. NON-ACTUAL opposition which shockingly made the text only not compatible anymore with the comedy script and switch into the sex script. It is concluded that switch of the text from the comedy script to the sex script made this utterance funny.

18. Noah : “no: no: you are gre:at really.”

19. Audiences: (laughter)

At first, the utterance in line 18 could seem completely incomprehensible. On the other hand, the audiences are aware that the comic then spoke as the quiet-typed woman indicating that she did not want the comic misunderstood about whether she enjoyed it or not because she did not produce the noise as the indicator of successfulness in sex for the man. Since, the response was impossible to convey in stand-up comedy where it is a monologue then the utterance 18 switched into sex script. Thus the utterances above are opposed on the SEX/NO SEX basis and also violated the maxim of Quantity (a) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. Thus, the switching of the utterance; that compatible with two scripts becoming only compatible with one script; made this utterance funny.

31. Noah : And they said “sorry sir >there is a bit of delay<”

32. Noah : I said “how long?”

33. Noah : They said “twenty-four hours”

34. Audiences: (laughter)

35. Noah : so that’s not delayed, that’s cancelation.

36. Audiences: (laughter)

The text evokes the situation in the airport. The text activated and set in opposition between “there is a bit of delay” and “twenty four hours” on BIT/MUCH. This opposition contrasted a NORMAL state of affairs with

ABNORMAL one which we normally expect from “a bit of delay” for only one until three hours. Further he correct the words that used by them; delay; in line 35 to make clearer the previous opposition. The comic violated the maxim of quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false in line 33, and show the violation of line 33 in the line 35. Here, the comic understated the condition: by saying “a bit” of time for 24 hours instead of “much” of time; and saying “delayed” instead of “cancellation” Therefore, saying untrue utterance by understating the condition made these utterances funny.

37. Noah : It's another day, so I came back tomorrow, I came back the next day we tried and again >and this time we were on the plane< and I was on another delay about four to five hours.

38. Noah : We were stuck on the *ta:rmac* and the plane couldn't take off because the airplane wasn't balanced.

39. Noah : <I've never heard that in my life>.

40. Audiences: (laughter)

Here Noah violates the sub maxim of Maxim of Quality (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence in this laughter causing utterance. Actually, lack of evidence statement occurred in the utterance about that the airplane wasn't balanced (line 38), the comic use the sentence “I've never heard that in my life” (line 39) was to make the audience realized it. However, he did not give more explanation and evidence that covered those utterances in line 38 and 39. It is deduced that the utterance is funny because

it showed the previous utterances that lack of evidence to audiences to be aware of it.

41. Noah : That what the pilot said

42. Noah : and like because he's a pilot said <we believe him>,

43. Audiences: (Laughter)

44. Noah : (he just –) he just said that,

In line 42 Noah implicated that not only him that have not heard about the plane was not balanced because the word “we” evokes other passengers in the plane. However, it lacks of explanation about why the only reason that they believed in who spoke was just because he was a pilot. Here the audiences backtracked to line 39 that Noah never heard it in his life. However, Noah flouts the maxim of quantity: (a) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. In fact, the pilot must be believed because he knows what exactly happened in the plane even if the reason he would not believe due to he never heard such thing (line 39). So, here, there is opposition on BELIEF/DISBELIEF in a situation. It is concluded that the utterance that should have been said by the passengers made this utterance funny.

54. Noah : As soon as he said that I looked at the fat people

55. Audiences: laughter

In line 54 the comic related the cause of the plane imbalance with the fat people. He made the fat people as the object of the opposition of the text: ACTUAL vs. NON ACTUAL which their weight will not influence the

balance of the plane in reality. However, the comic did not give any evidence so he violated the maxim of quality (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. Thus, the implication that the fat people made the plane was not balanced is funny in this utterance

56. Noah : >But not<-No^t in a bad way, not in a bad way, just in objective manner, °like° “<Hey you guys. You can’t sit together!>”

57. Audiences: { laughter
58. Noah : “sit... one ... yeah the plane, probably you, it’s probably you” }

In line 56, he implicated that their weight concentrated in only one side of the plane that make the plane not balanced which he made the comical imagination in audiences’ mind. Thus, he violates the maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false, producing sarcasm. In line 56 Noah said that he talked to the fat people not in a bad way, but the fact that, it was a bad way to tell the fat people like that in line 56 and 58. Thus the sarcasm made this utterance funny.

71. Noah : WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD?”

72. Noah : ^Because it was the:re! and he’s fat! (that what he does!)
73. Audiences: { laughter }

In line 72, Noah unnecessarily answered the questions in line 71 which are not for him and also the question were actually rhetorical questions which did not need the answers. In other words, he purposely violated the Maxim of Manner (d) Be orderly; conversational turn-taking; as well as (c) Be brief;

prolixity in the utterance. Those utterances are opposed on NORMAL vs. ABNORMAL basis. The using word “fat” also make superiority in audiences laughing at the misfortune of the fat people who joined the show.

82. Noah : I love it.

83. Audiences: (Laughter)

84. Noah : It’s an amazing show.

85. Audiences: (laughter)

After criticizing in previous utterances, the comic expressed the likeness and the amazement utterances which is opposing each other in basis of LIKE/DISLIKE. So the comic violated the maxim of Quality (a) do not say what you believe to be false. It is concluded that the funny effect caused by producing the utterances that was not the same with the purpose of the comic.

96. Noah : I *know* the secret to getting through from a few Chinese men that were ahead of me, it’s that you just have to irritate the border police and >they just let you in<.

97. Audiences: (laughter)

Utterance 96 continues the previous texts about the border control. Noah told his experience in the airport border control in Australia that by irritating the police, he would allow the person without visa to get through which this is ABNORMAL. . Here is opposed on ALLOW/NOT ALLOW basis to come through the border control without visa which is the strict place for countries to keep them safe from unwanted people or illegal immigrants.

Here, the in his utterances are not connected to the logic of common sense of the people which he violated the maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false. It is concluded that the illogical assertion in the utterance made it funny.

98. Noah : And that guy head of me >and the officer ask him< “Excuse me sir, why are you gonna be staying in Australia- no- why you staying?”

99. Noah : “Kangaroo, kang-kangaroo-kang”

100. Audiences: (Laughter)

101. Noah : “No sir,) why you staying?”

102. Noah : “Kangaroo, kangaroo”

103. Noah : “No sir, you can’t-no-it’s not, why you gonna be staying?”

104. Noah : “Kangaroo, kangaroo”

105. Noah : “No, you’re right, just go in, just go in!”

106. Audiences: laughter

The comic mimicked the conversation between the border police (who spoke with a thick Australia accent) and the Chinese man. There is apparently no coherent association between the police’s repeated questions (97, 100, 102) and the answer of the Chinese man (98, 101, 103). This verbal exchange can be explained as a violation of maxim of relation. This conversation evoke that the Chinese man cannot speak English in the mind of audience but then the police rather than use other way to communicate

with the man, he let him to get in the border line. It is deduced from the utterances above that the irrelevance in the conversation made them funny.

107. Noah : *What he's like, it's fantastic, it's fantastic, and >he had this look when he got to that side< like "Works every time"*

108. Audiences : laughter

In the previous utterances (line 97-103), the irrelevant conversation between the police and the Chinese man implicated that the Chinese man could not speak English. However, in line 106, it showed that the Chinese man did that purposely. It betrays the previous implication and reveals the new truth. This switch, added the new violation of the maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false. Thus, the truth reveals the falseness made these utterances funny.

143. Noah : I don't know who she is

144. Audiences : laughter

In the previous utterance, the comic indicates that he found new phrase from a woman. The utterance evokes about the language. The utterance in line 143 did not have the relation with the previous and the following utterances. It showed that there Noah purposely violated the maxim of relevance. The utterance is opposed in NECESSARY vs UNNECESSARY to say in the context. Thus, the utterance that out of the context was funny to the audience.

148. Noah : yeah, This is, I don't ask you about your life's philosophy,

149. Audiences : laughter
 150. Noah : I just ask you how you were in a day.

In the utterance 148 the comic accidentally flouts Grice's maxim of Quality (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence by saying that the audiences "feel it important" as well as in that utterance which declared that the audience was thinking about philosophy in that time. Therefore, the assumption that the comic uttered made the utterance funny.

155. Noah : not even one? not even north Korea? 'cause it's rather close,

156. Audiences : laughter

In last part of the utterance in line 155; "'cause it rather close" was not true. It asserted that North Korea and Australia were close while they are not. So this utterance are opposed in the TRU/FALSE basis and violated the maxim of Quality (a) Do not say something that you believe to be false. Thus, the untrue statement made this utterance funny.

163. Noah : "this is wh^y I've chosen these buildings he^re to be traveling in"

164. Audiences : (laughter)

Previously, Noah told his experience how he was asked by that question in the airport while buying ticket. After answered the question "How are you goin'?" with "By airplane" he added the explanation that was not necessary

in line 163. He violated the maxim of Quantity (b) Do not make your contribution more informative than is required, implicating that the question should have been asked because the answer was crystal clear and made him felt annoyed. However the different point of view for the use of the question understood by the asker then she evaluated the meaning of her questions that the phrase functioned differently which they used it for greeting. Thus, the unnecessary utterance given more than it was required was funny.

2. Language and words

45. Noah : and it ‘cause the pilot sounds serious when he was saying it,

46. Noah : he came on to “>ladies and gentleman<, >we’ve got a little problem of the plane<

47. Audiences: (Laughter)

48. Noah : (uhh... here) >what’s goin’ on< seems err like err >it’s not balanced<

49. Audiences: (Laughter)

50. Noah : (but we willll err...) >have to check on what’s goin’ on<, and err... >we’ll get back to you sooner<.”

51. Audiences: (Laughter)

The comic mimicked the voice of pilot exaggerating the tone from line 46 till 50. The audience laughed at the word that evokes the previous punchline. In line 46 (word ‘problem’) and 48 (words ‘not balanced’) evoke the line 38 and 39. Here, the audiences backtracked and reevaluated why the passengers

barely believe the pilot: and the reason because of the funny tone of his speech that Noah mimicked. Here, Superiority theory works well which show that the audiences laughed at the misfortunate of the pilot about the imbalance of the plane. In these utterances Noah violated the Maxim of Manner (c) Be brief, by exemplifying how the pilot spoke while it was not necessary and it was prolixity. Thus, prolixity made this utterance funny.

78. Noah : That you should do a show about the people that make the show and calling the biggest assholes.

79. Audiences: laughter and clapping

In line 78 Noah told his view about the show by using taboo word. The use of the cursing word made a relief effect to audience causing them laugh because Here the maxim of quantity (a) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange, was violated for the utterances that could be not said due to it was not required for the current purposes.

92. Noah : so... >sort of it is but not like this<

93. Noah : “Get it visa? Not hoh hih huh hih huh..”

94. Audiences : laughter

After that, in line 93 the comic exemplified how people who went through the border control answered when they were asked about visa. Noah exemplified unclear utterances such babbling to show how they gave many reasons if asked about visa. However, he violated the maxim of Manner (a)

Avoid obscurity of expression. Thus, the non-understandable expression made these utterances funny.

133. Noah : like you- like you try, but then I couldn't tell, sometimes, it actually sounds like Chinese, >I see here people making joke actually like Chinese but you don't come me not like Australian, or Chinese or not Chinese<,

134. Audiences : (laughter)

In the utterances above, Noah violated maxim of manner (a) Avoid obscurity, and (c) be brief. He made prolixity in his speech and gave unclear enough utterances because he said two opposing assertion in a sentence: Chinese or not Chinese. Thus, the obscure expression in the last part of the utterance in line 133 made the utterance funny.

135. Noah : >like, it seems sound to me< it's very like a deep Australian accent, like people say "Uh, ye, haw you go, uh ye, oho,

136. Audiences : (Laughter)
 137. Noah : (hiho zii, noho nihow,)

138. Audiences : (laughter)
 139. Noah : (hohiha,) (oh ye, shishini ni ha")
 140. Audiences : (Wooooooo)

Noah exemplified Australian spoke like Chinese as he said due to deep Australia accent. Here he violated maxim of manner (a) Avoid obscurity. Firstly, in line 135 the utterance "Haw you go" sounded like English

sentence with Chinese accent. Then, in line 137 the audiences burst into laugh when suddenly the well-known Chinese words “nihow” appeared which switched out of the English language. So the utterances are opposed on ACTUAL/NON ACTUAL basis. Hence, the like-Chinese-language expression made these utterances funny.

165. Noah : “No, no, I’m greeting you”,

166. Noah : “Oh, no worries”

167. Audiences : (laughter)

Then Noah replied the conversation by saying “no worries” which evoked the previous jokes. Here, the answer was not matched with the question because the different meaning of the phrase “no worries”. As it is explained before, “no worries” is the very common way to say “you’re welcome”. If the phrase “no worries” in the utterances replaced with “you’re welcome”, it will sound irrelevance. Then, here Noah violated the maxim of Relevance. Thus, the mistaken use of the phrase made these utterances funny.

3. Assumption

3. Noah : More knots.

4. Audiences : (Laughing)

The comic did not give enough information about the utterances, even though the audiences connected it with the microphone cable that he took out it from the stand. Then he violated the maxim of Quantity (a) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. Thus, the non-clarity made this utterance funny.

26. Noah : This is aa... This is my first time in Australia and <I must say> I'm enjoying it, <after> two days of travelling to get here,

27. Noah : I-I finally arrived and it-it's quite a quaint place.

28. Audiences : laughter

Noah in line 27 violates the maxim of quality: (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. He gave assumption that is opposed on the audiences' mind who thought that the Australia was not quaint. Hence, the different point of view made this utterance funny.

58. Noah : "sit... one ... yeah the plane, probably you, it's probably you"

59. Audiences : (laughter)

In line 58 he talked to the fat people in the plane that the cause of the plane imbalance was them with incomplete sentence. This assumption lacked of evidence due to it might be right or false about whether their wright give effect to the plane or not. Thus, these utterances more specifically are opposed on EFFECT/NO EFFECT. It is deduced that non-evident assumption made this utterance funny.

131. Noah : It's a >weird place getting< to Australia, you could finally come in, and then you can't understand anybody,

132. Noah : you really really can't, because you guys say you speaking English but it's not,

133. Audiences : laughter

The comic explained that he cannot understand the Australian people. This evokes the different accent that used by Australian and the comic; using American accent. On the other hand, Noah purposely violated the maxim of quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false by saying that they did not speak English while in fact they did. Thus these utterances are opposed on TRU/UNTRUE basis of ACTUAL vs. NON ACTUAL condition. Thus, the wrong assumption that said by the comic made this utterance funny.

4. Culture

112. Noah` : I don't know what the hell happened in Australia but you guys need to chill out when it comes to fruit.

113. Audiences : laughter

The utterance in line 112 evokes something about fruit which was known by the Australian so that this cultural joke worked to them. It is about the regulation of Australia that prohibits the comer from outside Australia for not bringing the fruit. The violation of the restriction can cause quarantine or a heavy fine. From the utterance, Noah told the audiences as Australian that they should have not taken the fruit seriously as the problem. The comic view is opposed to the law in Australia as the part of the culture that made the audiences reevaluate the reasons of the restriction of bringing fruit to their country. Here, the comic flouted the maxim of Quantity (a) Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. Thus, the word "fruit" evoking the cultural background of the audiences made this utterance funny.

146. Noah : you also feel it very important to tell everybody that you have no worries,

147. Audiences : (laughter)

Then in line 146, it relates to something cultural about the Australian English. “No worries” is a very common way of saying “you’re welcome” in Australia. Since, the phrase “no worries” that used by the Australian was not literal meaning, when Noah asserted an assumption using the phrase “no worries” in literal meaning. Subsequently, the utterance is opposed on the LITERAL/NON-LITERAL basis. Thus the different cultural background in using the phrase made the utterance funny.

159. Noah : The strangest one, >this is something I’ve learnt, which is I teach you before you come is< the correct answer to the phrase <‘how are you going’ is not ‘by airplane>’

160. Audiences : (laughter)

161. Noah : >I feel it stressed to ask people this when traveling, I was flying to Sidney, and I going to Melbourne, and I got to the counter,<

162. Noah : “Hi, I’m going to Melbourne please”,

163. Noah : and she said “Oh, ye, how are you goin’?”

164. Noah : and I said “By airplane,”

165. Audiences : (laughter)

These utterances are about language which involved in cultural side. Noah told the audiences that he would teach them about the Australian English

language if they wanted to visit Australia while the audiences are Australian. In line 159 and 163 Noah implied that the phrases “how are you going?” that had different function and reply between American English and Australian English by saying that the reply was not by airplane. It made the audiences realized the contradiction of the phrases in NORMAL/ABNORMAL basis. Then this case violated the maxim of Manner (a) Avoid obscurity, namely, Noah showed the different idiolect of language in one context. Hence, the different way to use the phrases based on the cultures made this utterances funny.

5. Simile and Metaphor

8. Noah : Because it-it’s my job to satisfy you.

9. Audiences : laughter

In line 5 Noah indicated that he was anxious in comedy. Since, nervousness on the stage normally happens, the comic began building the intro of the joke. The ambiguity created when the comic gave the reason by analogizing comedy with sex. So, the audience thought that anxiety in sex is normal due to adrenalin increasing to face up other person as the partner then here are created two scripts purposely. In line 8, it is thus found to be compatible with two scripts (STAND-UP COMEDY, SEX). The obscurity appeared in the word “satisfy” because it can be two way of satisfaction. Since the comic did not give enough clarity of the expression then he violates the maxim of manner: (ii) avoid obscurity of expression. Therefore, the using sex term in comedy text made this utterance funny.

14. Noah : and you're just faking it now thank you

15. Audiences : (laughter)

In line 14, the word “faking” is the term of sex when the women faked the noise they produced as the signal of enjoyment while they actually pretend it. The comic applied that word in the comedy script. By using the ambiguous word the comic has violated the maxim of Manner (b) Avoid ambiguity. When the audiences laughed heartily but the comic said that they faked their laugh to make him pleased made the surprise effect to them. This also indicated the inferiority of the comic which shows the opposition on BELIEF/DISBELIEF for whether the comic believe the audiences laughed heartily or faked their laughter. Here, the comic violated the maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false. Thus, surprise effect coming from that the comic should have not said the untrue utterance made this utterance funny.

16. Noah : So one-sided affair, so hope you on the quiet type,
“huhuhuhu,”

17. Audiences : (laughter)

Therefore, he gave other example of noise which is similar between comedy and sex namely the quiet type. However, the term quiet type is the sex term but it is used in the comedy script proving that the scripts are compatible for the comedy and sex script. Yet, when it came to the example of the quiet-typed producing sound in line 16, it switched to become only compatible to the comedy scripts because it is laughter sound.

6. Interrogative words and sentences

129. Noah : What-what did the fruit do to your country?

130. Audiences : (laughter)

This question evokes the utterances before in line 112-120. Here, Noah gave questions to the audiences that made them backtrack and reevaluate the restriction for coming from outside country not to bring fruits to Australia. Here, he presupposed that the fruit from outside brought by the traveler might make a big problem to Australia in the past. The presupposition of the question lacked of evidence that the comic violated the maxim of Quality (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence. The questions evoking the previous jokes made this utterance funny.

151. Noah : And “No-no worries, no worries” “Really, not even one? Not even one-worry?”

152. Audiences : (laughter)

153. Noah : “really, Australia I think that is good here” “No-not even one? Not even prostate cancer?”

154. Audiences : laughter

In line 151 Noah violated the maxim of Relevance. In fact, “No worries” is the idiom used in Australia to replace the utterance “You’re welcome”. Here Noah used the word “worries” in literal meaning by asking whether someone has worries or not and the answer must be “no worries”. As well as in line 153 showed the irrelevant question violating the maxim of

Relevance even so much different and irrelevant not only with the word, but also with the context. Thus, irrelevance made these utterances funny.

7. Oxymoron

62. Noah : It's the biggest loser. I love the show. Fantastic, it's always on TV. What a fantastic show.

63. Noah : If you those don't know the biggest loser show: whether, they-they're tryin' to help fat people lose weight

64. Noah : but through torture . . . basically.)
 65. Audiences : (laughter

66. Noah : Yes, both emotional and physical.

67. Audiences : (laughter)

In line 62 the utterances evoked the amazement of the comic about the show, but when he described the show he criticized it. So that he violated the Maxim of Relevance between line 62 and line 63-64. Also, there are some opposing-each-other words in the utterances between “helping” and “torture”. It sounded doing GOOD by doing BAD. As well in line 66 that implied “Dieting (losing weight) through **emotional** and physical torture” which is well known that dieting is about physical matter. In essence they are opposed in NORMAL vs. ABNORMAL basis and the utterances violates the Maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false which producing oxymoron. Thus oxymoron made these utterances funny.

8. Exclamation

114. Noah : People are standing there being stripped
115. Noah : “WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE?”
116. Audiences : (laughter)
117. Noah : (I DON’T CARE IF YOU CAN’T SPEAK
ENGLISH,
118. Noah : YOU GONNA SPEND A WEEK IN
QUARANTINE MIKE, WHERE DID YOU GET THE APPLE,
119. Audiences : (laughter)
120. Noah : (I DON’T CARE I DON’T CARE WHERE’S
THE APPLE FROM?”
121. Audiences : laughter

These utterances are opposed to previous utterances which the border police let the one who did not have visa to get in, but the police did not allow the one who brought the apple. The comic mimicked how the border police shouted at who brought the fruit. Line 117 shows that the police gave no excuses for the man who brought the apple for not be able to speak English. This made the audiences backtracked and reevaluated the line 105 when the border police let the Chinese man who pretended not be able to speak English to get through the border control even without Visa. These utterances evoked the opposition on ALLOWABLE vs. NON-ALLOWABLE. Thus the different way the police treated the man who brought the fruit from the previous man made this utterances funny.

122. Noah : You see people, it's like the guy was stuck for weeds *ow*.

123. Noah : "That marijuana oh don't do it again, BUT YOU THE
APPLE,

124. Audiences: (Laughter)

125. Noah : BACK TO WHERE YOU CAME FROM!"

126. Audiences: (laughter and clapping)

Then, the police found someone brought Marijuana which was not illegal but he only forgive him but not for the apple. So these utterances are opposed on the ILLEGAL/LEGAL basis and the comic violated the maxim of quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false. Thus the illogical event in this utterance was funny to the audience.

9. Rhetorical question

69. Noah : "WHY DID YOU EAT THE FOOD KEVIN!?"

70. Audiences : laughter

Noah mimicked the way of the person in "The Biggest Loser Show" asking the fat people who wanted dieting. This utterance implicated that the fat person could not bear himself not to eat the food. Here the audiences laughed at the misfortune of the fat person for he was fat and he was victim of the mentor of diet who was angry on him. Here, there are the opposition between ABLE vs UNABLE for the fat people to answer the question which rhetorical representation of the man's disappointment. Thus, the question that the fat person cannot answer made this utterance funny.

76. Noah : ^why you're now acting shocked!?!^

77. Audiences : (laughter)

Here, Noah implicated that the man should not put the food instead he should hide the food from the fat people who always eat the food they see. Noah assumed by asking rhetorically why the man acted shocked to see the fat people ate the food which he put by himself. The comic's assumption in the form of rhetorical question violated the maxim of Quality (b) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence which opposed on the ACTING/NON-ACTING basis.

10. Hyperbole

67. Noah : Yeah, they do horrible things like leaving food in the house they living in, then ask them why they eating it

68. Audiences : laughter

In line 67 Noah violates the Maxim of Quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false: give the effect of exaggeration or hyperbole by saying the word "horrible" which show his deep feeling. Noah explained what he meant by horrible things: "like leaving food in the house they living in, then ask them why they eating it" that showed actually it was not horrible. Hence, the hyperbolic expression made this utterance funny.

110. Noah : so we come in, and it seems too easy because the border control very chilled but then you get like to the customs which is the most hard-core place in the <world>

111. Audiences : (laughter)

In line 110 the comic used the word “hardcore” which was hyperbolic or exaggerated from what it should have been. Because of that he violated the maxim of quality (a) Do not say what you believe to be false. Thus, hyperbolic expression made this utterance funny.

11. Self-mockery

20. One of Audiences : HAHAAAAHA

21. Audiences : (laughing and clapping)

22. Noah : makes it worse when I got laughed >when I’m middle of it<

23. Audiences : (laughter)

One of audiences unintentionally did heckle that is laughing very loudly by his own followed by other audiences’ laughter due to him. The comic responded it by making new punch line continuing the previous about “noise” and “fake” but he give unclear inference of “it”. The comic violates the maxim of Quantity (a) make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange. Then it made the utterance 22 seemed ambiguous to the audiences and compatible for two script partly in the deixis “it”. So, the ambiguity in inference of the utterance whether it infers to the sex script or the comedy script made this utterance funny.

12. Analogy

12. Noah : and then just like sex my successful failure is somehow
determined by <how much noise you make> (during my performance)
13. Audiences : (laughter) woooo
(clapping)

In line 12, the comic gave other analogy of comedy and sex. In that utterance, the part of the text compatible with STAND-UP COMEDY and SEX scripts again that its successfulness depended on the noise produced. However there is different kind of noise produced in the sex activity and the stand-up comedy. This difference shows the opposition of the utterance in LAUGHTER/NON-LAUGHTER basis. Here, the comic flouted the maxim of Manner (b) Avoid ambiguity, because he use the ambiguous expression “noise” that has two way to produce the noise. So, it can be deduced that the word that compatible for two things different made these utterances funny.