IMPLICATURE ON CHRIS ROCK'S STAND-UP COMEDY SPECIALS *"TAMBORINE"*

THESIS

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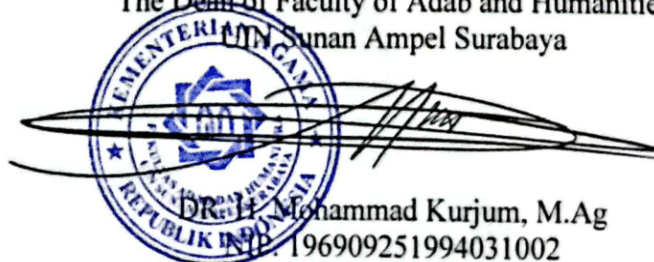Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify the types of implicature and racism in the appearance of a stand-up comedian, Chris, in 2018. Several questions are investigated, including: (1) What types of implicature are used in Chris Rock's stand-up special comedy show "Tamborine" (2018), (2) What are the intentions of racist utterances used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018).

Overmore, the researcher answers some of these problems using a descriptive qualitative approach. A descriptive qualitative approach using implicature theory from Yule (1996) and racism from Jones (2000) is also used to obtain proper speech data analysis. These utterances are taken from the transcription of the performance video, which has been carefully observed to obtain the required data.

This study found that there are three types of implicature and two types of racism contained in this study. In detail, thirty utterances contained types of implicature uttered by Chris. Based on the data analysis, Chris mostly used conventional implicature with fifteen utterances, four particularized conversational implicatures, and eleven generalized conversational implicatures. On the other hand, Chris predominantly uses personally mediated racism with five utterances, followed by two institutionalized racism. In this study, the researchers did not find any internalized racism. Then, the researcher found three personally mediated racism and conventional implicature, two personally mediated racism and generalized conversational implicature, two institutionalized racism and particularized conversational implicatures, and one institutionalized racism and conventional implicature.

Keywords: implicature, racism, stand-up comedy

ABSTRAK

Dewa, B. (2023). *Implicature on Chris Rock's Special Show "Tamborine".* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Murni Fidiyanti M.A, (II) Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis implikatur dan rasisme yang ada pada penampilan stand up comedian bernama Chris tahun 2018. Ada beberapa pertanyaan yang diteliti diantaranya: (1) Apa saja jenis implikatur yang digunakan pada stand Chris Rock stand-up comedy special show "Tamborine" (2018), (2) Apa maksud ucapan rasis yang digunakan dalam stand-up comedy spesial Chris Rock "Tamborine" (2018).

Peneliti menjawab permasalahan tersebut dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan teori implikatur-nya dari Yule (1996) dan rasisme-nya dari Jones (2000) juga digunakan untuk mendapatkan analisis data ucapan yang tepat. Ujaran-ujaran ini diambil dari transkripsi video pertunjukan yang telah diamati dengan seksama untuk mendapatkan data yang sesuai yang dibutuhkan.

Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis implikatur dan dua jenis rasisme yang terkandung dalam ujaran. Secara rinci, ada tiga puluh ucapan yang mengandung jenis implikatur yang diucapkan oleh Chris. Berdasarkan analisis data, Chris kebanyakan menggunakan implikatur konvensional dengan lima belas ucapan, empat implikatur percakapan khusus, dan sebelas implikatur percakapan umum. Di sisi lain, Chris secara dominan menggunakan rasisme yang dimediasi secara pribadi dengan lima ucapan, diikuti oleh dua rasisme yang dilembagakan. Dalam penelitian ini, para peneliti tidak menemukan rasisme yang terinternalisasi. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan tiga rasisme yang dimediasi secara pribadi dan implikatur konvensional, dua rasisme yang dimediasi secara pribadi dan implikatur percakapan umum, dua rasisme yang dilembagakan dan implikatur percakapan khusus, dan satu rasisme yang dilembagakan dan implikatur konvensional.

Kata Kunci: implikatur, rasisme, stand-up comedy

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the study's background, study's statement, study's significance, scope and limitations, and definitions of critical terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Humor is one way to create communication between someone and others in a fun way. Through language, this can happen with the support of situations and conditions where humor exists. Moreover, humans naturally want something fun to consume, and it could be something that makes them laugh. Then, humor brings laughter to someone who knows it, and this can happen because of an event or even in a conversation. However, the humor that appears in conversation requires the same meaning, which assumes that there is something fun for the speaker and listener. Therefore, based on Norrick and Chiaro (2009), humor in casual conversation is based on the knowledge possessed by the speaker and interlocutors but can fail when important information is lost from the recipient. If the intended humorous message is not conveyed to the audience, several possibilities may occur; the situation may be silent, or even try to insult the comedian because his jokes are not funny.

A sense of humor is also present in a poet and is developed in the format of writing or literary works. As Leacock (1935) states that Roman writers say that poets are born, not made. Even though it is wise to say that a poet emerges from talent within himself first and then develops that talent, the emergence of humor from someone is innate and can be honed so that it gives rise to the instinct to be able to say funny words, until the time comes, that would be a situation and

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condition that can bring laughter to someone or even more in a community. On the other hand, humor tends to be in natural situations or someone with a unique ability to make others laugh. However, some people believe that comedy and humor are the same thing. Meanwhile, in accordance with Abrams (1999) said, that comedy is a work of fiction with the selection of material that is interesting and has the purpose of entertaining. In addition, the characters and gestures of the characters in the literary work bring us joy without worrying that there could be a disaster afterward, especially for the main character. Hence, humor can be categorized as a comedy if it has turned into a stage act/planned entertainment. Such as in the stand-up comedy, when someone stands on the stage and brings structured material that he has written before.

Currently, stand-up comedy uses as a tool to convey the aspirations of the comedian. The issues he brought up had the possibility for people to feel offended because of the material he presented. Social problems are one of the broad issues to discuss from the speaker's perspective (the comedians). They openly conveyed it in front of many people as something that should be laughed at because a comedian conveyed it. Maybe by people outside the stand-up comedy community, the material presented by a comedian is considered a taboo subject. However, if it is conveyed and heard by people who are still in the same community, they will likely be able to laugh at this taboo subject rather than sue it. In fact, in Indonesia, a taboo subject can trigger conflict between or more individuals and result in one of them having to give one last warning before going to court. As in the case of two Indonesian stand-up comedians, Boris Bokir and Pandji Pragiwaksono, they both apologized and clarified their remarks regarding the emergence of the case.

As Naipospos (2020, January 26) informs in the Tribun Medan news, Boris Bokir admits that recently he received open subpoenas from several attorney's offices. Due to the reports from the law office, Boris needs to make a clarification video for his statement. Meanwhile, Pandji Pragiwaksono also asked for apologies from the cat-loving community regarding the jokes that allegedly insulted cats. In relation to Boris's case, as Kusuma and Sumarni (2019, April 20) in the Suara.com news, Pandji did not expect his stand-up comedy material about ugly cats to receive scathing criticism. However, he did not mean to insult or offend anyone. In stand-up comedy, the comedians give stories, statements, and maybe even questions to the audience. Hence, there might be the possibility of the context triggering perceptions, responses, and even complicity from the audience (Brodie, 2009). However, different reactions emerged in developed countries such as the United States which tended to be non-conservative because the audience understood the context.

As for the reaction of American audiences, they can enjoy the joke loud by stand-up comedians and not find it offensive. Therefore, the performances of stand-up comedians who freely present taboo material have the potential to cause controversy if staged in Indonesia. The material presented was like commenting on race, religion, and government. Chris Rock is a comedian from the United States who intensively brings material on social issues such as race and religion in his special shows. Several times, he brought up the issue of racism and religion in some of his special shows. He openly makes jokes that offend the government as well as white people in America. However, in America, it is open to criticism made by comedians because it is considered part of the freedom of expression of

its citizens. Moreover, Chris Rock's special show audience already knows how the material is delivered. From the presence of black comedians who convey the issue of racism about their race, white people can hear the perspective of Chris Rock as a representation of African-Americans. As Hill et al., (2020, May 31) inform in The New York Times news, George Floyd, a black man aged 46, was caught after officers, triggered by a 911 call originating from a shopkeeper with a report that he had deceived the shop's employees by buying cigarettes using counterfeit money, on 25 May, 2020. However, the Minneapolis police arrest was excessive by pinning the suspect until Floyd was unconscious. Thus, it shows that many people participated in demonstrations when there was the death of a black person 2020 named George Floyd. The movement calls for action regarding acts of discrimination by the police against George Floyd as a representation of the African-American race.

Race is a group of people who live and are based in a certain area, for example the Asian race tends to have slanted eyes and lives on the Asian continent. Then, referring to Hartley (2019), the race may define as a classification system that classifies populations based on physical reference features such as skin darkening and other medical procedures and a human gathering manifested in explicit physical attributes in large numbers. Racism is an act carried out by someone by verbally degrading or referring to other races. Racism is one of the essential words in the contemporary sociological lexicon, but constructing a proper theory of racism is problematic because it is a concept that is inflated and deflated (Shiao & Woody, 2021).

Racism is considered a contemporary sociological phenomenon because it cannot be eliminated. It is considered a contemporary thing; everyone's offense level is different; it could be a shot taken by only one and not felt. However, Grosfoguel (2018) reveals that racism is a systemic superiority compared to inferiority and even oppressive in relation to historical aspects until it is implemented in the framework of regulations. Hence, racism is a systemically pervasive construction in the human domain that is carried out on a worldwide scale through institutions. An article written by Jones (2000), reveals that racism separate into three types including, institutionalized racism, personally mediated racism, and internalized racism. The term "institutionalized racism" was used by Jones to describe racism that typically manifests as subpar service from a government agency. Then the second is personally mediated racism which also consists of racism and discrimination from one person to one or more people of a different race from the perpetrators of racism. Then the last internalized racism comes from a person who feels insecure that he is from a specific race/group with a terrible stigma from the public.

The racism-action can appear when there is interaction in behavior or conversation, but this is softened by hiding the aim of offending certain races. Therefore, some acts of racism appear with the meaning of the implications of an utterance so as not to directly offend certain parties, and there is a transfer of meaning if the person being offended is aware of it. According to Grice (1975), implicature exists because someone speaks cooperatively or in-consistent (uncooperatively), causing an intersection of meanings. Thus, Grice describes four cooperative principles (quality, quantity, manner, relevance) that can influence the

assumptions that arise during a conversation. Besides Grice, Cruse (2006) explains that implicature is part of the meaning of speech which, although intended, is not entirely part of what is said in the speech act, nor does it follow logically from what is said. On the other hand, Levinson (1983) states that implicature is a paradigm in pragmatics that originates from a linguistic phenomenon. Therefore, implicature requires a comprehensive functional explanation based on linguistic facts. Overmore, Birner (2013) also states that implicature is when what we mean is conveyed by word order beyond the conjugation meaning of truth logic referring to certain conditions. Furthermore, Yule (1996) states there are two types of implicatures, and the first one is conventional implicatures, which relate to certain expressions and contexts and do not have to be in the conversation. Then, there are also implicature derivatives that must exist in conversation because there are things that must be concluded and lead to contextual information named conversational implicature. In addition, there are two types of conversational implicatures: a particularized conversational implicature and a generalized conversational implicature. Thus, conversational implicature not only understands communicative phenomena in conversation but also categorizes them into several branches. Many researchers have conducted research on conversational implicature by using stand-up comedy as their research object.

The research conducted by Ningtyas (2018) used implicatures resulting from maxims which are used as the main theory. This research aimed to find the processes that occur from the maxims and humor in Michael Mcintyre's and Jonathan Ross's dialogue. This study used the qualitative descriptive method from

Jonathan Ross Show: Season 9 Episode 6 transcribed video. The theory from Raskin was used by the researcher as a supporting theory until humor appeared spontaneously. Based on this, it has its own characteristics of the function of humor through intent and ridicule, satire, statements, etc.

A study conducted by Safitri (2020) also used implicature as the main theory. Overmore, this research examined implicature expressions that consisted of an ironic figure of speech using the cooperative principle theory. Safitri's research uses a descriptive qualitative method, using *The Harshest Burns from the Roast of Justin Bieber* video as a data source. Then, this research aimed to identify ironic facial expressions and used the transcript as a data source. The results found that the dominant utterance in the type of maxim of quality was due to the lack of actual evidence of the statement by the comedian. The researcher expects that in the future, another researcher can develop this research on figurative language other than irony.

Then there is also a study concerning in implicature by Masroi and Utomo (2020) that refers to Grice (1975) as the theoretical approach. However, it also used a methodological approach through descriptive qualitative. The researchers explained the implicatures contained in Ridwan Remin's stand-up comedy performances. The types of implicatures found are conversational implicatures functions including, refusing, insinuating, suspecting, asking, and scolding. In addition, this research also contained conventional implicatures functions including, complaining, insinuating, and telling. Conversational implicature is the most dominant data in this study because it is most commonly found in Ridwan's utterances.

Another study of implicature is on *Saikiran's Stand Up Comedy Script Dark Skin and Getting Married* conducted by Nurhaliza and Sahri (2021). By using a qualitative descriptive method, the researchers examined conversational and conventional implicatures. They found 13 data on conventional implicatures and 4 utterances contained conversational implicatures, which are consisting of 2 generalized and 2 particularized implicatures. In detail, the implicature appears when Saikiran raises the context with sarcasm and satire in his jokes.

A study about implicature was also conducted by Rolesta (2016) on the appearance of a stand-up comedian. Utilizing Gricean implicature theory, the examiner concentrates on maxim usage. The analysis identified two performances by the member of Stand-up Indo Malang, Fajar Ardiansyah. Additionally, the researcher recorded and transcribed both performances. The researcher finally found that Fajar used implicatures by going against the maxims in the principle of cooperation and using several lexical words to make jokes. The researcher found seven violations of the quality maxim, five violations of the quantity maxim, four violations of the maxim of relevance, three violations of the maxim of manner, and eight utterances that overlapped with the maxims.

Several previous implicature studies used talk shows or stand-up comedian performances as data sources without any supporting theory or specific issues being raised. Therefore, this study uses Chris Rock's special show "Tamborine" (2018) as its source of data for this study and classifies the types of implicature based on Yule (1996). In addition, this study uses the types of racism according to Jones (2000) as a supporting theory. Not only that, this research can be an

alternative for solving problems regarding the existence of misconceptions in society about jokes from comics based on implicature theory.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background above, the problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of implicature used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018)?
2. What are the intentions of racist utterances used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018)?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study above, this study aims to:

1. To identify and categorize the types of implicature in Chris Rock's (2018) stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018).
2. To identify the intentions of racist utterances in Chris Rock's (2018) stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018).

1.4 Significances of the Study

As the prominence of the current research's results, the researcher encouraged the conduct of additional research by discussing and contributing using linguistic theory and stand-up comedy data. This study indicates that a USA stand-up comic is capable of combining implicature and humor. In addition, this study may be an important source of inspiration for future research on implicature and racial bias. Therefore, this study can later become one of the triggers for further research in developing new ideas related to racism issues inside and

outside Indonesia. Moreover, this research can be part of a linguistic study, especially on implicature.

1.5 Scope and Delimitations

This research examines the utterances uttered by Chris Rock with types of implicature and the intention of racist utterances according to the theory of Yule (1996) and Jones (2000). In addition, the researcher limits Chris Rock's utterances which are indicated according to the applicable theories. In detail, his study's data are utterances, statements, and dialogues by Chris Rock. Hence, this limitation can help the researcher determine utterances categorized as implicature and racism.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

a. **Implicature** deals with other meanings, other than what someone has said explicitly.

b. **Racism** is an ideology as well as behavioral differences and inequalities based on skin colour, race and ethnicity.

c. **Stand-up comedy** is the performance of a single comedian who performs monologue comedy.

d. **"Tamborine"** is one of the special shows from a stand-up comedian named Chris Rock in 2018.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher provides some related theories for this study to answer the research problems in this chapter. The theories related to the study are implicatures and racism.

2.1 Implicatures

Implicature is a further development of the subfield of linguistics known as pragmatics. In the implicature first conceived by Grice (1975), he explains his perspective on the significance of interpersonal interaction —until the term tottered step appears, which dictates the pragmatic function in language that is developed and is known as the Gricean pragmatics theory. The presentation appeared in a 1967 lecture by William James and was collected in Grice's 1989 work (cited in Levinson, 1983, p. 100). The premise of Grice revolutionized pragmatic theory so linguists can use it.

Grice developed the theory of implicature so that another theory emerged, which became the basic concept of implicature called the Cooperative Principle. The theory relates to how much information can be provided in a conversation. In addition, the concept is concerned with the people involved being able to cooperate. Thus, the assumption of cooperation is a cooperative principle divided into four sub-principles called maxims. According to Grice (as cited in Levinson 1983, p. 101), the four maxims are classified as follows:

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(a)Maxim of Quality

Make the information you provide as factual or credible as conceivable. Do not provide more information than necessary in your contribution. In specifications:

(a) Avoid making false claims that you recognize that are inaccurate

(b) Avoid making claims without proof to support them.

(b) Maxim of Quantity

a) Contribute with as much detail as is required to fulfill the exchange's contemporary objectives

b) In your contribution, you do not allow to include any further details or give a contribution of more than is requested.

(c) Maxim of Relevance

Be relevant

(d) Maxim of Manner

a) preventing confusion

b) preventing uncertainty

c) have to concise

d) be orderly

Regarding the four maxims, the speaker and his interlocutor have a stake in obeying the maxims—by saying the appropriate amount, having evidence on a relevant basis, or even being brief and not ambiguous (according to the related maxims). As Birner (2013) stated, not obeying a maxim means violating the maxims, but it is not clear in doing so and with the hope that the interlocutor is not aware means violated the maxims (ex: lying). Besides that, flouting the maxims is

also violating it. However, in this case, the speaker flouted the maxims openly so listeners could be aware of the violation (ex: figure of speech).

2.1.1 Conventional Implicature

A branch of implicature which is not call for a dialogue to apply, but rather pertains to an independent contextual meaning called conventional implicature. In contrast with the two other varieties of implicatures that examined in this article, conventional implicature does not rely on cooperative principles or maxims. Contrary to lexical presuppositions, conventional implicatures are attached to certain words and cause such terms to carry extra meanings when employed (Yule, 1996). According to Levinson (1983), conventional implicature occurs when there are conjunctions such as but, and, therefore, even, etc. By using independent reasoning and not requiring other texts and responses from other people, conventional implicature can stand alone and is based on the conjunction indicators mentioned earlier. The use of the word "but" in conventional implicatures is shown below:

Example (1)

A: "Someone sent me the phone number of a 40-year-old man, and said "he's 40, but he's still attractive" to introduce me. Meanwhile, I, who was 25 years old, answered by sending a text message to him "try sending another one"."

The use of the word "but" here is an implication of the fact that is inversely proportional to the word. In example (1) it says that someone introduced him to a man who is 40 years old but is still attractive. The word "interesting" here is actually not factually concrete but is a perspective from someone, he may be considered interesting but not for others.

Example (2)

B: "Even a guy named Andy came. He even helped with the cooking."

From sentence example 2, it can be assumed that Andy here rarely/never comes to these activities. Moreover, he even helps to cook. This is the implication of the sentence from example 2.

2.1.2 Generalized Conversational Implicature

The ongoing conversation and raises perceptions between the two participants in the dialogue resulting in meaning from the implications due to these perceptions is called generalized conversational implicature. According to Yule (1996), the presence of this new meaning is not based on a particular knowledge which has the potential to lead to conclusions and meaning implications in a dialogue. Therefore, this type of implicature is one of the things that we often encounter on a daily basis. Even in films or videos, this type of implication is often used to convey certain intentions so that it cannot be detected as a negative charge that can offend others, especially on YouTube videos. One of the examples below is an example of generalized conversational implicature:

Example (3)

C: "I got an invitation to Jodi's wedding tonight. Were Resa, Jonah, and Rudy also invited?"
D: "Jonah was invited to Jodi's wedding which was limited in invitation."

It can be seen that in Example (3) Rudy and Resa are not named by D. In fact, D also mentions that Jodi only invited certain people who were invited because the wedding was closed with limited invited guests. So it is possible for C to understand the answer from D to the question he asked.

Example (4)

E: "My bedroom door has been broken. Can you fix it?"
F: "Get me a hammer, nails, and wood from the barn."

On the question that was answered clearly by F, he would immediately correct it. Eventhough, F spontaneously immediately asked E to get tools in the warehouse.

2.1.3 Particularized Conversational Implicature

A kind of implicature that refers to a conversation with a specific context and requires other knowledge to draw that conclusion is called particularized conversational implicature. According to Yule (1996), states that the same conclusion must be reached by both the person who speaks and the person paying attention for a particularized conversational implicature. In particularized conversational implicature we cannot by default guess the meaning of a conversation. However, a 'particularised' implicature is one that depends on specific contexts and is not a default message component (Cruse, 2006). Below are two examples of particularized conversational implicature:

Example (5)

A : "Where will you take your dog?"
K : "I'm going for a walk to V-E-T."

In that conversation, people who didn't see it specifically would think K for no reason spelled the word VET. However, if we are specific and have the same knowledge as K then we will understand the reason behind it spelling of the word VET. In the sentence spoken by K, his dog may be sick or need immunizations so he has to go to VET. Even so, we know, the dog will struggle if he hears the word VET clearly because he knows that VET is a place he hates.

Example (6)

H : "Is Ferdy still awake tonight?"
I : "Take a look at the light in the room, which is still on."

For example, in conversation 6 H asked Ferdy whether he had slept or not, while I answered only by telling him to look at the light in his room. In this sentence, he needs to know whether Ferdy sleeps with the lights on or off every day. So H needs the previous days or just information from me about how Ferdy lights up when he sleeps.

2.2 Racism

The word racism emerged in the era of the second world war where at that time Germany was a superpower country, then the Nazis who were in power in Germany at that time called them Aryans. They consider themselves to be the best race on earth. The term 'racism' first appeared when the Nazis carried out a heinous holocaust against the Jewish nation in the 1930s (Rattansi, 2007). Specifically, the Nazi cleansing program of the Jews at that time was referred to as anti-Semitism. The Nazis were denounced by the world, especially by the allied blocs who fought against them at that time.

In the current era, the word racism is aimed at the understanding of individuals/groups/even institutions that discriminate or treat differently with negative connotations towards certain races which are looked down upon. Misconceptions in the understanding and meaning of racism are that implicitly racism describes humans with ambiguity in relations between humans and reduces the emergence of awareness about 'race' in victims of racism (Miles & Brown, 2003). If this happens in a country, then the opportunity for national disintegration

and conflict will arise if the government of that country cannot handle the

problem. According to Jones (2000), racism is divided into 3 types, personally

mediated, institutionalized, and internalized. In the table below, there are several

indicators of three types of racism.

The following types of racism and indicators of each type are adapted from

Jones' racism theory.

Table 2.1 The Types of Racism

No.	Institutionalized	Personally Mediated	Internalized
1.	Initial historical insult	Intentional	Reflects systems of privilege
2.	Structural barriers	Unintentional	Reflects societal values
3.	Inaction in the face of need	Acts of commission	Erodes individual sense of value
4.	Societal norms	Acts of omission	Undermines collective actions
5.	Biological determinism	Maintains structural barriers	
6.	Unearned privilege	Condoned by societal norms	

2.2.1 Institutionalized Racism

Institutionalized racism focuses on differences in access to services,

goods, and opportunities for a particular race as opposed to a superior race. Jones

(2000) reveals that acceptable, occasionally authorized, and frequently

manifesting as a genetic disadvantage is description of institutionalized racism.

Structurally, this problem rarely gets the spotlight from the relevant state

government for differences in racial services in certain institutions. In fact, within

the government's own institutions/institutions it applies this, which is reflected in

the form of slow service in meeting the needs of discriminated races.

This type of racism is applied both materially and in terms of the social hierarchy that exists in certain communities. For example, someone from a discriminated race does not get the best educational facilities, qualified medical facilities, clean environmental conditions, positions in decent jobs, and so on. Meanwhile, in the social strata, they are not allowed to access information about the history where the other ethnic groups discriminate based on ethnicity, it is difficult to get resources, and their democratic right to voice social justice. In general, institutionalized racism is a link between socioeconomic conditions and race.

2.2.2 Personally Mediated Racism

Personally mediated racism is a manifestation of what we often think of as the word "racism" itself. Therefore, at this level racism is defined as a person's negative assumptions about the abilities and intentions of other people of a different race from himself (Jones, 2000). This can happen intentionally or unintentionally from someone. However, this was created because the stigma about certain races had been formed for a long time. The actions of personally mediated racism are manifested in disrespectful behavior to others (poor service and cannot accept the opinions of others), anxiety (store owners who feel uncomfortable when visited by certain races, avoidance of train users if they are next to other races), and dehumanization ("*George floyd: what happened in the final moments of his life,*" 2020).

2.2.3 Internalized Racism

Internalized racism is a form of lack of confidence in someone regarding their race. Jones (2000) states that what is defined as a feeling of being affected by the stigma of one's race thus changing the view of the person's personal capacity is declared as internalized racism. Therefore, people who have internalized racism limit their dreams and are more willing to accept fate upon them voluntarily. Even this form of racism is characterized as not accepting the physical form it has. We all know Michael Jackson, he is an example of internalized racism because he was originally a black person trying to change his appearance to resemble a white person. This behavior is seen when Michael straightens his hair and undergoes facial surgery, and removes skin pigment to resemble white people, this is called "whiteness". In addition, there are behaviors such as self-devaluation with regard to the rejection of what has been inherited by the ancestors and even killing relatives/fellow races. Overmore there are also other forms of behavior such as resignation, helplessness, and hopelessness.

2.3 Theory of Context

In a conversation, there is a reason why the topic of discussion appears and prompts the speaker to speak. Context is the reason for the emergence of utterances in a conversation. Different linguists have extensively examined the concept of context from various perspectives, such as pragmatics and systemic-functional linguistics. According to Van Dijk (2008), context comes in various sizes or scopes, perhaps more or less micro or more or less macro, and appears metaphorically to be a concentric circle of influence or effect of certain circumstances, events, or discourse. We are frequently advised not to interpret or

explain something "out of context" or to place it in its "proper context." This is also why press news story schemes frequently include contextual categories that position current events within their political, social, or historical context. Meanwhile, the context of all the utterances in Chris' appearance in this study contains a discussion of his life story. As an example of his divorce case, his protests against his divorce trial, religion, and of course his protests against the racism that is accepted by the black race in the United States.
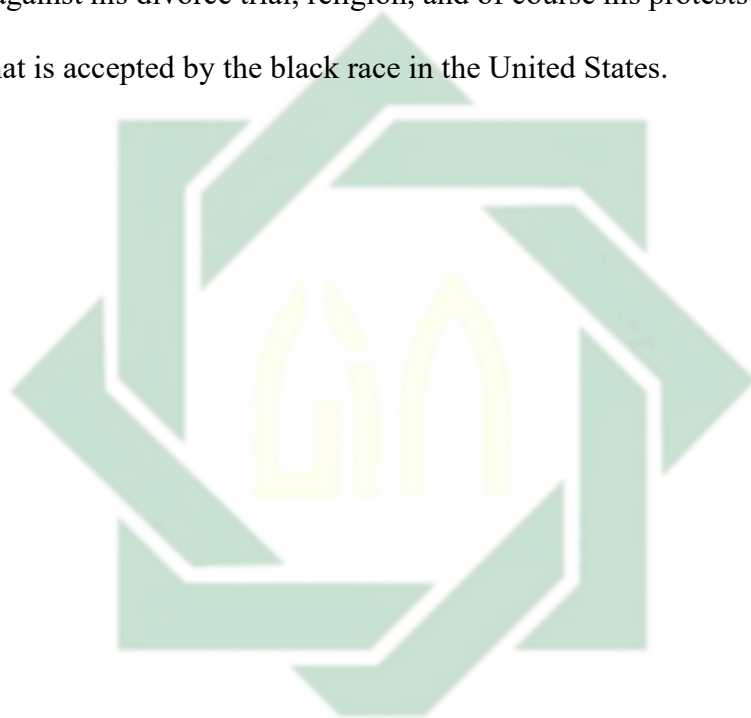
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes the methodologies used to acquire and categorize the data for the present research. In detail, this chapter contains data collection, research data, data sources, instruments, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. Based on a statement from Leavy (2017, p. 5), the qualitative descriptive approach can present detailed data, meaning and context from an individual's point of view as empirical experience, which can also be referred to as a representation of social life. In addition, according to Dawson (2009, p. 14) the qualitative research identifies based on a person's gestures, habits, and empiricism in interviews and sharing sessions. Thus, it can bring up the classification of the data belonging to what type of implicature and the level of racism described in the previous chapter. Hence, it is easier for the researcher to calculate the frequencies for each data to obtain.

3.2 Data Collection

This section describes the data collection methodologies employed by the researcher. It includes research data, data sources, research instruments, and data collection techniques.

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3.2.1 Research Data

In this study, this research focused on a text obtained from transcribed video of Chris Rock's utterances in his special show entitled "Tamborine" (2018). The researcher has downloaded the video transcribed on May 14, 2022, as the primary database. The analyzed data were words, clauses, or sentences from Chris Rock's utterances. Furthermore, the researcher looks for sentences, clauses, and phrases that contain implicature and racism based on Yule (1996).

3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

A data from this research was taken by the researcher based on a transcript of Chris Rock's utterance in 2018 entitled "Tamborine" which is his special stand-up comedy show and was released on Netflix. Chris Rock as the single performer in the show that also used as the subject of this study. The show has a total duration of 64 minutes including the opening and credit scenes. In this study, the researcher watched the video via the website https://netflix.com. The researcher needed to watch the video several times to understand the plot and material of the stand-up comedy show. Furthermore, the researcher has also downloaded the transcript from the website https://subscene.icu/subtitles/chris-rock-"Tamborine"/english/1719986 and made sure the speech in the video matches.

3.2.3 Instrument

Based on Hammersley and Atkinson (1986), as long been recognized by ethnographers, the researcher is the research instrument par excellence. Hence, this research used a human instrument which is the researcher himself. Additionally, there is a transcript of Chris Rock's speech in the video supporting

the primary research instrument. Thus, the researcher gathered the expected data manually and without requiring the involvement of other parties, such as in interviews.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

In collecting data, the researcher carried out several stages according to the steps below:

1. The researcher watched the video on the website https://netflix.com.

2. Then, the researcher looked for conversation transcripts via the web https://subscene.icu/subtitles/chris-rock-"Tamborine"/english/1719986.

3. The researcher then arranged the transcript according to the video for several times by together with his friends.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The following section describes the researcher's method for analyzing the data obtained through a series of actions.

1. Identifying the transcript of Chris Rock's speech as the subject of the study, which consisted of phrases, clauses, and sentences following the implicature theory from Yule (1996) and the types of racism proposed by Jones (2000).

2. Embedding the code in phrases, clauses, and sentences that indicated racism and implicature. These codes are as presented in the following tables.

The following is the coding adapted from Yule's types of implicature.

Table 3.1. The Code of Implicature

No	Types of Implicature	Code
1	Conventional Implicature	CI
2	Particularized Conversational Implicature	PCI
3	Generalized Conversational Implicature	GCI

The following is the coding adapted from Jones's types of racism.

Table 3.2 The Code of Racism

No	Types of Racism	Code
1.	Institutionalized Racism	INS
2.	Personally Mediated Racism	PMR
3.	Internalized Racism	INT

The following is the code adapted from combining Yule's types of implicature and Jones's types of implicature, as well as details regarding the location of the data.

Table 3.3 Data Table

No	Types	Code	Data	Total
1.	Institutionalized Racism	INS	Data 1, Data 2	2
2.	Personally Mediated Racism	PMR		
3.	Internalized Racism	INT		
4.	Conventional Implicature	CI		
5.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	PCI		
6.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	GCI		

3. Classifying and analyzing Chris Rock's utterances related to implicature, as Yule (1996) described. Not only that, but the researcher also classified

and analyzed phrases, clauses, and sentences that are indicated as racist utterances, as explained by Jones (2000).

4. Last but not least, the researcher drew a conclusion regarding the analysis results and the data presented.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research results and its discussion. Based on Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special entitled "Tamborine" (2018), the researcher identifies and describes types of implicature based on Yule (1996), and gain the intentions of racist utterances by the types of racism based on Jones (2000).

4.1 Findings

The researcher presents the results of the research listed in this sub-chapter. Overmore, this sub-chapter aims to answer three research questions related to this study. The first question relates to the types of implicature contained in Chris Rock's special show "Tamborine" (2018). Meanwhile, the second question concerns the types and intentions of racism in Chris Rock's special show "Tamborine" (2018).

4.1.1 Types of Implicature in Chris Rock's Stand-Up Comedy Specials "Tamborine" (2018)

The first research question in this research concerns the types of implicature. In this study, the researcher used Yule (1996) implicatures theory which categorizes implicatures into three branches. The three branches of implicature contained generalized conversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature, and conventional implicature. The researcher collected data from Chris Rock's utterances in the video performing in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018). The results of research on the types of

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implicature in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018) are as follows:

Table 4.1 Implicatures in Chris Rock's Stand-Up Comedy Specials "Tamborine" (2018)

No	Types	Code	Data	Total
1.	Generalized Conversational Implicature	GCI	Data 1, Data 2, Data 3, Data 4, Data 5, Data 6, Data 7, Data 8, Data 9, Data 27, Data 28	11
2.	Particularized Conversational Implicature	PCI	Data 21, Data 22, Data 23, Data 30	4
3.	Conventional Implicature	CI	Data 10, Data 11, Data 12, Data 13, Data 14, Data 15, Data 16, Data 17, Data 18, Data 19, Data 20, Data 24, Data 25, Data 29, Data 26	15

Based on the data table, in Chris's utterances there are three types of implicature in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special show "Tamborine" (2018). The researcher found 30 utterances that contained the type of implicature uttered by Chris. Based on the data analysis, Chris mostly used conventional implicature with 15 utterances, four utterances contained particularized conversational implicature, and 11 utterances contained generalized conversational implicature. Implicature is part of the intended meaning of the utterance, not entirely part of the said utterance. Although, the meaning of the utterance does not follow the literal meaning of it. Examples are as some of the following data:

4.1.1.1 Generalized Conversational Implicature

According to Yule (1996), generalized conversational implicatures do not require special knowledge that can affect the conclusions and meaning of the implications in a conversation. Therefore, we often encounter this implicature

because it only uses basic understanding without specific knowledge. The data on

generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 1:

> **People** :"Well, it's not most cops. It's just a few **bad apples.**"
> **Chris** :"It's just a few bad apples. Bad apple? **That's a lovely name for murderer.**"

[GCI/58/00.04.49]

There are some violations committed by unscrupulous police officers in

the United States of America who even act arbitrarily to kill citizens. It was

indeed complicated, so Chris commented following the data above. Although,

many people consider this condition to be a natural thing because not all police

officers misbehave. However, due to violations committed by unscrupulous police

officers, US society pinned the term "bad apples" on these crooked police officers.

On the other hand, Chris denied this by saying that it was inappropriate for police

officers to call murderers with names that seemed trivial. Thus, this data is

categorized as generalized conversational implicature because there is no

particular context to get the same understanding. The reason for the consideration

of generalized conversational implicature is the establishment of the phrase *"bad*

apples" addressed to the police. So, the speaker gave a parable that many people

say, *"It's just a few bad apples"* referring to the indiscipline of police or, more

specifically, in cases of black race murders. However, Chris's response implicitly

flouts the maxim of quality and manner by stating, *"That's a lovely name for a*

killer" because *"bad apple"* is not compatible word in Chris' opinion for murder.

In fact, *"bad apple"* is a parable or a pronoun for *"insignificant"* because it refers

to the previous sentence, *"Well, it's not most cops."* Another data on generalized

conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 2:

> "You know, and they'll just talk like...
> **People** : "Hey, you know, <u>**guns don't kill people. People kill people.**</u>"
> **Chris** : "As a matter of fact, if the gunman would've had a knife...<u>**he could've stabbed 100 people to death.**</u>"

> **[GCI/96/00.07.14]**

The free use of weapons in the US that civilians can use makes it possible

that there was an error in their use. It can happen because there is no specific

procedure for obtaining a legal permit for gun ownership in the USA. Even

though, everyone has a different mental condition and life background. Thus,

these conditions can trigger deviations in the proper use of weapons to protect

oneself from threats. However, an unstable mental illness can start the shooting of

other people, which is sometimes only based on trivial matters. The rise of the

incident prompted Chris to pay special attention and discuss it in his performance.

Chris's comments regarding this matter are listed in data (2) above. Based on the

data above, it appears that in Chris' speech, there is an indication of the use of

generalized conversational implicature. This data's identification shows the use of

generalized conversational implicature in the utterance *"guns don't kill people.*

People kill people," as well as "*he could've stabbed 100 people to death,"* which

does not require particular knowledge to be able to capture the meaning. Starting

from people's stigma in the first line of the dialogue about guns, which implicitly

explained the use of weapons depends on the function to protecting ourselves

from villain. Spesifically, Chris flouted the maxim of manner when he conveyed

and replied about what people thinking about guns, which is refers to *"he could've*

stabbed 100 people to death." Even though, this sentence can be replaced with

"Weapons still run the risk of injuring others" to avoid flouting the maxim of

manner and contradicting the phrase *"...weapons don't kill people. People kill*

people." Another data on generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 3:

> "And I'm sitting there and this lady comes up and goes,
> Principal :"I want to tell you to know, **you can be anything you wanna be.** You can be absolutely anything you wanna be."
> Chris :"Lady, **why are you lying to these children?**"
>
> **[GCI/136/00.09.33]**

The student orientation period is when students can get to know the

conditions of their new school. Not only that, but the student orientation period

also serves as an introduction to new patterns of thinking that are higher than

before. During the student orientation period, there were also various sessions,

one of which was a motivational session that contained a speech from the

principal. The speech sometimes contains advice that encourages new students.

However, sometimes what the principal says is contrary to reality. Not all students

who attend school will find success after graduation. Based on various factors,

one is students' different academic and non-academic abilities, making it possible

for students to get different jobs. However, the principal always conveys

enthusiasm and positive things so students remain enthusiastic about attending

school. Chris responded to this expression of enthusiasm that it was a lie that was

repeated over and over again. Chris's comments on this matter are in data (3)

above. Based on the data above, it indicates that Chris uses generalized

conversational implicature in his utterances. By identifying this data, the

researcher concluded that generalized conversational implicature is used in the

statement *"...you can be anything you want to be."* In addition, *"Why are you lying to these children?"* without requiring any specific knowledge can potentially know the implied meaning. Regarding the data, implied that Chris attracted the audience to assume that the principal flouted the maxim of manner proven by repetition, *"...you can be anything you wanna be,"* which is unnecessary and could be more concise. Then, Chris responded to this statement with, *"Why are you lying to these children?"* which refers to the rigors of life after school to be a labor. Even so, Chris flouted the maxim of manner because it involved ambiguity with the question. Chris responded with obscurity as if to say there was a lie referring to the principal's statement. Another data on generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 4:

     Principle : "I want you to know that the school has absolutely no bullies. We have a no-bully policy. We don't permit bullying. Any bullies will be kicked out of school immediately."
     Chris : "What kind of **half-assed education** is this?"
<div align="right">

[GCI/242/00.17.01]
</div>

Bullying is a phenomenon that is rife in various environments, one of which is the school environment. Students often make fun of even the physical treatment of their friends for various reasons. Sometimes, ridicule, beating, and other physical actions are called bullying. Therefore, these events are considered as one of the phenomena that are not good for the community and must be eliminated so as not to interfere with learning activities at school. However, Chris considers this an essential component in learning at school because it can shape one's mentality to be better. He thinks that if bullying is eliminated from the

school environment, one aspect will be lacking in student learning. The data is classified as generalized conversational implicature due to the fact it does not call for particular information to comprehend its meaning. The proof of this indication refers to the word *"half-assed education"* in Chris's question. Starting from the principal's statement, *"I want you to know that the school has absolutely no bullies."* So, the assumption is that parents will respond positively and support school policies in ensuring student safety. However, in contrast to the above data, it appears that Chris flouted the maxim of manners because it contradicted an indication that required order and clarity. Instead of saying, *"Why are there no rules for bullying?"* Chris even denied the principal's statement with the question *"What kind of half-assed education is this?"* The words *"half-assed education"* refers to the context that school is a learning environment. Based on the context, the data above comes from the emergence of bullying in schools. In general, parents worry that their child is being bullied. However, Chris refers more to the positives of bullying which he thinks provides mental training to students. Another data on generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 5:

> We need bullies, man. I hate when people go
> People : "You know what, cyberbullying is worse."
> Chris : "Shut up. **I never heard of anybody getting cyberbullying kicked down a flight of stairs.**"
>
> **[GCI/313/00.21.38]**

The phenomenon of bullying is considered as an obstacle and a phenomenon that must be eliminated for most people. However, this does not apply to Chris Rock, who wants the existence of bullying to continue. He feels that bullying contributes to a person's mental development to become a tough

person. What's more, he feels that bullying on social media, which is called cyberbullying, does not have a significant negative effect on the victim. These negative effects only target the mental/psychological condition of the victims and never result in physical effects. That is the basis for Chris to comment on bullying and cyberbullying according to the data (5). The data is classified as generalized conversational implicature due to the fact it does not call for particular information to comprehend its meaning. The proof of these indications refers to the Chris's sentence or the underlined sentence. This sentence sparked the perception that Chris disagreed with most people. *"Shut-up"* is evidence of Chris' initial rejection of the previous utterance. In addition, Chris also flouted the maxim of quality and relevance by saying, *"kicked down a flight of stairs,"* which is not in accordance with the previous statement, *"cyberbullying is worse."* Flouting the maxims makes it incompatible with the particular characteristics of the maxim of quality, which requires saying something according to the facts. In addition, it flouted the maxim of relevance, which requires according to the conversation or topic. Despite this, the audience still understands that this is a substitute for the word *"harmless."* Besides, Chris disagreed with the social stigma regarding cyberbullying. His opinion was shown by responding to *"cyberbullying is worse"* by saying, *"Shut up,"* implying that he disagreed with *"cyberbullying is worse."* Another data on generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 6:

Bush was so bad he gave us Obama. Shit, **Trump's so bad he gonna give us Jesus.**
Chris :"**Jesus, what you doing here?**"

Jesus :"<u>You seen Trump?</u>"

There is a perception that the Bush leadership period included various controversies, including the Iraq war and racism in the USA. This made some USA people feel this was a bad presidency. Thus, Chris also expressed criticism of that period sarcastically in his speech. The leadership period that was considered flawed was also focused on when Trump took office. Chris equated the Bush and Trump administrations as the same thing. Although, when Bush stopped serving, there was Obama, who was running a government that was considered excellent and different from Bush. Therefore, Chris considers that after Trump takes office, there will also be presidents equal to Obama with good contributions to the USA. However, Chris sarcastically insinuated this by hoping that the president of the USA after Trump would be Jesus when this is impossible. Chris' satire is contained in data (6) as one of his words in the special show "Tamborine." The data above shows generalized conversational implicatures in Chris's utterances. This data is listed as generalized conversational implicature because there is no specific reference as reference to understand its meaning. Consideration of generalized conversational implicature refers to *"Trump's so bad he gonna give us Jesus,"* along with two dialogues containing *"Jesus, what are you doing here?"* and *"You seen Trump?"* Regarding these sentences, it sparked the perception that Chris considered Trump to be a ruthless leader on par with Bush. Therefore, he likens Bush and Trump refers to the underlined statement in the first line of data. Not only that, but Chris also seems to liken Obama and Jesus. In the narrative, Jesus is considered the Savior in Christian/Catholic theology. The implication appears that Obama is as if he is the one who saved the

African-American race. Through the conversation, Chris said, *"Jesus, what are you doing here?"* and Jesus replied, *"You seen Trump?"* implying that Jesus was present in the United States. In addition, it also implies that Jesus is here to meet Trump and will become President refers to the underlined statement in the first line of data. Furtherrmore, the context of the data above is when Chris said that the election of Obama as President was from an era of good leadership and the end of the era of President Bush, who was considered a bad leader for African-Americans. Another example on the generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 7:

> You get a fucking Facebook, an Instagram, you get something. You know, a FaceTime. And then later on your woman goes,
> **Chris' ex-wife** : "You act like you don't wanna talk."
> **Chris**   : "What the fuck are you talking about? **I know everything you did today. I gave you five likes,** bitch. I gave you **three smiley faces and an eggplant.**"

[GCI/617/00.42.22]

Advances in technology have an impact on accessible communication that all groups can reach. Various kinds of social media with one primary function as a tool for communication, one of which is to communicate with people you know. This made Chris feel quickly aware of his wife's situation when Chris was outside the house because his wife often uploaded her activities on her social media. However, Chris' wife has a different understanding and feels that her husband needs to be more responsive when talking after meeting at home. Even though Chris felt that he already knew all his wife's activities and felt that discussing them was pointless, he expressed Chris's concerns when he performed stand-up comedy, which is listed in data (7) above. This data is marked as generalized

conversational implicature because no specific reference exists to gain its meaning. The statement *"You act like you don't wanna talk,"* along with two dialogues containing *"I know everything you did today"* and *"three smiley faces and an eggplant,"* take into consideration of generalized conversational implicature. Regarding those sentences triggers the perception of the speaker. There are floutations of the maxims in some of these sentences. Overmore, the maxim of quantity obliged contributions to fulfill the exchange of information by not being too informative more than necessary. However, Chris instead said three sentences to let him know that he already knew about whatever activities his wife was doing and was currently talking about. The indication of what Chris already knew from his wife was adding two last sentences of Chris utterance. Not only that, based on these two sentences, it can also be seen that Chris reacted by referring to the words *"five likes"* and *"three smiley faces and an eggplant,"* which is something that goes beyond just knowing his activities. Meanwhile, without having to say those two sentences, Chris has obeyed the maxim of manner with the sentence, *"I know everything you did today."* Then, the sentence spoken by Chris in the first line of data which refers to notifications also communication patterns that he and his wife made. This communication pattern is shown in the pronunciation of *"You know, a FaceTime,"* another word from what we usually know with video call/face call. In addition, the material contained the floutation of the maxim committed by Chris, referring to his conversation with his wife. The data above shows Chris repeated generalized conversational implicature in his stand-up comedy material. Through utterances about social media as a

communication tool, Chris and his ex-wife used it. Another data on the

generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 8:

> It's your house, right? Give it a shot.
> **Chris ex-wife** : "What's that?"
> **Chris**   : "It's a picture of my mother."
> **Chris ex-wife** : "<u>I don't like that frame.</u>"
> <u>You'll never see that picture again.</u>

<div align="right">

[GCI/707/00.47.58]

</div>

Chris feels the supremacy of a wife who arbitrarily arranges things in her

house. He recommended that audiences of his stand-up comedy performances

experiment with their wives. Chris gave an example of that when he tried to put a

picture of his mother on the wall of his house and got his wife to comment on it.

Chris's wife said that something was wrong with his mother's photo frame and did

not like it. However, his wife also indirectly recommended against posting the

photo. However, Chris felt it was just a diversion from his wife's distaste for his

mother, and Chris was sure he would never see the photo again. The data above

shows that there are generalized conversational implicatures in Chris's utterances.

This data is marked as generalized conversational implicature because there is no

specific reference to gain its meaning. The statements *"I don't like that frame,"*

along with *"You'll never see that picture again,"* take it into consideration of

generalized conversational implicature. The conversation started with his wife's

question, *"What's that?"* then, Chris said, *"It's a picture of my mother."* Thus,

Chris seemed to direct the audience to assume that his wife lied and violated the

maxim of quality. The lie refers to the words of his wife, *"I don't like that frame."*

Chris added, *"You'll never see that picture again."* this implied that the wife didn't

like Chris' mother, especially if there were pictures of her at home. Although, in literal meaning, the wife refers to her dislike of frames as evidenced by her words, *"I don't like that frame."* The data contained conversations about the wife's dominance in his relationship. The domination of the wife leads to the management and arrangement of space in the house. That there was an act of sovereignty as manifested through Chris's invitation to the audience to experiment on his wife. Another data on the generalized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 9:

> I went in there and that judge was like,
> **Judge** : "Uh, Mr. Rock, I need to see pictures... of the beds in the bedroom to make sure the children have a place to sleep."
> **Chris** : "What... What... **You think I got a manger?** What? Like, **I got a million-dollar house with no beds?**"
>
> **[GCI/796/00.52.57]**

As Chris was undergoing the advanced proceedings of his divorce to take custody of his children, he felt something insignificant was happening. The judge request was felt that he did not need to ask because Chris felt that everyone understood that Chris must have done this for his children. Hence, Chris is such a well-known character that it is impossible for him not to be able to make ends meet and abandon his children. The strange feeling that Chris felt through the satire in the data (9). Thus, this data is marked as generalized conversational implicature because there is no specific reference to gain its meaning. Referring to the Chris' questions *"You think I got a manger?"* and the question *"I got a million-dollar house with no beds?"* which are included in the category of generalized conversational implicature. As Chris said in the last two questions, he implied that

Chris was surprised by the judge. Also, Chris's response shows that he flouted the maxim of manner. Based on *"You think I got a manager?"* there is ambiguity and disobedience to order. In addition, the repetition of the word "what" makes it disobey the maxim of manner to be brief. Meanwhile, Chris's amazement refers to the word *"manger,"* a container for livestock feed, as if their children will be placed there. Additionally, in the last question, he implied that it would be impossible for Chris to have a mansion without bed furniture. As Chris said, *"I went in there and that judge was like,..."* referring to the situation when he entered the courtroom of his divorce. During one session, the judge ordered Chris to fulfill trial procedures that required Chris to show specific evidence. Fulfillment of court procedures aims to ensure the safety of children affected by divorce. In this case, Chris is trying to get custody of his child. Overmore, with the request made by the judge as a legal procedure so that his child's condition is guaranteed if Chris gets custody of his child. In this sentence, the judge wants to ensure that when Chris's children live with him, they get a proper bed through a photo sent by Chris. Regardless of the trial procedure, the judge's words implicated his distrust that Chris, with a celebrity background, could guarantee to have a bed for his child.

4.1.1.2 Conventional Implicature

Unlike conversational implicatures, conventional implicatures are not founded on cooperative principles and maxims (Yule, 1996). According to Levinson (1983), conventional implicature occurs when conjunctions such as but, and, thus, even, etc., are present. Based on the mentioned conjunction indications, conventional implicature may stand alone by employing independent reasoning

and not requiring text and other answers from other individuals. The data on conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 10:

> I mean, being a cop is a hard job, man. It's a hard fucking job, man. I mean, honestly, I don't think they pay cops enough. **I don't think they pay police enough a*nd* you get what you pay for.**

[CI/52/00.04.19]

The controversial actions taken by police officers in the USA made Chris feel the need to have an opinion on this matter. He feels that being a police officer is tough because he has to do many things. However, the salary received from the people's taxes and received by the police must be commensurate with the duties that must be carried out. Thus, Chris felt that the misconduct committed by the police was something that the public needed to understand. Comments about the police expressed by Chris are contained in the data (10). This data is marked as a conventional implicature because the appearance of a response from the interlocutor in a dialogue does not accompany it. This data contains statement regards to conventional implicature which is, *"I don't think they pay police enough and you get what you pay for,"* The emphasis on the phrase proves the indiscipline of the police department *"And you get what you pay for,"* which means that police salaries come from people's taxes. Overmore, there is a repetition in Chris' statement when he says, *"Hard job"* and *"I don't think they pay police enough,"* implying that Chris is very concerned about this. In his utterance, Chris Rock placed two coordinating conjunctions, *"and"* also *"what"* as a connector in the sentence, *"I don't think they pay police enough."* Meanwhile, the conjunction *"what"* has the same role as *"and"* in the sentence *"you get what you*

pay for." Based on the context, Chris admits that police duties are hard to carry out, and the salary is not commensurate with the tasks given by stating, "*I don't think they pay cops enough.*" Therefore, according to Chris, it is natural that the performance of the police needs to follow the operational procedure. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 11:

> Really? **They could be anything they wanna be? Then how come you're a vice principal?** Was that the dream?
>
> **[CI/145/00.10.21]**

In connection with the motivational session delivered by the head of the school where Chris's son was, he said that all students have the same opportunity to achieve their goals. However, Chris rejected this statement because every child has different abilities and other determining factors. Not all students who attend the same school achieve overall success. Indeed some students get success after graduation, and some do not. Even sometimes, after graduation, they get a job they never imagined before. Thus, Chris satirized the principal by questioning whether his current job was his dream since childhood. The insinuation is expressed in data (11) which contains Chris's questions to the principal of his daughter's school. This data is marked as a conventional implicature because it comes from Chris's statement and there is no interlocutor. In detail, Chris criticized to the principal's last statement by asking, *"Really? Could they be anything they wanna be?"* which implied that what the headmaster said was impossible for Chris. Then, Chris reply it again by asking a question about her dreams in the pastm, is it real if being principle was her drea,. Regarding those questions, Chris seemed to think that being a school principal was not what the

lady was aiming for when she was in school. In his utterance, Chris Rock only

placed one subordinating conjunction, *"then,"* as a connector for the first and the

second questions of Chris's statement. The data above shows that most of the time

in a school, there is a principal's session leading a motivational session in student

orientation activities. Thus, the data above shows that Chris considers that the

school principal is giving unrealistic motivation to the students. In his opinion, the

importance of instilling realistic principles that can be useful when students

graduate from school. Another example on the conventional implicature is as

follows:

Data 12:

> Teachers do one half. **Bullies do the whole other half. And that's the**
> **half you're gonna use as a fucking grown-up.** That's right. Who gives a
> fuck if you can code. If you start crying cause your boss didn't say hi?
>   **[CI/282/00.19.22]**

Bullying is an essential component for Chris to grow mentally strong in

someone in the school environment. According to him, this mental development

needs to exist in the school environment, and he does not only need to teach

formal lessons but also needs to train students' mentality. Thus, Chris feels that

the work of a teacher is only in the realm of formal teaching. However, lessons

about students' mental training are obtained by students from bullying in schools.

Chris said bullying makes people less whiny and less likely to get hurt easily if

things do not turn out as expected. According to Chris, the importance of bullying

is found in data (12). This data is marked as a conventional implicature because of

the nonappearance of a response from the interlocutor. Two statements that lead

to the conventional implicature are *"Bullying does the other half"* and *"And that*

half you will use as an adult." In his first statement, Chris implies that bullying has a positive impact when students get bullied. Then in the following sentence, In Chris's opinion, another side of the school might also teach students what the teacher does not give by the teacher. However, Chris saw that bullying might teach a lesson about *"mentality."* Therefore, the term *"crying"* appears at the last of Chris's statement as a parable that alludes to an adult male's mental weakness. On the other hand, bullying is an embarrassing phenomenon and should not exist in the school environment because it can interfere psychologically with students. In detail, Chris Rock placed four conjunctions. The first one is *"as"* as a connector in the third sentence of Chris's statement. Moreover, he used the subordinating conjunctions *"if'"* in the last two sentences on this data. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 13:

> We got rid of bullies. **A real bully showed up and nobody knew how to handle him. Shit, the cast of The Apprentice is running the world.** Trump, the daughter, Omarosa.

<div align="right">

[CI/320/00.22.04]

</div>

The impact of eliminating bullying will be troublesome for many people. Chris thought it would happen and trigger the appearance of someone with a lousy personality. Chris pinned these characteristics on the President of the USA, Donald Trump. Chris did not expect that Trump, originally an entertainer appearing on television, would become the country's leader instead. Moreover, Trump is the leader of a country that influences the development and course of the world. Chris' disbelief that Trump could become President is listed in data (13) above. This data is marked as a conventional implicature because of the non-

appearance of a response from the interlocutor. Two statements that lead to the

conventional implicature are *"A real bully showed up, and nobody knew how to*

handle him." and *"Shit, the cast of The Apprentice is running the world."* The first

statement implies that if bullying must vanish, it can cause someone to emerge as

a wicked characteristic, and no one can handle it, which refers to Trump.

Overmore, in the third sentence that implies he was still surprised that Trump

became US president. Overmore, America is a superpower that influences other

countries through its foreign policy. In addition, there is an emphasis that it seems

impossible for an actor on *"The Apprentice"* to become someone who has a

significant influence in the world, referring to *"is running the world."* In his

utterance, Chris Rock only placed one coordinating conjunction *"and"* in the

second sentence of Chris's statement. Another data on the conventional

implicature is as follows:

Data 14:

> If you think you can help God out, you don't believe in God. If you really had faith you'd really have faith. I mean, check this out. **I haven't been to church in ten years. Now that's believing in God. Shit, you go every week 'cause you don't trust God.**
>
> **[CI/414/00.28.29]**

Chris commented on the Christian worship activities around him. He felt

that if they all worshiped based on their disbelief in their Lord, they needed to

increase their faith by attending church. Thus, he compared these worship

activities with his habit of never attending church services. He did this because he

felt that not coming to church was his belief that God already existed. Thus, he no

longer needs to perform worship which he feels is an activity that reflects a sense

of disbelief in God. The comments expressed by Chris are in data (14) above. This

data is marked as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. Two statements that lead to conventional implicature are *"Now that's believing in God. Shit, you go every week 'cause you don't trust God,"* and *"I haven't been to church in ten years."* Chris expressed another alternative assumption based on the fact that a religious person has faith, so he doesn't need to go to church by comparing himself by stating the first underline sentence in the data. In addition, the statement contradicts Christian and Catholic spiritual teachings, which require its people to worship every week in church. In this case, Chris implies rejecting the stigma and not believing in the religion. Chris' refusal was shown by emphasizing his opinion by saying last two sentences, which is referring to their lack of belief in God. The data above shows Chris Rock's use of conventional implicature. In this data, Chris uses the subordinating conjunction *"if"* in the frist sentence, as well as in the following or the second sentence, *"If you really have faith you'd really have faith."* The use of these conjunctions is an indicator of conventional implicature. Moreover, considering the background of the preceding data, it appears that weekly Christian and Catholic spiritual activities occur in the church. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 15:

> No mistakes? You ever read the Bible? **What does the Bible say happened on the seventh day?** God rested. Ok, seems odd that a perfect being would rest. Let me ask you a question. Have you ever been performing a task? It was going perfect, and you took a rest? Has that ever happened in your life? No, that has never fucking happened to you. What has happened to you was you were performing a task, you fucked up, and you thought, "Let me rest...before I fuck this up some more." **God doesn't make mistakes.** Hush your mouth.
>
> **[CI/436/00.29.55]**

Chris felt that there were doubts about God which he tried to rationalize with his logic. He felt that God was doing something he should not have done, namely resting. Chris thinks God has perfection, so it is impossible if God needs to rest as written in the Bible. Chris believes that if someone has done everything planned and went perfectly, it is impossible if he stops to rest; indeed, he will still do that if everything goes according to his wishes. He will only take a break if he feels he has made a mistake and needs to pause to consider his next steps. He embedded this in his utterances by questioning and observing the responses from the audience to his performances that were following the data (15). This data is marked as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. Two statements that lead to conventional implicature are the first by asking, *"What does the Bible say happened on the seventh day?"* and *"God doesn't make mistakes,"* The belief in God's perfection refers to *"God doesn't make mistakes,"* which the people said, but Chris spontaneously replied with *"Hush your mouth"* for his refusal statement. Then, Chris quotes from the Bible, which refers to the first underlined sentence. Responding to the first underlined sentence, in Chris's it is impossible if someone taking a break goes hand in hand with being wrong while doing something, so he asked the audience, *"Have you ever been performing a task? It was going perfectly, and you took a rest? Has that ever happened in your life? No, that has never fucking happened to you."* In this case, Chris tries to equate what is done by humans and the nature possessed by humans by comparing it with God, which refers to *"God rested."* It doesn't just stop there; he once again emphasizes his point, referring to *"Let me rest...before I fuck this up some more."* In this data, Chris uses coordinating conjunction *"and"*

in a two sentences that refer to *"It was going perfect, and you took a rest?"* also *"What has happened to you was you were performing a task, you fucked up, and you thought…"* Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 16:

> **When you're in a relationship, you're in a band**. You're in a fucking band. And when you're in a band, you have roles that you play in the band. **Sometimes you sing lead and sometimes you're on tambourine.** And if you're on tambourine, play it right. Play it right. Play it with a fucking smile.
>
> **[CI/539/00.36.52]**

Chris looks back on the state of his former relationship with his ex-wife and learns lessons from the relationship that has passed. He likens an excellent relationship to work if they treat it like a band. They need to give everything according to their respective duties or the band's instruments they hold. Even though the tasks or musical instruments they hold seem trivial, they still have to take them seriously. The parable Chris tells he shows in his speech as written in the data (16) above. This data is marked as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. Two statements that lead to conventional implicature are the first by stating, *"When you're in a relationship, you're in a band,"* and *"Sometimes you sing lead, and sometimes you're on tambourine."* As Chris saidin his first underlined sentence. Thus, his sentence implies that relationships require cooperation as they should in a music band. Then, in the band, they have different tasks that must be done, which refers to the third sentence. In contrast to the third sentence, overmore Chris states that, *"Sometimes you sing lead, and sometimes you're on tambourine."* assuming that a singer has a high ego and level of difficulty over a tambourine player who only plays rhythm.

Even so, Chris emphasizes that it is still necessary to do the job as a couple well, which refers to the sentence, *"And if you're on a tambourine, play it right."* The data above shows the use of conventional implicature in Chris's comedy special show. In this data, there are four times the use of the coordinating conjunction *"and"* in the sentence *"Sometimes you sing lead and sometimes you're on tambourine."* and there is an *"if"* subordinating conjunction in addition to the *"and"* conjunction in the following sentence *"And if you're on tambourine, play it right."* Besides that, there is also the use of the conjunction *"when"* together with the conjunction *"and"* as subordinating conjunction in the sentence, *"And when you're in a band, you have the roles that you play in the band."* The use of these conjunctions is an indicator of conventional implicature. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 17:

> That's right. In 16 years, **I had more contact with my ex-wife than my parents did in 40 years.** Ok? My father used to leave for work at 6:30 in the morning and come home at 8:30 at night. And during the day, him and my mother had absolutely no contact at all. None. Ok? That's what a relationship used to be. **The kids could've been dead and he wouldn't have found that shit out till he got home.**
>
> **[CI/593/00.41.06]**

The era before the emergence of cell phones was when it was difficult to communicate if we were not at home. Especially when they are married and when the husband goes to work outside the home. Chris realized this had happened to his parents, who had difficulty communicating when they were not together. However, when he was married and lived in a globalization era where technological advances facilitated communication, he also felt uncomfortable about it. Thus, he compared the condition of his parents before with what he

experienced when he married, which is listed in the data (17). This data is marked as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. Two statements that lead to conventional implicature are the first by stating, *"I had more contact with my ex-wife than my parents did in 40 years,"* and *"The kids could've been dead, and he wouldn't have found that shit." out till he got home."* In the first and the second sentences, Chris implies that with advances in technology, communication is more accessible than when there was no technology. Furthermore, he gave an overview of the state of his parents at that time by saying, *"Okay? My father used to go to work at 6:30 am and come home at 8:30 pm. And during the day, he and my mother have absolutely no contact at all."* Hence, he implies that the absence of interaction when his father is working refers to not having a cell phone to communicate with. So in that way, Chris emphasizes this limitation of communication by saying his dad would never know if anything could be happen in his house while he is working, which refers to tha last sentence. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 18:

> They missed each other. **You know you can't miss nobody in 2017**. Not really. You can say it. But you don't really miss a motherfucker**. 'Cause you with them all the time. They in your fucking pocket.**
>
> **[CI/609/00.41.59]**

Chris feels that a healthy relationship is a relationship his parents experienced when they were not familiar with mobile phones. He said his parents used to miss each other when they were not together and could not communicate intensely. However, in the current era of globalization, it is easy for us to connect with other people using mobile phones. Therefore, Chris thinks that nowadays,

people no longer long for each other because communicating is easy. They can connect to mobile phones anytime and find out the latest news from them. Chris put this opinion in his speech in accordance with the data (18). The data above shows a conventional implicature in Chris's utterances. This data is marked as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. Two statements that lead to conventional implicature are the first by stating, *"You know you can't miss nobody in 2017,"* and *"'Cause you with them all the time. They in your fucking pocket."* As Chris said the ease of communication made him not miss his wife, which he spoke with the sentence, *"You know you can't miss nobody in 2017."* The sentence correlates to *"They missed each other,"* in which the word *"they"* refers to the relationship between his parents. Then, as Chris said, *"But you don't miss a motherfucker,"* can be implicated in Chris' feeling that he doesn't miss his wife because he can contact her all the time. Therefore, the following sentence appears, which expresses, *"Cause you with them all the time,"* as well as the sentence *"They are in your fucking pocket,"* which is a sentence aimed at hand-held cell phones which are mostly placed in the pockets of their pants/jacket by most people. In this data, three conjunctions refer to *"but," "cause,"* and *"with"* Using the conjunction *"but"* as a coordinating conjunction to *"not really"* due to the initial opinion, *"You know you can't miss nobody in 2017."* Then, in the sentence *"Cause you with them all the time." "cause"* functioning as a subordinating conjunction. Not only that, but there is also a conjunction *"with"* as a connector for the word *"you"* and *"them all the time."* This data based on the context that leads to the relationship of Chris' parents in the past. Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 19:

> ***"I don't know what you're doing at your mother's house, but we gonna top that shit.*** *Every motherfucking time, ok?"* Sometimes I bring guest stars. **I make sure they go back to her with a story.**

[CI/827/00.54.54]

The divorce case experienced by Chris and his ex-wife forced them to separate and take turns meeting their children. However, as the meeting progressed, Chris and his ex-wife felt they competed. Chris and his ex-wife are in a competition vying for recognition from each other and recognition from their children about who is more powerful than Chris and his ex-wife. This competition made Chris try to impress his children by bringing his artist friends to his house, especially when he was with his children. According to Chris, this can irritate his ex-wife and earn him great recognition from his children. Stories about the competition are listed in data (19) above. The data above shows that Chris uses conventional implicature in his utterances. This data is categorized as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. The consideration of conventional implicature is because of the emergence of the two statements that lead to conventional implicature by stating, *"I don't know what you were doing at your mother's house, but we'll deal with that nonsense,"* and *"I make sure they go back to her with a story."* As Chris states in the first underlined sentence. He implies that there was an intention to show each other how independent they are after the divorce. Chris tries to appear more extraordinary by bringing in his celebrity friends to attract his children. What's more, he emphasizes that he wants to outsmart his ex-wife, as evidenced by the las underlined sentence. The word *"make sure"* in the last sentence indicates that he wants his children to tell his ex-wife that Chris has invited a celebrity to his house.

Chris' intentions could also imply that he wants his wife to feel jealous when she hears stories from her children. Otherwise, the data above is data that also contains conventional implications. In this data, the two conjunctions refer to "but" and "with". Chris uses *"but"* as a coordinating conjunction in the first underlined sentence. Then, in the last underlined sentence there is a coordinating conjunction *"with."* Another data on the conventional implicature is as follows:

Data 20:

> **I've never heard a woman in my life say, "You know, after he got laid off, we got so much closer."** No, no, no. I once heard my grandmother say, *"**A broke man is like a broke hand.** Can't do nothing with it."*
>
> **[CI/889/00.58.41]**

Regarding the relationships he has experienced throughout his life, Chris feels that there is an injustice that leads to a man. He feels that a man has never received genuine love from another person and is always required to give something—the demand to provide something that leads to fulfilling economic needs that a woman generally requests. Even Chris felt that it was impossible for someone who did not have a job to get close to or get acquainted with women. This feeling refers to the man's inability to meet the economic needs of the woman he approaches. On the other hand, Chris also likens a man who is bankrupt to a man who is disabled. The parable expressed by Chris is contained in data (20) above. This data is categorized as conventional implicature because this data is not in the form of a dialogue. The consideration of conventional implicature is because of the emergence of the first two statements, which lead to conventional implicature by stating, *"I've never heard a woman in my life say, "You know after he got laid off, we got so much closer,"* and *"A broken man is like a broken hand."*

Referring to the first underlined sentence in this data, Chris implied that it is impossible for a woman to accept a man's condition without looking at his financial condition. In this case, women seem materialistic and demand that men can fulfill financial aspects. In addition, Chris provided another phrase from his grandmother, which refers to the last sentence or last underlined sentence in this data and demonstrates whether males are, in fact, women's servants in meeting their requirements. Referring to *"like a broken hand,"* a parable of a poor man, the word *"hand"* can also refer to the function of the hand, which is to work. The data above shows that Chris used conventional implicature in the stand-up comedy material he presented. In this data, two conjunctions refer to *"after"* and *"with."* Chris uses *"after"* as a subordinating conjunction in second sentence of this data. Then, in the sentence "Can't do nothing with it." there is coordinating conjunction "with."

4.1.1.3 Particularized Conversational Implicature

It takes more information to reach a conclusion in a particularized conversational implicature, which refers to a dialogue with a specific context. Yule (1996) asserted that in order to get the same conclusion, particularized conversational implicature must occur in a particular context and call for similar knowledge between the speaker and the listener. The data on particularized conversational implicature are as follows:

Data 21:

> I have a weird relationship with the cops, man. Like, on one hand I'm a black man so I'm like, "Fuck the police." And on the other hand, I own property. **You know, if somebody comes and breaks in my house, I'm not calling the Crips.**

> **Chris** : "Uh, yo, crips... can you send <u>**Lil' JJ**</u> down?"
> **Crips** : "Oh, he's here already."

[PCI/44/00.03.41]

The low integrity of the police force in the USA raises doubts for Chris to place his trust in them. However, he also realized that no matter what, he still needed the police to protect the public. Moreover, if a crime occurs, Chris cannot contact gangsters to help him. It is tantamount to catching criminals with the help of other criminals, which is an illegal act. The statements made by Chris regarding the police and gangsters are in the data (21). This data is classified as particularized conversational implicature due to the special context that included in the conversation. The consideration of particularized conversational implicature is because of the emergence of the two words that lead to particularized conversational implicature, the first by mentioning *"Crips"* and *"Lil' JJ."* Regard to the data showing that Chris uses a particularized conversational implicature with the word *"Crips,"* referring to black race gangsters. Meanwhile, *"Lil' JJ"* is an American rapper and is an African-American man. On the other hand, Chris hates the police who do not implement their functions and discriminate against their race, but he still needs the police to maintain security. One impossible thing was if he instead summoned gangsters, which at the same time would also get Chris in trouble with the law that refers to the first underlined sentence of this data. Thus, Chris had thought of hiring the services of a gangster even though, at the same time, he also thought that was an impossible thing. Another data on the particularized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 22:

> **Chris** : ''Bush was so bad and he gave us Obama. You forget that shit, don't you?Bush was so bad that people said,''
> **People :**"Hey, maybe this black guy has the answers."
> **Chris** : ''I think people overlook George Bush's contributions to black history. George Bush is a black revolutionary. **Malcolm X, Rosa Parks, George Bush.** They need to honor him at the **Essence Festival.**''
> **[PCI/339/00.23.24]**

During the second Bush presidency, there were various significant events, including the natural disaster of Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Various infrastructures were damaged by the disaster, which caused a cessation of economic growth in several affected areas. However, President Bush's response was seen as less responsive to black people. Moreover, several incidents during the Bush administration were deemed incapable of leading the USA. Therefore, making Chris satirize the Bush administration is one of the worst. Even so, Bush, who came from a white race, was felt by Chris as someone who had contributed to the black race. Overmore, this is because, after the end of Bush's leadership, Barrack Obama was elected as the first president of the United States who came from a black race. So from that, Chris said Bush was one of the black revolutionaries. Chris' satire of President Bush is shown in data (22) above. This data is classified as particularized conversational implicature due to the special context that included in the conversation. The consideration of particularized conversational implicature is because of the emergence of four words which lead to a particularized conversational implicature, the first by mentioning *"Malcolm X," "Rosa Parks," "George Bush,"* and *"Essence Festival."* Therefore, the audiences need to know about the black revolutioner because Chris said in the first and the second sentences of his dialogues. as an emphasis on his satire So

that ordinary viewers who do not know that Malcolm X and Rosa Parks are African-American activist figures and that the Essence Festival exists do not get an excess of punch-lines. In addition, from Chris' point of view, Bush was a lousy president saying, *"Bush was so bad,"* which might refer to Bush's perceived lack of response to African-Americans while still serving as President. However, it was implicit that Chris seemed to be satirizing Overmore; the audience that attended Chris' special show came from the same race as him, so he said, *"You forget that shit, don't you?"*. It did not stop there; implicitly, Chris directed the audience's assumption that Bush was the person who seemed to provide a successor who sided with African-Americans in the connotation of a good person. Another data on particularized conversational implicature is as follows:

Data 23:

> I know a bunch of women are thinking that right now. Every woman in here's like,
> **Woman** : "Fuck you, Chris."
> And every guy in here right now is going,
> **Man** : "Three? That's it? Just three? God damn, nigga. **I work at UPS.** I got more hoes than that. Three? You must've really loved your wife. You a romantic."

[PCI/766/00.51.11]

Chris feels that men and women have different perspectives on the issue of his past infidelity. As a result of this affair, Chris had to divorce his wife. Chris suspected that the women who heard about the affair would reproach him. However, the men who heard the news would judge Chris as a pretty good guy because he only had affairs with one woman. Chris had other opportunities to have affairs with more than one woman. Chris's conjectures are contained in data (23) above. This data is classified as particularized conversational implicature due

to the special context that included in the conversation. The consideration of particularized conversational implicature is because of the emergence of word which lead to a particularized conversational implicature, by mentioning *"UPS."* Therefore, the audience needs to know about UPS, a logistics company. So, Chris also uses the word *"hoes"* in the sentence. Besides, the emergence of ambiguity in that sentence made the male audience—which was demonstrated by Chris— flout the maxim of manner if the maxim of manner must be ordered and avoid ambiguity in providing information. In addition, there might be possibility that the audience will be divided into two opinions. The first opinion will be delivered by female viewers responding to Chris's affair with *"Fuck you, Chris."* In this response, it can be assumed that female viewers hate Chris because they feel sorry for his wife. This sense of empathy is based on the fact that female viewers and Chris' wife have the same gender. So, the female viewers would feel annoyed if they, as Chris' wives, were cheated on. However, there was a distinction in the response of the male viewers, who assumed with disbelief that Chris had only had an affair three times. Through the question *"Three? That's it? Just three?"* it can be implied that the question leads to distrust of Chris. Overmore, there is ambiguity on Chris's statement which refers to the underlined sentence. If the sentence refers to the incident of infidelity and the previous sentence, it can be implied that the male audience tends to ridicule Chris. The sentence refers to the male audience, who seems to see that having an affair three times is impossible.

4.1.2 The Intentions of Racist Utterances in Chris Rock's Stand-Up Comedy Specials "Tamborine" (2018)

This sub-chapter answered the second research question: the intentions of racist utterances used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special show "Tamborine" (2018). In this chapter, the researcher also categorized utterances of racism based on the theory from Jones (2000). According to Jones (2000), she states that racism distributes into several types including, personally mediated racism, institutionalized racism, and internalized racism. The results of research on the types of racism in Chris Rock "Tamborine"'s special stand-up comedy (2018) are as follows:

Table 4.2 The Intentions of Racist Utterances in Chris Rock's Stand-Up Comedy Specials "Tamborine" (2018)

No	Types	Code	Data	Total
1.	Institutionalized Racism	INS	Data 29, Data 30	2
2.	Personally Mediated Racism	PMR	Data 24, Data 25, Data 26, Data 27, Data 28	5
3.	Internalized Racism	INT	-	0

Based on the data table, two types appear in Chris' utterances in his stand-up comedy performance entitled "Tamborine" (2018). The researcher found seven utterances that contained types of racism and its function uttered by Chris. This research found seven utterances of racism in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special "Tamborine" (2018). Chris predominantly uses personally mediated racism with five utterances, followed by institutionalized racism with two utterances. In this study, the researcher did not find any internalized racism. However, Chris is dominant in using personally mediated racism. The dominancy in using personally mediated racism can be proven by the emergence of five

personally mediated racism utterances. Not only that, the emergence of racism in Chris's stand-up comedy material was only in the first sixteen minutes and did not exist until the end of the material. Data of utterances that contained personally mediated racism and institutionalized racism are explained as follows:

4.1.2.1 Personally Mediated Racism

Personally mediated racism is a form of what we usually refer the word racism itself. Therefore, racism at this level signifies a person's negative beliefs about the abilities and motivations of others, not his race (Jones, 2000). Overmore, there are several indicators of personally mediated racism, including; intentional; acts of commission; acts of omission; maintaining structural barriers; unintentional; and condoning by societal norms. The data on personally mediated racism are as follows:

Data 24:

> I got black kids. **I gotta get them ready for the white man**. I gotta get them ready for America, man.
>
> **[CI/PMR/164/11.37]**

Chris's children, who were born as someone from the black race, made him feel the need to prepare themselves. Regarding the rampant racism happening to the black race in the United States, Chris educates his children to be ready to face it. Not only that, the hard life in the United States, which also has tough competition, is a factor that causes Chris to educate his son to be ready to face it all. Chris's anxiety over his child's future is listed in data (24) above. This data is marked as personally mediated racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism is because of the

emergence of the statement *"I gotta get them ready for the white man,"* addressed to white people. In detail, the underlined sentence on this data implies that Chris feels prepare his children to face racism is necessary. In addition, there are intentional elements proven by three statements with correlation and maintain structural barriers due to Chris' intention in instructing his child to be intolerant. However, it also discriminates against white people if they are all cruel to their race, even though this cannot be generalized like that.

Then, the emergence of conventional implicature and racism in this data impacts meaning. The effect of implicature on the purpose of the utterance of racism can be ambiguous because it will have two implications. Moreover, there may be a perception that Chris is practicing good behavior to treat white people in a good way. Implicitly the speaker is reflecting on what he actually finds as the black race. The intention of his utterance was a counter to the racism he had received before. So, he tried to show his son how he had received racism from the white race. Other data on personally mediated racism is as follows:

Data 25:

> In my house, we don't have fire drills. **We have white-r drills.** So, ever since my kids were born, **I've been getting them ready for the white man. So, everything in my house that's the color white is either hot, heavy, or sharp.**

<div align="right">

[CI/PMR/178/12.37]

</div>

Chris takes preventive steps to teach his children to deal with racism. Chris trains and educates his children at home with several types of exercises. Chris's ways of educating his children are considered unreasonable, just as he needed to have fire simulation training at home. Instead, Chris coached his children in simulations to deal with white people. Not only training, but Chris also

gave directions to his son regarding objects in his house as symbols of white people's behavior. Several things related to Chris's way of training his children can be found in the data (25) above. This data is marked as personally mediated racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism is because of the emergence of three statements, *" We have white-r drills,"* then, *"I've been getting them ready for the white man,"* and *"So, everything in my house that's the color white is either hot, heavy, or sharp,"* addressed to white people. Based on this data, there are intentional elements proven by three statements with correlation and maintain structural barriers due to Chris' intention in instructing his child to be intolerant. The sentence*, "So everything in my white house is hot, heavy, or sharp.*" This sentence implies that he indirectly manipulates his child if the object implies that white people are heartless. In addition, there are intentional elements and maintains structural barriers as indicators of personally mediated racism in the sentence, which is refers to all underlined sentences of this data. At the same time, by saying the last sentence, Chris used personally mediated racism because he discriminated against white people. Thus, Chris's speech tends to reflect on the white race as a protest. Furthermore, using textual meaning and positive assumptions referring to those sentences, a perception will emerge that Chris is only positively preparing his child. In other words, Chris still has moral values and decency to communicate with white people. On the other hand, Chris can use these positive assumptions to clarify when he is accused of racism. The context of the data above refers to the methods built by Chris to prepare his children for racism in America; Chris

provides "training/exercise" at home. Other examples of personally mediated

racism and another conventional implicature are as follows:

Data 26:

> **I wanna see white mothers on TV crying.** Standing next to Al Sharpton. Talking about, "We need justice for Chad. We need justice for Chad. He was just coming home from racquetball practice.
>
> **[CI/PMR/23/02.20]**

Cases of the murder of young children that befell black families in the

United States made Chris feel that there was an injustice. However, Chris's

injustice made him feel that the white race also needed to feel the same way.

Therefore, he wanted the news reports on TV not only to come from news of the

death of black children but also to target the deaths of white children. Chris'

feelings about the injustice that befell the black race and his desire to see the

white race feel the same way are contained in the data (26) above. This data is

marked as personally mediated racism because it does include racism against

white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism due to the

emergence of the statement, *"I wanna see white mothers on TV crying."* This

sentence refers to personally mediated racism because Chris discriminates against

the white people. In addition, there are intentional due to his desire to see the

white race suffer, as the indicator of personally mediated racism in the sentence.

Besides, Chris also deliberately insults white people and devaluates the word *"Al

Sharpton,"* a lawyer from the black race —in this context, as he becomes a lawyer

who helps the white people. Chris uses the implication by saying, *"I want to see

white mothers crying on television,"* which was the sentence he used to imply his

desire to see something familiar to the black race. Furthermore, Chris violates the

maxim of quantity by emphasizing *"We need justice for Chad"* with two pronunciations. Also, as he stated in *"Standing to Al-Sharpton,"* an American civil rights activist figure from the black community, Chris can have an alibi if racist assumptions or opinions arise regarding his statements. Based on these facts, Chris's alibi may be that he simply desired to view the news coverage of the homicide of a child and his mother's demand for government justice. In addition, the speaker is implicitly considering what he considers to be the black species. The intent of his statement was in opposition to the racism he had previously encountered. Other data on personally mediated racism is as follows:

Data 27:

They sit on a white toilet seat and it burn their ass.
Chris's Daughter   :"Daddy, my ass is burning."
Chris   ;"**It's white motherfucker.** It's white. **That's what whitey do.**"

<div align="right">**[GCI/PMR/193/13.37]**</div>

Chris, who has understood the existence of racism against his race, feels the need to transmit one thing related to the racism he has received to his son. He shows this in his behavior and responses to the speech of his children. It is like when something terrible happens to their children at home. He always associated the cause of these things with the white race because he considered terrible events caused by the white race on the black race. Even when his children complained about something, he said the cause was white race people, even though this did not make sense. Chris's responses regarding his son's complaints are listed in data (27) above. This data is marked as personally mediated racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism is because of the emergence of two statements, *"It's white motherfucker,"*

and *"That's what whitey do."* In addition, those statements prove intentional elements with correlation and maintain structural barriers due to Chris' intention in instructing his child to be intolerant. Chris's statements that reply to his child's complaint are to mention/refer to the white toilet. This utterance not only shows the use of personally mediated racism but may also cause internalized racism that his daughter can faced in the future. In addition, the speaker is implicitly considering what he considers to be the black species. The intent of his statement was in opposition to the racism he had previously encountered. In addition, there is also a textual perception based on Chris' words that the cause of his daughter's pain is the toilet. Besides, the white color also has another possibility that the toilet seat is dangerous for children. Furthermore, he can use this assumption as a diversion from accusations of racism that he might get. Other data on personally mediated racism is as follows:

Data 28:

> Shit, when they were little girls, their white onesie weighed 150 pounds.
> **Chris's Daughter :** "Daddy! Dad, it's so heavy. It's so heavy. This hurts. I can't even stand. I can't even stand."
> **Chris** : "**It's white, motherfucker.** It's white. **That's what whitey do. He breaks your back.**"
>
> **[GCI/PMR/199/13.02]**

Chris, who has understood the existence of racism against his race, feels the need to transmit one thing related to the racism he has received to his son. He shows this in his behavior and responses to the speech of his children. It is like when something terrible happens to their children at home. He always associated the cause of these things with the white race because he considered terrible events caused by the white race on the black race. Even when his children complained

about something, he said the cause was white race people, even though this did not make sense. Chris's responses regarding his son's complaints are listed in data (28) above. The data above shows that Chris uses personally mediated racism in his utterance. This data is marked as personally mediated racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism due to the emergence of three statements, *"It's white motherfucker," "He breaks your back,"* and *"That's what whitey do."* In addition, there are intentional elements proven by three statements with correlation and maintain structural barriers due to Chris' intention in instructing his child to be intolerant. The statement *"It's white, motherfucker. It's white. That's what whitey do. He breaks your back."* refers to a white onesie. Furthermore, there are intentional elements and Maintains structural barriers as indicators of personally mediated racism in the sentence. Therefore, this statement is in accordance with an indication of deliberate discrimination against the white-people. Regarding the statement, there is also a textual perception based on Chris' words that his daughter's illness was caused by a 150-pound white bodysuit. Consequently, her daughter felt ill because her clothing did not match theirs in terms of weight. In addition, he could use the idea to deflect any accusations of bigotry he might receive. According to this data, analogies and biased descriptions of white people include the phrase "Damn, when they were kids, their white people weighed 150 pounds." Implicitly, the speaker is considering what he considers to be the black species. The intent of his statement was in opposition to the racism he had previously encountered. Therefore, he attempted to demonstrate to his child how he had experienced racism from whites.

4.1.2.2 Institutionalized Racism

The focus of institutionalized racism is on an institution's poor access to certain races to opportunities, products, and services. According to Jones (2000) institutionalized racism is common, sometimes permissible, and often appears as a disadvantage passed down from generation to generation. Overmore, there are several indicators of personally mediated racism, including; initial historical insult; structural barriers; inaction in the face of need; societal norms; biological determinism; unearned privilege. The data on institutionalized racism is as follows:

Data 29:

> **Yeah, 'cause we got a crazy justice system out here, man.** We got a justice system for rich, for poor, for black, for white. **We live in a country where two people can do the exact same crime in the exact same place at the exact same time and get a different sentence.**
>
> **[CI/INS/231/16.19]**

Differences in court decisions in the United States, which are always detrimental to the black race, have led to criticism from several parties. One of the people who criticized the existence of legal differences and made racial differences the reason was Chris Rock. He criticized this because he felt that there were also white people who should get harsh punishments. However, black people are always punished even though they do the same things as white people. He criticized Chris Rock for his stand-up comedy appearance, according to data (29) above. The data above shows that Chris uses personally mediated racism in his utterance. This data is marked as institutionalized racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism due to the emergence of two statements, *"Yeah, 'cause we got a crazy justice system*

out here, man," and *"We live in a country where two people can do the exact same crime in the exact same place at the exact same time and get a different sentence."* In addition, there are structural barriers due to differences in decisions from judges regarding the same case and biological determinism due to distinctions in verdicts from judges regarding the same case for African-Americans. On the other hand, referring to the data above that stated by Chris in the first underlined sentence, which refers to the legal system in the United States. Overmore, the second underlined sentence shows that there are indications of fraud in the legal system which harms one group/race who are caught by the law. Meanwhile, Chris is a stand-up comedian from African-American race, so the sentence implicitly refers to discrimination against judges' decisions based on their race. Hence, the data is characterized by institutionalized racism, structural barriers, and biological determinism. Chris believes that the result of the judge's decision is incorrect if it leads to black people, based on the context of the sources, which are black individuals. On the contrary, based on Chris's statements, there was a different interpretation of other factors, such as aggravating sentences. In a trial, for instance, if the defendant does not comply with the trial process's provisions, the judge can direct him to the trial's conclusion. In addition, it is not guaranteed that the defendants in the same case will receive identical trial outcomes, as their behavior during the trial process can influence the outcome. Moreover, he could use the concept to deflect any accusations of bigotry he might receive. Therefore, the preceding statement can also be interpreted as a protest against the racism in the trial's results. Another data on institutionalized racism is as follows:

Data 30:

> **You would think that every couple of months they'd look at their dead nigga calendar** and go…
> **Officer 1** :"Oh, my God, we're up to 16. **We gotta shoot a white kid quick.**"
> **Officer 2** :"Uh, which one?"
> **Officer 3** :"**The first one you see singing Cardi B**."
> **[PCI/INS/14/01.38]**

The rampant murder cases of black children shot/killed by police officers made Chris feel everything was planned. He considered there was a calendar containing the date of the killing of black children. Not only that, the police who discriminated against black people also planned to kill the white race, who were considered to be cultural enthusiasts of the black race. He did the murders instead of covering up the killings of the black race to make it look fair. So, no one thought the whole shooting was conceptual and planned. Chris described these events through his utterances in the data (30) above. This data is marked as institutionalized racism because it does include racism against white people. The consideration of personally mediated racism due to the emergence of two statements, *"...their dead nigga calendar," "We gotta shoot a white kid quick,"* and *"The first one you see singing Cardi B."* In addition, there are two indicators of institutionalized racism: unearned privilege refers to the action of the police who will shoot at children, and biological determinism refers to the last underlined sentence of this data. This data marked institutionalized racism appears with the treatment of police who kill white kids on purpose, with an emphasize in the first underlinded sentence. Therefore, this sentence indicates institutionalized racism due to elements of structural barriers and Inaction in the face of need. They even tried to cover up the discrimination with other cases by shooting Caucasian-

American children, which is refers to second underlined sentence of this data. In addition, he was killed because he was listening to African-American singer Cardi B. The speaker implicitly emphasized that the shooting incident had been scheduled. Thus, by shooting African American children, the police must also kill Caucasian American children, which refers to *"We must shoot white children immediately."* Chris uses the implicature with the implication that there may be an alternative to the events of the crime — which may not be the case. In this case, the source believes that the police tried to cover up the incident with other incidents to make it seem normal. From this statement, it appears that Chris' intention was towards his protest against the police who were racist against the black race. Even though the white race tends to be associated with black people.

4.2 Discussion

The implicature has a connection in an unclear meaning, which we often call this ambiguity in a sentence. In human interaction, ambiguity often appears in various contexts. However, from the definition, ambiguity is someone's expression with more than one possible implied meaning (Abrams, 1999). Therefore, ambiguity has other terms called multiple meanings because it has the possibility of meaning other than textual. In addition, ambiguity is closely related to the cooperative principle and implicature because the maxim of manner is a sure thing to avoid ambiguity. Therefore, this research focuses on the types of implicatures in Chris Rock's Stand-Up Comedy Specials "Tamborine" (2018). In this study, the researcher focuses on the use of implicature types by Chris in his performance.

Furthermore, the researcher has answered the first research question: What are the types of implicature used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special show "Tamborine" (2018)? Based on the findings that refer to the question, the researcher found 30 implicature utterances. Eleven utterances contain generalized conversational implicature, four contain particularized conversational implicature, and 15 contain conventional implicature. Chris employs a variety of patterns for generalized and particularized conversational implicature, and he occasionally uses a query to respond to a statement. Otherwise, he demonstrates dialogues several times because he is a single performer and communicates with the audience. Furthermore, it is more efficient for Chris to use conventional implicature utterances, which only require statements to be expressive in response to other people's statements by bringing up implicit meanings. In line with Cruse (2006), conventional implicature is a component of utterance that is not propositional but has a stable relationship with certain linguistic expressions. Then, regarding the use of particularized conversational implicature, Chris does this because most of the audience is adults. It also requires special knowledge about some of Chris's jokes about certain things only adults know. The definition of particularized conversational implicature from Yule (1996) asserts that to get the same conclusion, particularized conversational implicatures must occur in a specific context and require shared knowledge between the speaker and listener. On the other hand, Chris continuously uses generalized conversational implicature to compose his comedy in the punch-line phase. Just like when he responds to something with his comedy to evoke continuous laughter from the audience, Chris demonstrates dialogue to place comedy in the dialogue columns. Not only that,

but the possibility to laugh continuously also arises because the audience does not need to think about a particular knowledge about the implicit meaning used by Chris. Thus, it follows the definition of generalized conversational implicatures, which do not require special knowledge that can affect conclusions and the meaning of implications in a conversation (Birner, 2013)

Even so, this study's findings differ from those of previous conversational implicature studies identified by Masroi & Utomo (2020), referring to Grice (1975) as the theoretical approach. The researchers explained the implicatures in Ridwan Remin's stand-up comedy performances. The types of implicatures found are conversational implicature functions, including refusing, insinuating, suspecting, asking, and scolding. In addition, this research also contained conventional implicature functions, including complaining, insinuating, and telling. According to Huang (2014), a conversational implicature is a meaning or proposition expressed or implied by a speaker in a sentence that is not strictly part of what is said. Meanwhile, Rolesta (2016) also conducted an implicature study on the visage of a stand-up comedian. Using the implicature theory of Grice, the examiner focuses on maxim utilization. The analysis identified two performances by Fajar Ardiansyah, a member of Stand-up Indo Malang. Finally, the researcher determined that Fajar employed implicatures by violating the maxims of the principle of cooperation and employing multiple lexical words to make puns. The researcher discovered seven violations of the quality maxim, five violations of the quantity maxim, four violations of the relevance maxim, three violations of the manner maxim, and eight utterances that overlapped with the maxims.

Additionally, the researcher has answered the second research question: What are the intentions of racist utterances used in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy special show "Tamborine" (2018)? by finding several seven utterances that lead to types of racism. Even so, the researcher found no utterances containing internalized racism because they only found three utterances of institutionalized racism and five personally mediated racism in Chris' performance. In detail, Chris alluded to the difference in the legal provisions of the trial and the police, who were diverting their primary duties. In addition, Chris expressed racism against white people because he felt that they also discriminated against his race. Therefore, as Jones (2000) states, there is also a type of personally mediated racism, a type of racism that signifies a person's negative beliefs about the abilities and motivations of others. Moreover, this indicator of racism has an intentional element on the part of one party to criticize another race to maintain structural barriers. Then, for institutionalized racism, there are also indicators, including Initial historical insult from the police who committed it, the structural barriers, and unearned privileges from the judge's actions that differ in the level of the verdict.

Based on analysis of data, the researcher found that racism and implicature utterances lead to biased meanings. However, Chris uses negative meaning as a perception that can make the audience laugh and understand its meaning. This is in line with Cruse (2006) who said that implicature is part of the meaning of an utterance which, although intended, is not entirely part of 'what is said' in the speech act, nor does it follow logically from what was said. Otherwise, even though it is unreal, all the utterances he says cannot be categorized as a lie.

However, these utterances were marked as ironic by the audience because these utterances appeared in the context of comedy as the performance component. Overmore, Chris's utterance is not a lie as Gurillo and Ortega (2013) reveal that irony requires transgression of a transparent and overt quality that the listener must recognize. In other words, implicature has the function as the main component of Chris in forming a defense or alibi for something that he doesn't want to be deliberately included in his stand-up comedy material. From the analysis, the researcher found that Chris Rock tends to use implicatures in dialogues and statements because eleven general conversational implicature utterances, four special implicature utterances, and fifteen conventional implicature utterances. The use of implicatures can serve as a refinement of Chris's speech. So, what Chris meant didn't seem to offend anyone too much. In addition, the use of certain conversational implicatures requires additional references to find the true meaning of Chris's utterances.

The utterances of racism and these implicatures appeared in a comedy performance. Meanwhile, comedy is a speech pattern formed deliberately by someone to entertain and attract the attention of the audience/listener (Abrams, 1999). In Chris' performances, comedy and implicature used as the main components of Chris in forming a defense or alibi for something he unintentionally included in his material. In other words, the researcher found that racism and implicature utterances lead to biased meanings. So the positive meaning appears textually, and the negative meaning arises from Chris' tendency to insult white people. However, Chris uses negative meaning as a perception that can make the audience laugh and understand its meaning. In line with Cruse

(2006), who said that implicature is part of the meaning of an utterance which, although intended, is not entirely part of 'what was said' in the speech act, nor does it follow logically from what was said. The finding of this study seems different from Ningtyas's (2018) research. Ningtyas (2018) found in her research that spontaneous implicature and comedy appeared in the data. In addition, in her study, she said that the subject of her research tends to use spontaneous comedy because it is simpler and can surprise listeners. The findings of Ningtyas's (2018) research differ from those in this study because stand-up comedy is a well-planned comedy arranged in a monologue.

Overmore, this study used two theories to analyze data containing implicatures referring to Yule (1996) and racism referring to Jones (2000). Therefore, this study analyzes implicature and racism utterances. Thus, the results of this study also seems to contradict the findings of Safitri (2020), who only found the use of the cooperative principle without including one particular issue. Safitri stated that the expression of irony was meant to entertain the audience's laughter and insult stand-up comedy listeners. The results of Safitri's findings differ from the implicature utterances in this study. In this study, Chris uses implicatures to criticize something outside the audience without including irony.

This section contains the contribution of this research related to implicature and racism. This study can help understand the implicit message and the function of implicature in comedy. In addition, it can also help understand the function of implicature in disguising one meaning so that listeners can conclude it for themselves. Implicature and comedy can produce alibis that the comedian can use against accusations. Therefore, more than one meaning appears from an

expression that contains implicature. In accordance with Levinson (1983), the contribution of the concept of implicature is that it provides an explicit account of how it is possible to mean (in some general sense) more than what is actually said. The researcher also hopes that this research will provide many benefits and give readers a better understanding of implicatures. Until a certain time, this research has contributed to one of the disciplines related to linguistics. One of the characteristics of this study is the combination of implicature theory and racism in using stand-up comedy research objects.

In connection with the previous discussion, it may require specific topics related to the data object of Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018), such as identifying implicatures and other theories as supports in raising issues on each show from Chris Rock because in each of his performances has its themes. Furthermore, the themes in Chris' performances mostly pertain to matters critical of the government, social phenomena, and religion, so bringing up these themes through linguistic theory is essential.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter shows the investigation's conclusion. The article's author provides a succinct summary of all findings and discussions. Furthermore, this chapter provides suggestions for people investigating these subjects.

5.1 Conclusions

After going through the stages of data analysis, the researcher explains the problems and this research. Initially, the researcher found three types of implicatures in Chris Rock's stand-up comedy specials "Tamborine" (2018). It consists of generalized conversational implicature, particularized conversational implicature, and conventional implicature. Based on the findings regarding the three implicature categories, Chris uses them to refuse to agree with other people's statements by satirizing and providing other analogies to these statements. Chris uses implicature as the main component, correlating it with a context to become a comedy. Besides, implicature and comedy demand the exact connection between performers and audiences. Overmore, audiences must have the same perception of what performers convey to build the meaning of funny stuff. However, it will be different if the audience and performers have different implicature meanings, so the audience does not capture the material as a comedy.

The Second, in this study, it was found that Chris could use the literal meaning of his utterances as an alibi if there were an intention from the audience to sue him for racism in his utterances. Therefore, the use of implicature in comedy can impact the comedian to avoid any negative meaning that appears. However, if the comedian uses implicature, two opposite meanings will appear,

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and the audience can interpret the utterance for themselves. In addition, the implicature in Chris' material can function as a refinement of meaning due to selecting more appropriate diction.

Based on this research, it is crucial and necessary to learn that implicature in comedy has an essential role. Moreover, especially if there are utterances that lead to a discussion of something that is taboo and can potentially offend other parties, with this research, the researcher also knows that there is a possibility that it is essential to bring out two opposite meanings and giving listeners a choice to interpret the utterance.

5.1 Suggestions

The research conducted here identified the categories of racism and implicatures that appear in Chris's 2018 special performance, namely "Tamborine". In this study's findings, the researcher has demonstrated the presence of implicature and racism in Chris Rock's statements. In order to address contemporary issues, this study suggests that future researchers assess implicature alongside supporting theories. The merging of the two theories and the introduction of contemporary issues can influence the reader's understanding of a topic discussed in the research. This study will serve as a useful resource for readers, particularly linguistics learners.

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