

**FLOUTING MAXIMS ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMOR
IN SELECTED SAMMY OBEID'S STAND-UP COMEDY
ABOUT PALESTINE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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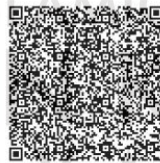
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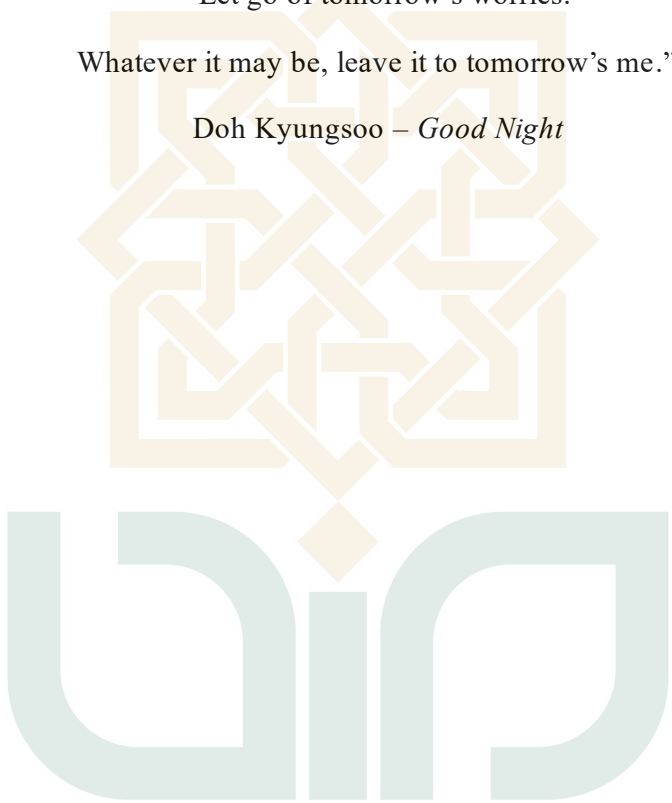
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MOTTO

“Life doesn’t follow a schedule. Where you are now
is not a mistake—it’s part of the journey.” – Saiki

“Let go of tomorrow’s worries.
Whatever it may be, leave it to tomorrow’s me.”
Doh Kyungsoo – *Good Night*



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DEDICATION

The graduating paper of this remarkable academic journey is dedicated to:

1. My beloved family
2. My lovely cats



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

GTVH	: General Theory of Verbal Humor
KR	: Knowledge Resources
LA	: Language
NS	: Narrative Strategies
TA	: Target
SI	: Situation
LM	: Logical Mechanism
SO	: Script Opposition
SUC	: Stand-up Comedy



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FLOUTING MAXIMS ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMOR IN SELECTED SAMMY OBEID'S STAND-UP COMEDY ABOUT PALESTINE

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ABSTRACT

Verbal humor in stand-up comedy tends to flout the maxims to build a humorous effect and creates an implicature to insert an implied or another meaning in their utterances. Therefore, people need to understand the context to get the jokes and the implied meaning the speaker is trying to share. This research aims to identify the characteristics of Sammy Obeid's verbal humor that flout the maxims and discover the indirect meaning based on the context of the jokes the speaker tries to convey in his stand-up comedy about Palestine. The data is from the transcription of audio-visual materials, specifically stand-up comedy videos on his personal YouTube channel entitled *Comedian on Palestine Censorship*, *Comedian Speaks on Palestine*, and *Why Palestine is Already a Country*. The characteristics of Sammy's verbal humor are analyzed using Attardo and Raskin's six parameters in Knowledge Resources of the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH). Then, the verbal humor that flouts the maxim is analyzed using Grice's maxims of the cooperative principle. The qualitative descriptive method applies in this study, providing information about the background of an event so that readers can be more aware of topics, settings, participants, and phenomena. The findings reveal that Sammy Obeid creates 15 verbal humors about Palestine by flouting three types of maxims – Quality (7 instances), Relation (5 instances), and Manner (3 instances). The author found that Sammy Obeid employs various Knowledge Resources elements in his stand-up comedy about Palestine, primarily in utilizing Script Opposition (SO) and Logical Mechanism (LM) to create humorous effects and implicature. Further, the context analysis reveals that Sammy Obeid flouts the maxims to criticize biased perspectives, misinformation, and cultural ignorance. The implied messages stress awareness of Palestinian suffering, media influence, and the need for moral over religious alignment. In conclusion, implicature is highly dependent on contextual knowledge because implied meaning cannot be formed in conversation or humor without a clear understanding of the context.

Keywords: *Verbal Humor, GTVH, Cooperative Principles, Implicature, Stand-up Comedy.*

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ABSTRAK

Humor verbal dalam komedi tunggal cenderung melanggar maksim untuk menciptakan efek humor dan implikatur dengan tujuan menyisipkan makna tersirat atau makna lain dalam ucapan mereka. Oleh karena itu, lawan tutur perlu mengetahui konteks untuk memahami lelucon dan makna tersirat yang ingin disampaikan oleh pembicara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi karakteristik humor verbal Sammy Obeid yang melanggar maksim dan menemukan makna tidak langsung berdasarkan konteks lelucon yang ingin disampaikan dalam komedi tunggalnya tentang Palestina. Data penelitian diperoleh dari transkripsi materi audio-visual, yaitu video *stand-up comedy* pada saluran YouTube pribadi Sammy Obeid yang berjudul *Comedian on Palestine Censorship*, *Comedian Speaks on Palestine*, dan *Why Palestine is Already a Country*. Karakteristik dari humor verbal Sammy dianalisis menggunakan *Knowledge Resources* dalam *General Theory of Verbal Humor* (GTVH) karya Attardo dan Raskin. Selanjutnya, humor verbal yang melanggar maksim dianalisis menggunakan teori *Cooperative Principle* dari Grice. Metode deskriptif kualitatif diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk memberikan informasi tentang latar belakang suatu peristiwa agar pembaca dapat lebih memahami topik, latar, peserta, dan fenomena yang terlibat. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa Sammy Obeid menciptakan 15 humor verbal tentang Palestina dengan melanggar tiga jenis maksim – *Quality* (7 kasus), *Relation* (5 kasus), dan *Manner* (3 kasus). Penulis juga menemukan bahwa Sammy Obeid menggunakan berbagai elemen *Knowledge Resources* dalam komedi stand-up-nya tentang Palestina, terutama dengan memanfaatkan *Script Opposition* (SO) dan *Logical Mechanism* (LM) untuk menciptakan efek humor dan implikatur. Selain itu, analisis konteks menunjukkan bahwa Sammy Obeid melanggar prinsip-prinsip untuk mengkritik perspektif yang bias, disinformasi, dan ketidaktahuan budaya. Pesan-pesan yang tersirat menekankan kesadaran akan penderitaan Palestina, pengaruh media, dan kebutuhan akan keberpihakan moral melebihi persamaan agama. Kesimpulannya, implikatur sangat bergantung pada pengetahuan konteks karena makna yang tersirat tidak dapat terbentuk dalam percakapan atau humor tanpa pemahaman yang jelas tentang konteks.

Kata kunci: *Humor Verbal, GTVH, Cooperative Principles, Implikatur, Komedi Tunggal.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Verbal humor is a form of humor that requires the use of language to achieve a humorous effect, which often relies on incongruity demonstrated through reversal, contradiction, understatement, surprise, or hyperbole (Shade, 1996, p. 14). Stand-up comedy is one of the most popular shows performing verbal humor. Stand-up comedy is a performance that many people enjoy because it is funny and entertaining. Schwarz (2009, p. 17) asserts that stand-up comedy is an act of humor in which the performer is referred to as a "stand-up comedian" who stands onstage, speaks directly using a microphone in front of the audience, and begins presenting a sequence of humorous stories, one-liners, short jokes, and anecdotes. Raskin (1984, p. 1) defines humor as something that makes somebody laugh when they see or listen to it. Shade (1996, p. 36) highlights that generating laughter in stand-up comedy typically relies on the use of a setup and punch format. In stand-up comedy, the pair of setup and punchline in a joke to make the audience laugh is also called a "bit" (Schwarz, 2009, p. 17). The setup builds anticipation, and the punch (punchline) delivers the surprise that triggers a physical or emotional reaction, such as laughter (Shade, 1996, p. 36). Thus, this structure not only serves as the foundation for creating effective comedy, but also the intricate balance between expectation and surprise that keeps audiences engaged and entertained.

Chattoo (2019, p. 499) points out that the impact of comedy on social issues is that comedy can attract attention, persuade, provide a way into complex subjects, break down social boundaries, and increase message spreading. Therefore, stand-up comedy is often used to raise awareness about various problems through jokes, to convey social issues, concerns, and ideas. Wisasongko et al. (2023, p. 28) argue that the purpose of a joke using words that build a precise and well-formed narrative structure is to produce a laugh from the listener, and these successful jokes are usually not taken too seriously. Accordingly, conveying sensitive ideas, where people can have various points of view when delivered through stand-up comedy, is usually more acceptable because people tend to take jokes as entertainment.

Raskin (1984, p. 108) states that there must be two different and opposite scripts in a joke, where the first script describes a certain "real" situation, and then the second script generates another "unreal" situation that does not occur and contradicts the first script. As a result, comics that deliberately create humor with script opposition will violate Grice's maxim of cooperative principles. Cooperative principles are communication guidelines introduced by Grice to help create smooth conversations to gain the exact understanding (Zhou, 2016, p. 0419). Grice (1989, p. 26) divided the rules into four principles: Maxim of quality, quantity, relation, and manner.

One form of the maxim violation in stand-up comedy is flouting. The flouting maxim happens if the speaker blatantly creates an implicature to insert an implied or another meaning in their utterances (Grice, 1989, p. 30). Grice called this additional meaning the 'conversational implicature.' Thomas (1995, p. 65)

infers that the flouting maxim happens when the interlocutor intentionally ignores the cooperative principle by applying conversational implicature to attach meaning that goes beyond the utterance's literal meaning. Moreover, Thomas explains that the intention of flouting maxims is to have the listener notice the implied message the speaker is trying to express (Andresen, 2013, p. 5). However, the audience might not understand what the speaker is trying to deliver by disobeying the maxim. In stand-up comedy, cooperative principles are expected to be applied so listeners can understand the jokes presented (Puspasari & Ariyanti, 2019, p. 76). Nevertheless, Attardo (1990, p. 355) stated that in humor research, it is usual that jokes have at least violated one of the cooperative principle's maxims because disobeying maxims can be used to build humorous effects.

This research focuses on the performance of a comedian named Sammy Obeid in his stand-up comedy about Palestine. He is a Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian-American comedian. Therefore, he has a diverse cultural background and has been performing themes related to the Israel-Palestine conflict as his stand-up routine (Khatri, 2025). Sammy's background allows him to create jokes with personal experiences and cultural references that make the joke more impactful. Since the conflict between Israel and Palestine escalated on October 7, 2023, he has become a popular comic who has heavily brought up the genocide that is happening in Palestine. Sammy (NPR, 2024) states that the reason is to educate people, help them become aware of the conflict, and spread the message to solve the situation through comedy. Therefore, presupposition is an essential element that both the speaker and the interlocutor must have in order to create a smooth conversation (Azim &

Herlina, 2023, p. 66). Yule (1996, p. 25) explained that presupposition is an assumption that a speaker has before declaring something.

In Sammy Obeid's show, he creates jokes using historical events, cultures, religion, and social issues as contexts. Then, the context of his jokes gives deeper meaning to the issues happening in Palestine. In that case, people need to know and understand the context to get the jokes and the messages the speaker is trying to share. Accordingly, this research aims to identify the characteristics of Sammy Obeid's verbal humor that flout the maxims and discover the indirect meaning based on the context of the jokes the speaker tries to convey in his stand-up comedy about Palestine.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the problem stated in the background of the study, this research addresses the questions as follows:

1. How does Sammy Obeid create humor that flouts the maxim based on Knowledge Resources of the General Theory of Verbal Humor?
2. What are the indirect messages based on the context of the joke in Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedy about Palestine?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the background of the study and the research questions, the aims of this research are as follows:

1. To identify the maxims that Sammy Obeid flouts and discover the Knowledge Resources that Sammy Obeid used to create humor in his stand-up comedy about Palestine.

2. To discover the indirect message based on the context of the joke in Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedy about Palestine.

1.4 Scope of Study

This research focuses on the verbal humor or jokes that flout the maxim in Sammy Obeid's selected stand-up comedies about Palestine. In identifying the maxims that Sammy Obeid flouts to create jokes, the researcher uses Grice's theory of Cooperative Principles (1989). Furthermore, in discovering the characteristics of verbal humor, the researcher applies the six Knowledge Resources of the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) by Attardo and Raskin (1991).

1.5 Significance of Study

The author believes this research positively impacts both the researcher and the readers, especially linguistics and pragmatics scholars, by providing a deeper understanding of the types of maxims flouted in humor-making, particularly in stand-up comedy by Sammy Obeid. In addition, the author also presents how the components of humor are formed and flout the maxim. Furthermore, this study benefits the comedy writers and socio-political activists by analyzing how Sammy Obeid flouts Grice's cooperative principles to comment on the Palestinian situation, not only enriching the study of humor theory but also highlighting the power of comedy as a rhetorical tool for raising awareness, empathy, and resistance in the face of systemic injustice. Through this research, comedy enthusiasts also gain insight into the context and discover the indirect messages Sammy Obeid conveys by flouting the maxims in his stand-up comedy about Palestine.

1.6 Literature Review

Verbal humor has already been studied using the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) by many researchers in various kinds of entertainment media and different fields of linguistics. Nabila, Ena, and Bram (2022) analyzed humor in a sitcom. The research data was taken from Mr. Iglesias's sitcom shows and focused on its verbal humor. The writers aim to identify the kinds of humor using GTVH. The results showed that this situation comedy has 58 expressions that employ linguistic humor. It could be classified into 8 of the 12 types of verbal humor. The six aspects of GTVH theory used to analyze the linguistic section were script opposition, logical mechanism, situation, target, narrative strategy, and language. Based on the six aspects of GTVH, this situational comedy indicated sarcasm as the most used verbal humor category.

Second, verbal humor analysis in animation was studied by Wananda, Rangkuti, and Yusuf (2021). Using a descriptive qualitative method, their research applies GTVH to identify the types of verbal humor used in the television series Gravity Falls. The investigation discovered 29 linguistic humors in the research object, classified into 9 of the 12 types. The humor was then examined using GTVH's Knowledge Resources. As a result, the researcher determined that applying the theory to the linguistics of verbal humor discovered in the Gravity Falls transcription was successful.

There has been some research on verbal humor in social media. First, the study using GTVH by Azher, Rashad, Ali, and Asgher (2020) intended to highlight how jokes in Pakistani social media represent Pathans. The study shows that

linguistic analysis based on the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) by Attardo and Raskin points out that language is not only used to communicate and build relationships but also to control others' behavior. The study indicates that Pathans are represented as dumb, ignorant, illogical, and devoid of any intellect. Pashtun culture's depiction strengthens stereotypes about the identity of Pathans, at the same time marginalizing them and their ethnicity.

Second, the research by Alkaraki, Maros, and Alias (2023) aimed to pinpoint the distinct categories in Arabic humorous written responses in social media and prove the claim that the “target” can be an optional parameter in GTVH. The analysis revealed eight emerging categories: governmental, gender, COVID-19, lockdown, behavior, conspiracy, geographical, and facemask jokes. The study found that humorous comments conformed to the six parameters of the Knowledge Resources of the GTVH. The most prominent logical mechanisms used in the comments were irony and sarcasm, enabling Jordanians to shed light on hidden issues and express their reactions and feelings. The study also found that identifying the target of a humorous comment is crucial in determining the various categories of humorous comments.

The stand-up comedy's humor was analyzed using GTVH semantically by Mulyadi, Yusuf, and Siregar (2021), who tried to explore the humor in the stand-up comedy by Dodit Mulyadi through implementing GTVH. The data were analyzed using the six parameters of the knowledge resources, namely script opposition (SO), logical mechanism (LM), situation (Si), target (Tar), narrative strategy (NS), and language (L). This study found that logical mechanisms used in the data are

various, such as false analogy, fallacious reasoning, absurd neologism or interpretation, and word repetition. A simple narrative strategy was also used during his performance, predominantly combined with dialogue style. As the target of the comedy, Dodit Mulyadi dominantly targeted himself/his life as the material delivered to the audience. This style is interpreted as a strategy to avoid insulting others and breaking someone's face.

Furthermore, Syauqillah and Setyaningsih (2022) also discussed stand-up comedy's verbal humor pragmatically, which aims to determine the pragmatic strategies used and the function of Louis C. K.'s stand-up comedy concert "Oh My God" by analyzing the maxim violations found in the show using GTVH. The result reveals that Louis C.K.'s jokes in this concert mostly violate the maxim of quantity to generate laughter through exaggeration and faulty reasoning. Furthermore, Louis C.K.'s stand-up comedy is not only a way to entertain but also has another function: to deliver particular messages to the audience. Louis C.K.'s joke is also a form of giving a narrative to the audience to understand the reality that people face from another point of view.

This study uses the same theory as the research by Syauqillah and Setyaningsih (2022), which are the GTVH and Grice's maxim. However, neither of the previous studies has specifically examined how Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedy flouts the maxims based on GTVH to address Palestine-related issues. Although the previous study found that humor has a function other than entertainment, which is to convey a specific message, none of the studies above have analyzed the indirect messages conveyed within stand-up comedy in this

specific socio-political context. Therefore, this research aims to explain the messages the speaker wants to convey based on the context of the joke the researcher found.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

In pragmatics, Grice introduces norms to help create smooth conversations and gain the same understanding, which are called cooperative principles (Zhou, 2016, p. 0419). Grice's cooperative principles (1989, p. 26) mean that the speaker must contribute as much as required, according to the intention of the exchange in which you are involved. Grice (1989, p. 26) declares four categories of maxims: maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner.

Shade (1996, p. 14) defines verbal humor as a form of humor that requires the use of language to create a humorous effect and often relies on incongruity, which is demonstrated through reversal, contradiction, understatement, surprise, or hyperbole. Raskin (1984, p. 46) states that verbal humor is not limited to puns, word games, or other forms of language play, but any text capable of creating a humorous effect, the joke-carrying text. As a result, verbal humor in stand-up comedy is a form of communication in which a comedian (the speaker) conveys a humorous message using language and expects feedback from the audience (the interlocutor) through laughter. Furthermore, Attardo & Raskin (1991) introduce the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) to detail the characteristics of verbal jokes. GTVH has six parameters called the Knowledge Resources (KRs) to elaborate humor (Attardo & Raskin, 1991, pp. 297–308); language (LA), narrative strategies

(NS), target (TA), situation (SI), logical mechanism (LM), and script opposition (SO).

Script opposition means that a joke always has two scripts opposed to one another. Attardo & Raskin (1991, p. 308) state that the real/unreal is the most abstract level of opposition. Raskin (1984, p. 108) defines script opposition as two different and opposite scripts, where the joke depicts a particular "real" situation, then develops another "unreal" situation that does not occur and contradicts the first script. Furthermore, Dean (2019, pp. 3–4) explains that stand-up comedy jokes work by using two different stories (scripts), where the first story (setup) leads the listener to expect something, and the second story (punchline) surprises the audience because it is different from what they are expecting. As a result, comics that intentionally use script opposition to produce humor will violate Grice's maxim of cooperative principles.

Grice (1989, p. 30) declares flouting as one of the maxims' violations. Flouting is when the speaker deliberately violates the maxim, expecting the interlocutor to recognize the violation and find its implicit meaning. Attardo explained that flouting maxims can be used to create a humorous effect (Puspasari & Ariyanti, 2019, p. 76). Grice also defines that flouting the maxim happens when the speaker blatantly fails to obey the maxims by making an implicature, not to mislead the hearer, but to insert additional meaning (conversational implicature) in their utterances (Thomas, 1995, p. 65). Therefore, the most suitable form of violation in analyzing verbal humor in stand-up comedy is flouting because the

researcher aims to provide the contexts and discover the indirect messages Sammy Obeid conveys in his jokes about Palestine.

1.8 Method of Study

1.8.1 Type of Research

The qualitative descriptive method applies in this study. Qualitative analysis produces interpretations from the author based on what they see, hear, and understand (Creswell, 2009, p. 164). Thus, the qualitative descriptive method means that the researcher interprets and describes the data found by reviewing the data to obtain information. This qualitative research role is to provide information about the background of an event so that readers can be more aware of topics, settings, participants, and phenomena (Creswell, 2009, p. 165). Therefore, the qualitative approach is suitable for this study because the researcher aims to provide information about Sammy Obeid's jokes' background based on the information already spread in social media, news, and articles. This is needed to gain the implied meaning and describe the messages the speaker wants to convey through his stand-up comedy.

1.8.2 Data Sources

This research takes data from the transcription of audio-visual materials, specifically stand-up comedy videos by Sammy Obeid. Sammy is a Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian-Italian-American comedian. Therefore, he has a diverse cultural background and has been famous for performing themes related to the Israel-Palestine conflict as his stand-up routine (Khatri, 2025). His background allows him to create jokes with personal experiences and cultural references that make the joke more impactful. The selected videos are as follows.

Table 1.1 Data Sources

No.	Title	Date	Duration	Link
1.	Comedian on Palestine Censorship (2023)	December 27, 2023	9:15	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cSo7c-Tvkso
2.	Comedian Speaks on Palestine (2023b)	November 13, 2023	8:27	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iy_fJo98JGw
3.	Why Palestine is Already a Country (2024)	May 29, 2024	8:12	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vYS4ST4oysg

The selected Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedies above are short videos of his stage performances at various times and places. The videos were selected based on their content, primarily jokes or bits about current issues in Palestine. The video selection is also based on the timing of the Palestine-Israel conflict escalation, which was discussed significantly after the bombing on October 7, 2023. In the first year of the conflict escalation, he only uploaded his short stand-up comedy videos as free content that could be accessed freely on YouTube. These short videos were selected based on the most viewed Sammy's stand-up comedy video about Palestine in 2024.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The data are primarily taken directly from YouTube. The researcher applies documentation and observation techniques to collect the data. The documentation in this study includes public records, which are transcriptions (Creswell, 2009, p. 168). The video transcriptions were obtained using a website based on AI that can help make a quick and free transcription, named kome.ai (2024). The researcher then compared it with YouTube's auto-generated English subtitles of each video.

The researcher also rechecks the transcriptions' results to ensure their accuracy and trustworthiness.

After obtaining the final transcription, the observation technique is needed before researchers determine the verbal humor to be studied. Creswell (2009, p. 168) notes that the observation process involves recording the behavior and actions of the participant at the research site, which is represented by the YouTube videos selected in this research. The study conducted an observation process to determine which utterances were considered humorous, as indicated by laughter from the audience. Then, the author examines and determines the verbal humor considered to be flouting Grice's maxim. Next, the listing process of the verbal humor involves separating the setup and the punchline of each joke. Then, the researcher notes the time interval of every bit that flouted the maxims. Thus, the data collected for this study are humorous bits that flout Grice's maxims.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

This research is conducted inductively, where the researcher collects data first, then identifies patterns, categorizes, and themes from the bottom up by organizing the data into increasingly abstract information units (Creswell & Creswell, 2023, p. 226). In this research, inductive means that the analysis starts with collecting the jokes that flout the maxims, identifying the pattern of the jokes based on the KR, analyzing the context based on information the research obtains, and describing the implied message of the jokes. The strategy of revisiting and reviewing data and connecting it to emerging insight is known as reflexive iteration (Srivastava & Hopwood, 2009, p. 77). Therefore, the analysis is conducted

alongside the data collection process. Although the data analysis steps may be repeated, this strategy can gradually increase understanding for generating ideas and creating meaning.

Furthermore, the stages of the data analysis can be ordered into (1) collecting the data by sorting the bits that follow the maxim, (2) presenting the data analysis in chronological order, (3) analyzing the data found using the six Knowledge Resources (KRs) based on Attardo & Raskin's (1991) General Theory of Verbal Humor in a table, (4) explaining each KR of the data, maxim analysis, context, and implied meaning in a paragraph.

1.9 Paper Organization

This research paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, followed by several sub-chapters. Those are the background of the study, research questions, the objective of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, the literature review, the theoretical approach, the research method, and the paper organization. The second chapter is the theoretical framework. It consists of the theory that the writer uses in this study. The third chapter is about findings and discussions of the data. The researcher discusses the data from selected Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedy about Palestine. The data are analyzed using the Knowledge Resources framework of the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) by Attardo & Raskin (1991) and the flouting maxims of the Cooperative Principle by Grice (1989).

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

This study applies Grice's theory of Cooperative Principles to determine the maxims flouted in selected stand-up comedies by Sammy Obeid based on the Knowledge Resources (KRs) parameter analysis in Raskin and Attardo's theory of the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH). The findings reveal that Sammy Obeid creates 15 verbal humors about Palestine by flouting three types of maxims – Quality (7 instances), Relation (5 instances), and Manner (3 instances). To answer Research Question 1, based on the results of the GTVH parameter analysis on each verbal humor text, these verbal humor structures allow Sammy Obeid to flout the maxim. According to the discussions, the author found that Sammy Obeid employs various KRs elements in his stand-up comedy about Palestine, primarily in utilizing Script Opposition (SO) and Logical Mechanism (LM) to create humorous effects and implicature. In Sammy Obeid's comedy about Palestine, SO plays a role in creating tension through contrasting meanings, which then causes a humorous surprise effect. The contradiction in verbal humor creates surprise that forces listeners to search for implicit meanings. Then, LM becomes the bridge that connects two contradicting meanings in the script and triggers maxim flouting. Both aspects play a crucial role in guiding listeners to indirect interpretations of humor.

Furthermore, context knowledge is essential as the foundation for understanding the joke and connecting the two contrasting meanings used by

Sammy Obeid to create humor. In relation to Research Question 2, the context analysis reveals that Sammy Obeid flouts the maxims to criticize biased perspectives, misinformation, and cultural ignorance. The implied messages stress awareness of Palestinian suffering, media influence, and the need for moral over religious alignment. In his stand-up comedies about Palestine, Sammy Obeid appears to use contexts heavily reliant on an understanding of historical and current socio-political issues. Thus, Sammy Obeid's comedy is not only entertaining but also encourages the audience to think critically. Understanding the context is crucial for grasping the implicit meaning that the speaker intends to convey, as analysis reveals that the purpose of these stand-up comedies tends to express social criticism and increase awareness. In conclusion, implicature is highly dependent on contextual knowledge because implied meaning cannot be formed in conversation or humor without a clear understanding of the context.

4.2 Suggestions

This study focuses only on three of Sammy Obeid's stand-up comedy videos. The researcher also analyzes his stand-up comedy that specifically discusses Palestine. As a result, the researcher obtained a limited amount of data. Therefore, future research could use longer videos to obtain more data sources for identifying the characteristics of Sammy Obeid's humor or that of another comedian. Analysis of broader topics, gestures, and intonation of the comedian could also be conducted to identify other factors that create humorous effects beyond the verbal aspects.

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