

**Analysis of Grice's Conversational Implicature  
in Discourse of Chandler Bing**

A Graduating paper

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Gaining

The Bachelor Degree in English

**Course Code:** ENG431

**Semester:** Spring-2023

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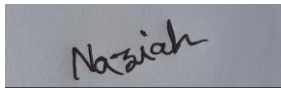
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**Date of Submission: 03 June, 2023**

## Declaration

Hereby, the author testifies that, this graduating paper-**Analysis of Grice's Conversational Implicature in Discourse of Chandler Bing** is composed by the author herself under the supervision of Al Mahmud Rumman, Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Daffodil International University. The writer is to hold accountable, if, in future, it can be proved that, the researcher has done imitation of other's ideas or paper. The author, with full responsibility, declares that other researchers' opinions, quotations, findings are included and used in this thesis paper by following ethical standards.

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## Approval Certificate

I, hereby, declare that the thesis paper- **Analysis of Grice's Conversational Implicature in Discourse of Chandler Bing** composed by the author Naziah Alam, ID: 193-10-460, Department of English, Daffodil International University, is successfully completed under my supervision. As per my knowledge, this paper is the author's authentic work and has not been submitted elsewhere.

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## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor Al Mahmud Rumman, Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Daffodil International family for his relentless support, valuable advice, constructive criticism and constant patience that he never forgets to show throughout the journey. Without his unwavering support, it would be impossible for me to complete this paper.

I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to my family for their unshakable belief in me and compromise they made from the beginning of the journey of my thesis that helped me focus on my work without any distraction.

## **Dedication**

To my parents and brother who value my passion for studying, English, the subject I love.

## **Analysis of Grice's Conversational Implicature in Discourse of Chandler Bing**

**Abstract:** Grice's conversational implicature and non-observance of maxims are one of the most principle concepts in the area of pragmatics. This study aims to inspect how Grice's conversational implicature is produced in the verbal act of Chandler Bing, an iconic character of the sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S from season 1 to season 10, by abandoning following cooperative principles. In addition to that, this research analyses that conversational implicature, found in Chandler Bing's discourse, serves two purposes- i. creating humor in Chandler Bing's speech, ii. constructing defense mechanisms through the usage of humor. To conduct the investigation, the researcher collects qualitative data- total 157 statements of Chandler Bing from the entire 10 seasons of the sitcom- F.R.I.E.N.D.S. To analyze these data, several episodes are given multiple watches with subtitles, and notes are taken on: important dialogues of Chandler Bing, the context of his speech, traits of his personality, and record of his childhood experience. The analysis from the perspective of Grice' non-observance of maxim of the first season of this sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S is thoroughly elaborated and the analysis of the rest nine seasons are presented through charts. The findings show that there is a relation among Chandler's conversational implicature, non-observance of maxims, humor, and defense mechanism. The findings also conclude that flouting of the maxim is mostly used (98 whereas, no suspension of the maxim is found in his discourse. To create humor, Chandler applies verbal irony (38) the most repeatedly. The findings of this research complement previous knowledge belonging to this same repertoire and open new horizons by showing the connection between conversational implicature and defense mechanisms.

**Key Words:** Conversational Implicature, Non-observance of Maxims, Humor, Defence Mechanism, Chandler Bing

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**List of Abbreviation**

Season. Episode: S.E.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

As the meaning of speech varies due to different contexts of situations, interpreting one's discourse is a complex task to do. For instance: the suggested meaning of the statement- "It is hot in this room" can be: 1. a request to someone to unlock the window, or, 2. the electricity that operates the air cooler is a waste as it is unable to reduce the high temperature (Thomas, 1995). To decode speech, being aware of the meaning of words or how the words are coordinated is not the only perspective that should be considered. It is also important to know the speaker and his context. Because the understanding of the speaker and context enables one to infer the speech and comprehend why one makes such a statement and what the speaker intends his listener to understand (Birner 2013). Herbert Paul Grice, commonly known as H.P. Grice, philosopher of language, proposes that meanings that offer more than it says can be categorized as "speaker-intended implicatures, that is, meanings that are implied or suggested rather than said" (Culpeper and Haugh (2014). Grice (1975) again states that to construct effective communication, both the speakers and listeners must have cooperation. In 1975, H.P. Grice gives an outline that he names as Cooperative Principle. The cooperative Principle mentions four rules- Quality Maxim, Quantity Maxim, Manner Maxim, and Relation Maxim that describe how the goal to achieve effective conversation can be gained in a common social set-up. According to Huda (2013), Cooperative Principles shape conversation in a way that allows hearers to understand the statement with clarity.

The researcher of this study chooses the verbal acts of Chandler Bing, a fictional character who is popularly acknowledged for his sarcasm, of the iconic TV sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S, as the source of data to scrutinize Conversational Implicature. The research also tries to find out what purposes are served by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicatures.

### **1.2. About F.R.I.E.N.D.S**

is a famous American television sitcom that was first premiered in 1994 and last in 2004. The sitcom, consisting of 10 seasons, is created by David Crane and Marta Kauffman. The story of F.R.I.E.N.D.S centers around a group of six friends who are in their twenties and live in Manhattan, New York City. The group includes Monica Geller, Ross Geller, Rachel Green, Phoebe Buffay, Chandler Bing, and Joey Tribbiani. Monica works as Chef and is notorious for

her possessiveness and controlling behavior. Her brother Ross is a proud paleontologist and romantically involved with Rachel Green, another profound Character of the sitcom. Rachel lands up in the first episode as a run-away bride and spoiled child who, towards the end, establishes herself as a self-made woman. Phoebe Buffay is a masseuse who is an admirer of her own singing capabilities and behaves in an unconventional manner. Joey is a struggling actor and neighbor of Monica who now and then gets sexually involved with women and is a big foodie. Joey's roommate Chandler Bing is a statistical analyst whose profession is from the start to the end not understood by his five friends. Chandler Bing is most popular for his sarcastic remarks. This study focuses on investigating the conversational implicatures discovered in the discourse Chandler Bing's discourse.

### **1.3. About Chandler Bing**

*"I'm hopeless and awkward and desperate for love"* - This is how Chandler defines himself in season 3, episode 2. Chandler Bing, played by Matthew Perry, one of the most iconic characters in history of sitcoms, is popularity known for his sarcastic comments. His traumatised and abusive childhood, failure in establishing stable, sustainable romantic relationship, self-doubt on sexual performance- are the elements that make his characters relatable, funny, witty and pathetic as well. Due to horrible incidents he experienced in his childhood for his father's homosexuality, mother's occupation- erotic novel writer, shaky conjugal relationship of his parents, we see Chandler is grown as man of several insecurities. In several episodes Chandler mentions how he was deprived of his parents' love. In season 6, episode 14 Chandler is noticed saying that in teachers-parents meeting Chandler was sent to school with a janitor, Martin. Chandler further expresses the abusive treatment he received by her mother in season 6, episode 5- *When I was a kid, my mom used to throw me into pile of broken glasses*. Chandler is also notorious for breaking up with girls for silly reasons. And almost after every break up he runs to Janice, another eccentric and annoying character, that seems he keeps Janice as option and whom he uses as back up girlfriend. Initially, Chandler fears that he is going to die alone as Mr. Heckle dies in season 2, Episode 3. Chandler finds his love of life after Monica becomes his girlfriend. But even in that passionate relationship, Chandler used to become anxious whenever Monica shares her excitement about the next step of their relationship- marriage. Even though Chandler is truly in love with Monica, he hears to give Monica commitment. The conductor of this study has come to conclusion that, behind Chandler's fear of commitment,

his parents' unhealthy marriage is to blame. As a child, Chandler never observes healthy, beautiful relationship (mentioned by directly and indirectly in several episodes) between their parents for which he considers marriage or committed romantic relationship frightening.

**Excerpt:** In season 5, episode 21, it is noticed how Chandler is affected by his parents' disturbing marriage and grows fear of commitment due to unhealthy rapport. Phoebe's new boyfriend Gary decides to move in with Phoebe. Monica is excited to hear the news. Phoebe is unsure of this. And Chandler becomes anxious knowing Gary is ready to give commitment to Phoebe. According to him, the idea of Garry of moving in with Pheobe is "too fast" to which Monica responds "*Relax! It's Phoebe. Not you!*" Reluctant Phoebe requests Chandler to convince Gary to abandon this idea. Phoebe believes that as Chandler has fears of commitment he can shed light on the problems of a committed relationship and present it conveniently to Garry. In Phoebe's words: "*... or I will ask you to talk to him.*" When Chandler asks for the reason, Phoebe goes on saying, "*Because you are so afraid of Commitment. You talk to him and make him scared like you.*". To protect his reputation in front of Monica, Chandler denies the allegations. Once Monica shifts attention from Chandler to drinking coffee, Chandler whispers in Phoebe's ears "*Still terrified. I will take care of that. No problem.*" Chandler runs to Garry aiming to scare him with all the commitment issues. He says to Garry "*Are you crazy? Are you insane? If you live with Phoebe, you two are gonna be... you know.. li.. living together.*". Gary answers that his togetherness with Phoebe will make him happy. Chandler interprets his words as scared and happy. Gary further asks what Chandler's intention is. Chandler replies he wants to open his (Garry) eyes. He extends his statement by stating "*Don't you see... if you live with Phoebe, she is always gonna be there. You go home, she's there. You go to bed. She's there. You wake. And, oh yes, she's there!*". Gary responds that he cannot wait to experience all these beautiful things of relationship that Chandler has mentioned. Exhausted from continuously failing to open Gary's eyes and make him see the scary things of a committed relationship, Chandler wonders why Gary is positive about a committed relationship. He asks "*were your parents happy or something?*". Apparently, this is a simple statement. But if deep thought is invested, the sufferings Chandler goes through as a child can be realized. Chandler's parents' unhappy relationship not only spoils his childhood but also leaves lifelong damage in his mind regarding marriage or relationships and makes him a man of insecurities. Later, we observe Chandler engaged in a stable relationship with Monica, one of her best friends which brings a sense of stability in his life. Chandler's follies establish his character as accessible and realistic. Due to the believability of his Character, as F.R.I.E.N.D.S

progress, Chandler becomes a household name. The character Chandler has great contributions to ensuring the show's success as well.

This ongoing paper puts an effort into the analysis of Chandler's stated Conversational Implicatures. The paper tries to display how Chandler creates Conversational Implicature by unfollowing Grice's non-observance of maxims. This paper also includes a discussion of what purposes are served by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicatures and comes to conclusion that, states conversational implicature of Chandler Bing mainly delivers two purposes: 1. it creates humor, 2. through the creation of humor, Chandler protects himself that works as his defense mechanisms.

#### **1.4. Purpose of the Study**

The purpose held by this study is to inspect the scope of conversational implicature in light of F.R.I.E.N.D.S' legendary character, Charles Bing. Additionally, the research tries to explore how far conversational implicature can have an impact on creating humor. Furthermore, the paper also tries to exhibit how Chandler Bing's conversational implicature serves the purpose of a defense mechanism along with delivering the intention of producing humor.

#### **1.5. Research Questions**

1. How is Grice's non-observance of maxims responsible for producing Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature?
2. What purposes does conversational implicature found in Chandler Bing's verbal act serve?
3. Which non-observance of Grice's maxims occurs frequently in Chandler Bing's speech?

#### **1.6. Objectives of Research:**

1. To display how Grice's non-observance of maxims assists in formulating the conversational implicature performed by Chandler Bing?
2. To address the purposes delivered by Chandler Bing's executed conversational implicature.

3. To numerically identify the most frequently and least used of Grice's non-observance of maxims.

## **2. Literature Review**

Based on the raised research questions and objectives of research; this section is mainly divided into two parts that will describe how this investigation attempts to add a new horizon to the previous knowledge.

In the first part- Theoretical Background, all relevant theories to this conducted study are explained. The second part is directly related to the questions and objectives raised by this investigation. Under this section, a review of relevant literature to the first two questions is tried to be gathered: 1. how non-observance of Grice's maxims contributes to formulating Implicature, 2. how conversational Implicature in the discourse of Chandler Bing delivers two purposes: i. humor, ii. constructing defense mechanisms through the usage of humor from Vaillant's perspective.

### **2.1. Theoretical Background**

This segment addresses the theories that are employed to operate this inspection.

#### **2.1.1. Implicature**

Grice (1975) uses this term to denote the implication, intended meaning or suggestion of the speech-maker separated from the literal meaning of his speech (Brown and Yule, 1983). Implicature promises to minimize the gap between what is said and what is conveyed (Levinson, 1983). Yule (1983) suggests that implicature delivers an additional conveyed meaning. Grundy (2000) adds that implicature contributes to providing explicit expressions of how it is possible to convey more than what is actually said. Horn and Ward (2006) propose that implicature is a part of the speaker's meaning, and it is a mistake to regard implicature as a part of the hearer's meaning.

#### **2.1.2. Conversational Implicature**

Brown and Yule (1983) state that the derivation of conversational implicature is deposited in the general rules of conversation and the maxims followed by the speakers. The phrase "what

is said" is used as a technical term by Grice for the "truth-conditional content of an expression" which might contain less content than what the conventional content delivers (Levinson, 1983). Thomas (1995) implied that the additional meaning created by unfulfilling the maxims is considered as conversational implicature.

### **2.1.3. Grice's Cooperative Principle**

Through the cooperation of parties, the underline meaning of a conversation is grasped. Grice states the presence of a group of "over-arching assumptions" that guide the rules of conversation (Levinson, 1983). In the view of Grice (1975), whether a conversation will succeed relies on how the speakers choose their approach to interact. According to him, the manner the speakers embrace to construct an effective and successful conversation by cooperating with the listeners is called cooperative principles. Grice's proposal implies that to reduce misunderstanding during conversation, speakers tend to follow an accepted way of talking is regarded as standard behavior (Finch, 2000). Grice (1975) proposes four guidelines or Maxims that are jointly familiar as the cooperative principles. These are:

The Quantity Maxim: During the conversation, the speaker must contribute by providing the required information (Yule, 1996).

The Quality Maxim: The speaker should not say what he believes is false or has lack of sufficient evidence (Yule, 1996).

The Relation Maxim: The speaker must contribute by giving relevant information (Yule, 1996).

The Manner Maxim: The speaker must speak maintaining brevity, order, and clarity (Yule, 1996).

However, Grice's Maxim of Quality is criticized by Pfister (2010) as he believes that a piece of false information can hold significance as it still receives the response from the speaker (Pfister 2010). According to Mey's opinion (2001), Grice's proposed cooperative principles are not universal. As per the suggestion of Mey, observing Grice's cooperative principles is confined only to the truthfulness of the time, place, and culture in which the conversation takes place.



#### **2.1.4. Non-observance of Grice's Maxims**

Sometimes participants in a convention deliberately or unintentionally fail to observe the maxims. Initially, Grice (1975) mentions three ways by which the cooperative principle or the four Maxims cannot be obeyed: 1. flouting, 2. violating, 3. opting out (Thomas, 1995). After a while, Grice talks about another category by which Cooperative Principle can be unfulfilled- 4. Infringing. The fifth category- 5. Suspending a maxim is later added by several critics out of necessity (ZHAO XUE, 2017).

**Flouting a Maxim:** Grice (1975) mentions that when a speaker intentionally unfollows a maxim without holding the purpose of misleading his conversation partner, it stands for flouting a maxim.

**Violating a Maxim:** According to Grice's statement, if the speaker abandons following the maxim with the purpose to mislead the hearer, it is violating a maxim (Grice, 1975).

**Infringing a Maxim:** Grice (1975) argues that due to the speaker's imperfect command of the language, this type of Maxim is produced. Imperfect linguistic performance can be caused by the speaker's nervousness, drunkenness, excitement, or lack of knowledge regarding the topic (ZHAO XUE 2017).

**Opting Out a Maxim:** When a speaker shows unwillingness, though he does not want to appear uncooperative. It is generated when due to legal or ethical reasons, the speaker cannot respond in the expected way. (Thomas 1995).

5. **Suspending a Maxim:** No expectation of the one or several maxims be observed gives rise to the state of opting out of a Maxim. (Thomas 1995).

#### **2.1.5. Humour**

Humor is considered as the mental experience of discovering and appreciating absurd ideas, events, or situations that deliver pleasure (McGhee, 1979). Piddington (1933) says that the history of humor is located in ancient Greek culture. Piddington, (1933) furthermore, extends his opinion by saying that Plato describes humor as the combination of pain and pleasure.

##### **2.1.5.1. Theories of Humor**

In most cases, the theory of humor can be put into three categories: Superiority Theory, Incongruity Theory, and Relief Theory (Attardo and Raskin, 1994). Though Rushing (2009) argues that none of these theories gives a complete picture of the process of the production of humor, it can provide a skeleton of how humor can function.

**Superiority Theory:** This theory supplies the notion that people laugh at the stupidity, inferiority, or misfortunes of other interlocutors to boost their egos and to feel superior among them (Hobbs, 1651). Ridiculing and satirizing minorities in metropolitan culture is included in this theory. Keith-Speigel (1972) infers that, as per Hobbs' (1651) opinion, a speaker's belief in his "sudden glory" gives birth to humor. Later, Keith-Speigel (1972) describes the "sudden glory" as the realization of the speaker of his superiority.

**Incongruity Theory:** A condition when the situation deviates from norms or social values; such as: men behaving girly (Goldstein and McGhee, 1972). Later, it is elucidated that incongruity is triggered when humor is involved with lexis, puns, Phonology, graphology, spoonerism, morphology, and syntax (Ross, 1998). In the opinion of Feinberg (1978), the incongruity theory of humor is the most commonly applied theory of humor.

**Relief Theory:** The wave of unrestrained energy can be driven away by evoking laughter (Spencer, 1860). This theory conveys that relief from emotional tension can be employed through humor. Raskin (1985) believes that relief theory helps the audience remain calm after they experienced nervousness, stress, or, tension while enjoying any play.

### **2.1.5.2. Types of Humor**

Generally, humor can be classified into two classes- i. verbal humor, ii. situational humor (koestler, 1993).

**Verbal Humor:** Verbal Humor is drawn through applying different types of rhetoric techniques or figurative speech (Yu, 2014). This study only includes these figurative techniques to depict how humor can be produced in discourse: metaphor, simile, allusion, pun, understatement, hyperbole, verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony.

i. Metaphor: An implied comparison between two different things (Thakur, 2018)

ii. Simile: A direct comparison between two different things (Thakur, 2018)

iii. Allusion: Reference of any place, history, legend, person, etc. (Thakur 2018)

- iv. Pun: Play of words (Cuddon, 1998)
- v. Understatement: Presentation of any significant events in lesser intensity (Morner and Rausch, 1991)
- vi. Hyperbole: Exaggerate representation of any events (Thakur, 2018)
- vii. Verbal Irony: Contradiction between what is said and what is implied (Morner and Rausch, 1991)
- viii. Dramatic Irony: Audiences' knowledge regarding an incident but the character is ignorant (Morner and Rausch)
- ix. Situational Irony: Different consequences than what is expected (Morner and Rausch, 1991)

**Situational Humor:** This type of humor is involved in mimicry, impersonation, and camouflage (Ma and Jiang, 2013). Situational humor rarely has impact on language for which no emphasis is given to this part of humor.

#### **2.1.6. Defense Mechanism**

Defense Mechanisms are unconscious policies employed to decrease one's anxiety and disguise the origin of anxiety (Feldman, 2019). The common ideas about defense mechanisms are that our behavior is influenced by unconscious thoughts and it is widely accepted that some psychological difficulties of adulthood can be tracked down to our childhood experiences (Boag, Brakel, and Tavitie, 2016, Zhang et al, 2016; cited in Feldman, 2019). Though Defense Mechanism is a basic theory in the area of classic Freudian Psychoanalysis (1936), this in-progress study mainly focuses on George Vaillant's (1994) proposed four-level classifications of defense mechanisms (1994). Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, and Level 4 respectively deals with pathological defense mechanism, immature defense Mechanism, neurotic defense mechanism, and mature defense mechanisms. (Fatma and Dr. Mahour, 2021)

This research will emphasize Vaillant's (1994) level 3 of four-level classifications of defense mechanisms- mature defense mechanism. In view of Vaillant (1994), mature defense mechanisms include: humor, altruism, suppression, anticipation, and sublimation (Fatima and Dr. Mahour, 2021). Vaillant (1994) states that mature defense mechanisms can be found

generally in adults and the origin of the history of these types of defense mechanisms originates in adolescence. The processes of forming defense mechanisms develops through the years and the use of these strategies of defense mechanisms improves feelings of pleasure and power. (Vaillant et al, 1994)

To solidify Vaillant's theory of defense mechanisms (1994), Freud's defense mechanisms and his approach to using humor to protect oneself will be considered by this proposed research (1936).

## **2.2. Review of Related Literature**

Under this segment, reviews of relevant literature on this topic are discussed.

### **2.2.1. Contribution of Non-Observance of Maxims to Producing Conversational Implicature in Discourse of Chandler Bing**

Sadra (2019) argues in her study that non-observance of the cooperative principle has the capacity to produce conversational implicature in the sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S, season 10. According to the findings of her investigation, the most common reason not to observe the maxims is to serve sarcasm which consequently gives birth to implicature, implied meaning. The research shows that the number of non-observance of quality maxims in F.R.I.E.N.D.S (season 10) is 27 which contributes to generating implicature.

### **2.2.2. The Purpose delivered by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature: Creating Humour**

Dancova (2019) conducts research on how the non-observance of maxims can be considered a source of humor. The findings of his research illustrate that the creation of conversational implicature occurs in two ways- i. by strict application of maxims, ii. by flouting maxims. This investigation sheds light on the establishment of the connection between the non-observance of conversational maxims and humor and displays how humor derives from the non-observance of conversational maxims. As non-observance of conversational maxims creates implicature, this paper can be perceived as how implicature works as the container of humor.

Another similar study done by Smilauerova (2012) indicates that Chandler Bing and Phoebe Buffay respectively violate the maxims of quality and relation that elicit laughter.

The work of Chairpreukkul (2013) attempts to present how the non-observance of Grice's cooperative principle is seen in the humorous discourse of the situation comedy The Big Bang Theory. The findings disclose that different strategies to unfollow the maxims influence generating humor. According to the findings, flouting the maxim occurs most recurrently.

ZHAO XUE (2017) also produces similar work. The focus of his study is how humor in selected episodes of the Chinese sitcom Home With Kids is exercised by employing Grice's

non-observance of the cooperative principle. The findings conclude that flouting and violating the maxim of quality appears mostly in creating humor.

Vathanalaoha (2012) investigates a similar topic and it indicates that the humor of Phoebe Buffay is generated by the creation of conversational implicature, the consequence of the violation of Grice's maxims.

Yu-Wen Wu and Yong Chen (2010) point out that the non-observance of the cooperative principle is resulted from forming different types of instruments of humor such as irony, and irrelevant statements.

All these above-mentioned works mainly focus on establishing an inter-relationship between non-observance of maxims or Grice's cooperative principle and humor. As non-observance of conversational maxims or cooperative principle gives birth to implicature, all these papers can be perceived as how implicature plays a role in generating humor. This ongoing investigation will put endeavor to display the direct connection between implicature and humor.

### **2.2.3. The purpose delivered by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature: Construction of Defense Mechanism through the Usage of Humour**

Walker, McCabe (2020) conduct an investigation in which a range of psychological defense mechanisms was used by health workers aiming to reduce anxiety. This study shows how humor, an instrument of mature defense mechanisms, works as a protective factor against psychological distress.

Craciun (2014) discusses how the Freudian approach (1936) views humor and psychoanalysis as coordinated pair. Accordingly this inspection, in 1905 Freud considers humor the highest form of defense mechanism.

The research done by Geisler, and Weber (2010) explores how humor is applied as a weapon to adjust with one's insecurity and self-threat.

In 2007, Western and Blagov exhibit in their study that humor is well-known for its reputation for working as a "mature" defense mechanism (Westen and Blagov, 2007).

All these addressed investigations unravel how humor helps in the creation of the defense mechanism. The current investigation has attempted to present the purpose of conversational implicature occurring in the discourse of Chandler Bing which is- serving defense mechanism

to Chandler Bing by producing humor. In the previous sections, the ongoing research has constructed a connection between humor and conversational implicature. It is drawn that humor is one of the tools by which conversational implicature can be manufactured. As humor plays a pivotal role in producing both conversational implicature and creating defense mechanisms, certainly, there is a connection between conversational implicatures and defence mechanisms that this paper tries to address.

### **3. Research Methodology**

The study includes a qualitative method of data collection by collecting data from the entire 10 seasons of the television sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S.

#### **3.1.1. Qualitative Data Collection**

As the entire 10 seasons of the sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S is the source of data, all the relevant data are collected from this series. Several episodes of F.R.I.E.N.D.S are watched multiple times with subtitles on, when the researcher feels it the necessity. Relevant and necessary notes are taken from those episodes to conduct this research. The conductor of this investigation marks the duration of the data that are analysed in this study.

#### **3.2. Qualitative Data Analysis**

Document technique is applied to analyze the data of this paper. This technique is usually applicable when any written form is considered as the source of data (Nawawi and Hadari, 95). According to this method, the conductor of this research classified data from the perspective of non-observance of Grice's maxims. Then, the theory and tools of humor are considered to analyse the data further more.



#### 4. Research Findings and Analysis

The data are analyzed according to the sequence of the questions and objectives of this research. The findings of the analyzed data also synchronize with the questions raised by this study and the objectives mentioned in this paper.

#### 4.1. An Elaborate Analysis of Chandler Bing's Discourse from the Perspective of Grice's Non-Observance of Maxims (Season 1)

##### 4.1.1. Episode 1

Dialogue 1

Duration: 00.48-01.00

Context: Monica is telling that it is not important to let them know with whom she is going on a date. Joey, Chandler, Phoebe are pulling her leg saying that guy must have something wrong with him that he chooses Monica to date.

*Monica: There's nothing to tell! He's just some guy I work with!*

*Joey: C'mon, you're going out with the guy! There's gotta be something wrong with him!*

*Chandler: So does he have a hump? A hump and a hairpiece?*

Implied Meaning: In the Conversation, Chandler implies that the guy who chooses Monica must have a *hump* (deformity at back) and a hairpiece (slang for wig). According to Chandler Bing's implication, a guy with sound features can never select Monica to date.

In this dialogue, Chandler Bing flouts the maxim of quality. Here, Chandler performs a deliberate attempt not to observe the maxims without holding the purpose to mislead Monica and Joey. Additionally, it is the quality maxim that is not observed because Chandler states something about that guy which he assumes to be false and his statement lacks evidence for such claims.

Chandler produces humour jeering at the imagined deformity of that guy. What Chandler does is generate humour by mocking someone's shortcomings supplied by superiority theory.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 09:09-09:16

Context: To pacify Rachel- the runaway bride, Ross invites her to join Chandler, Joey, and him to settle his furniture at his home.

*Ross: Anyway, if you don't feel like being alone tonight, Joey and Chandler are coming over to help me put together my new furniture.*

*Chandler: Yes, and we're very excited about it.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is not excited about assisting Ross and shows false excitement.

Here, Chandler Bing flouts the maxims of quality that gives rise to Chandler's conversational implicature. It is the flouting because he intentionally un-follows the maxims, though he has no purpose to mislead the participants of the ongoing conversation. By stating a lie about his excitement to join Ross, Chandler un-observes the quality maxim.

Chandler uses verbal irony to produce humor because implied meaning and surfaced meaning of his speech are opposite. Consequently, humor produces the conversational implicature of Chandler Bing as it serves implied meaning.

Dialogue 3.

Duration: 14:16-14:23

Context: Rachel is displaying her excitement about her first-ever attempt to make coffee in her entire life. Chandler and Joey are going to taste coffee by her.

*Rachel: Isn't this amazing? I mean, I have never made coffee before in my entire life.*

*Chandler: That is amazing.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is not happy listening to what Rachel said about her first ever try to make coffee as Chandler and Joey, then, would be the first ever two to experience Rachel's experiment.

Through his speech, the act violating the maxim of quality is done by Chandler Bing as he unostentatiously disobeys the maxim assuming that Rachel will not understand what he suggests. In fact, Rachel does not realize Chandler's implied meaning which results in no discouragement in her flow of excitement for making coffee for the first time. In simple words, Rachel is misled by Chandler's words. Furthermore, as Chandler asserts what he believes untrue, which is considering Rachel's first-ever attempt to make coffee is amazing, he un-observes the quality maxim.

The tool- verbal irony and dramatic irony are applied by Chandler Bing to bring humor. It is verbal irony because Chandler's intended meaning is the opposite to what he says. The scenario of the audience grasping Chandler's suggested meaning though Rachel does not creates dramatic Irony

## Dialogue 4

Duration 18:12-18:32

Context: Rachel happily enters Central Perk. Ross assumes she has found a job. To his disappointment, Rachel proudly says that she does not get any job but is happy as she had shopping. Chandler interferes.

*Rachel: Guess what?*

*Ross: You got a job?*

*Rachel: Are you kidding? I'm trained for nothing! I was laughed out of twelve interviews today.*

*Chandler: And yet you're surprisingly upbeat.*

*Rachel: You would be too if you found John and David boots on sale, fifty percent off!*

*Chandler: Oh, how well you know me...*

Implied Meaning: Chandler has the least interest in "David boots on sale".

Chandler, again, flouts the maxims. His non-observed maxims are the quality maxim and quantity maxim. As Chandler willingly unsubscribes the maxims without the purpose of derailing Rachel, it is flouting. Here, the quality maxim is unobserved because Chandler denotes what he considers false. Also, Chandler comes up with unrequired information about his opinion- the creation of non-observance of the quantity maxim as he could have simply asserted saying "no". By implying flouting the quantity and quality maxims, Chandler produces conversational implicature. Chandler's usage of verbal irony helps create humor. Humor assists, here, in the creation of the Character's conversational implicature.

#### 4.1.2. Episode 2

## Dialogue 1

Duration: 00.03-00.28

Context: The six are discussing the importance of kissing in physical intimacy.

*Phoebe: Oh, yeah!*

*Rachel: Everything you need to know is in that first kiss.*

*Monica: Absolutely.*

*Chandler: Yeah, I think for us, kissing is pretty much like an opening act, y'know? I mean it's like the stand-up comedian you have to sit through before Pink Floyd comes out.*

Implied Meaning: As opposed to three girls, Chandler suggests kissing in physical intimacy is as enjoyable as an opening comedy act. But the men wait for the Pink Floyd's show, the sexual intercourse. The quality maxim and quantity maxim are flouted by Chandler. His deliberate

effort to unfollow these two maxims without trying to mislead the girls generates non-observance of the maxims of quantity, relation, and manner. In consequence, the non-observance of maxims is responsible for Chandler's conversational implicature. Quantity maxim is unobserved because of his provided unrequired information in the conversation. The relation maxim is defied due to his obscurity and prolixity of expression.

To generate humor, the use of metaphor is evident. Pink Floyd is compared to sexual intercourse, the main attraction of physical intimacy, and thus, Chandler's conversational implicature is generated.

### Dialogue 2

Duration: 07:40-07:47

Context: Carol, who is recently divorced from Ross, is pregnant with Ross' child. She had told Ross that he can engage himself in her pregnancy period for the child if Ross feels comfortable. Ross went to Monica to share the news. Chandler throws a humorous remark.

*Monica: What does she mean by 'involved'?*

*Chandler: I mean presumably, the biggest part of your job is done.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler's denoted meaning in what else way Ross can involve in Carol's pregnancy as Ross already has successfully played his part- fathering a child. Chandler deliberately, without the wish to deceive his conversation partner, un-observes the maxims of relation and manner. Hence, his followed instrument to unfollow maxims is flouting. In his utterance, there is hardly any relation between the context and what Chandler said. Furthermore, Chandler's assertion produces perplexity, obscurity, and ambiguity for which, to some degree, it seems difficult to decode what he implied. Chandler's statement creates conversational implicature.

No tool/ theory of humor considered in this paper is used.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 12:18-12:22

Context: Ross, Monica, Chandler, Joey, and Phoebe are having a conversation about how parents tend to be partial to one of their successful children.

*Monica: Chandler, you're an only child, right? You don't have any of this.*

*Chandler: Well, no, although I did have an imaginary friend, who... my parents actually preferred.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is so far from becoming his parents' favorite child that even an unseen imaginary entity had the capability to become his parents' desired child.

Here, flouting of quantity maxim and manner takes place. Chandler intentionally, but not to mislead Monica, says what he feels about his parents' feelings towards him. Chandler says more than is required to answer Monica's question- non-observance of quantity maxim. Again, with obscurity, Chandler expresses how his condition was as a child whereas he could have elucidated in a simpler manner.

Chandler uses the relief theory of humor to lighten the situation. Chandler unravels the story of his difficult childhood by cracking jokes and it evokes laughter and reduces tension.

### 4.1.3. Episode 3

Dialogue 1

Duration: 03:25-03:38

Context: Joey is rehearsing hard to get qualified for the audition. The role Joey is going to play smokes cigarettes. Joey is failing to hold the cigarette properly. Chandler helps him by demonstrating how it should be done. Chandler takes one puff and goes back to the days when he used to smoke.

*Chandler: Don't think of it as a cigarette. Think of it as the thing that's been missing from your hand. When you're holding it, you feel right. You feel complete.*

*Joey: Y'miss it?*

*Chandler: Nah, not so much.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is vehemently missing his smoking days and feeling nostalgic about it.

Chandler violated the quantity maxim. He lies about not missing his smoking days whereas his expressions say the opposite. Not only that, his intention behind his giving false information to Joey is to make Joey believe in what he says. Here, he willingly misleads Joey.

The emergence of humor occurs due to the usage of understatement. Chandler's use of words lessen the gravity of his longing for a cigarette.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 04:58-05:10

Context: Phoebe informs that an extra 500 US dollars has been mistakenly deposited to her bank account.

*Phoebe: and there's five hundred extra dollars in my account.*

*Chandler: Oh, Satan's minions at work again...*

Implied Meaning: The bank's mistake creates hurdles in Phoebe's life.

The non-observance of maxims implied by Chandler is mainly the maxim of manner as obscurity is noticed in this dialogue. The tool Chandler applies to defy the manner maxim is flouting because Phoebe, including other participants, is aware of Chandler's underline meaning of the context and also, Chandler purposely does not follow the maxims. The maxim of quality is flouted as well as Chandler himself knows that it is the bank that puts Phoebe in the problem, not Satan; meaning Chandler lies.

The hyperbolic expression gives hands in creating humor. Here, The unintentional silly mistake done by the bank is compared to the gravity of sins that the Satan does.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 01:18-01:22

Context: The gang is highly praising Monica's latest boyfriend Alan. Chandler expresses his opinion about Alan with his traditional sarcastic comment.

*Chandler: I'd marry him just for his David Hasselhof impression alone.*

Implied Meaning: The degree of Chandler's adoration for Monica's new boyfriend Alan is suggested.

Though Chandler is aware of the impossibility of him marrying a guy, he commands such to indicate how crazily he likes Alan as Monica's boyfriend. Hence, the false information breaks the quantity maxim. Chandler expects the group to extract his reference that the group does and it leads the five on the right track. Neither the group is derailed nor Chandler intends to misguide them. Hence, flouting of the quantity of maxim is noticed.

Chandler exaggerates his liking towards Alan and his hyperbolic expression creates humor.

### Dialogue 4

Duration: 20:41-20:43

Context: Monica informs the five about her decision to break up with Alan. The group is upset with her decision, including Chandler.

*Monica: I'm sorry..*

*Chandler: Oh, she's sorry! I feel better!*

Implied Meaning: Chandler does not accept Monica's sorry and is intensely disappointed with her.

Chandler deliberately says the opposite of what he believes expecting the group, especially, Monica will understand his referred meaning. Behind this false statement, Chandler holds no intention to misguide his friends. Hence, flouting is followed her. Also, as Chandler states what he thinks as false creates the Non-observance of the quantity maxim. In result, flouting of the maxim of quantity contributes to creating conversational implicature.

To give rise to humor, verbal irony is used.

#### 4.1.4. Episode 4

Dialogue 1

Duration: 02:54-03:07

Context: Chandler and Joey give Ross spare hockey ticket by telling Ross the ticket is his birthday present. Ross doubts their intention as his birthday was seven months ago. Chandler, in a metaphoric way, describes Ross as someone prone to focus on the negative side of life.

*Ross: So, I'm guessing you had an extra ticket and couldn't decide which one of you got to bring a date?*

*Chandler: Well, aren't we Mr. "The glass is half empty."*

Implied Meaning: Chandler categorizes Ross as a pessimist. Instead of appreciating Chandler and Joey's effort to uplift him, Ross high-lightens their trick to utilize the extra ticket by inviting him to join them to watch hockey.

Chandler deliberately fails to follow the maxim of relation and maxim of manner. These maxims are purposely unsubscribed by Chandler as he wants Ross to understand what he implied. Chandler's mission is successful and Ross is not misled. Chandler's comment about Ross is obscure and detached from the main context that respectively meets the demand of the non-observance of relation and manner. Thus, conversational implicature is found in Chandler's discourse.

Metaphor is exercised to sarcastically describe Ross as negative as someone who only emphasizes the empty portion of the glass.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 17:21-17:28

Context: Suddenly, every random object that exists on earth makes Ross nostalgic about his ex-wife, Carol. Chandler is acutely annoyed with Ross' tantrum.

*Chandler: Yes, the moon, the glow, the magical feeling, you did this part- Could I get some painkillers over here, please?*

Implied Meaning: The literal meaning indicates that Chandler wants to have a painkiller as if he had a headache. The implicit meaning is Chandler is greatly fed up with Ross's unstoppable mentioning of Carol.

The conversational implicature of Chandler is produced due to the flouting of the quantity maxim. Chandler could have expressed his lack of interest in Ross's tantrum in a simpler manner. Instead, he gives more than the required information about how Ross' continuous melodramatic talking triggers his irritation. Chandler successfully unobserving the quantity maxim and Ross being knowledgeable of the reference pointed out by Chandler classify the instrument of applying Non-observance as flouting.

Also, humor is evoked by the hyperbolic expression of Chandler Bing.

#### 4.1.5. Episode 5

Dialogue 1

Duration: 01:48:01:55

Context: The six are chit-chatting and enjoying their coffee at Central Perk. Meanwhile, Chandler releases his frustration about having no plan on Saturday.

*Chandler: So, Saturday Night, the big night, date night, Saturday Night. Sat-ur-day Night.*

Implied Meaning: The way Chandler speaks of Saturday night creates the assumption of he having big plans for the night. In reality, Chandler absolutely has no plan on Saturday night.

The above quotation of Chandler confirms to flouting of the quality maxim that creates Conversational Implicature. Chandler deliberately supplies a false picture of him being highly engaged on Saturday Night by his Implication. The rest can understand his indication because Chandler does not use Implicature to mislead them.

Chandler's dialogues denote the concept of appearance vs. reality in a funny way employed by verbal irony.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 03:21-03:24



Context: Rachel tells the gang how her father lured her into Mercedes if she returns home. He discloses that her father affectionately calls her “young lady”. Chandler interferes with a funny statement.

*Chandler: Oh, I hate when my father calls me that.*

Implied Meaning: It shows how Chandler’s parents raise Chandler treating him like a girl. Chandler’s response has barely any kinship to what Rachel says. Chandler’s discourse about his parents' treatment towards him is irrelevant to the current context. These qualities of the speech meet the expectation of the Non-observance of the relation. As Chandler intentionally does not observe the relation maxim and the group understands Chandler’s implications about his complex childhood, it is flouting. Furthermore, Chandler’s assertion produces conversational implicature following this procedure.

Chandler talks about his turbulent childhood by evoking laughter that fits the category of relief theory of humor. This also plays a part in creating conversational implicature as it supplies meaning in two levels.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 10:17-10:23

Context: Phoebe gracefully manages to break up with her current boyfriend and hugs him before the farewell. Chandler is surprised watching their peaceful breakup and asks Phoebe how she does it because he is hesitating and struggling to do the same with Janice, his present girlfriend.

*Chandler: That’s it?*

*Phoebe: Yeah, it was really hard.*

*Chandler: Yeah, the hug looked pretty brutal.*

Implied Meaning: To Chandler, Phoebe’s way of handling breakup does not seem stressful at all.

As Chandler does not provide truthful information about what he feels seeing Phoebe’s breakup, it is the no-observance of the quality. Chandler defies this maxim intentionally without having the purpose of misguiding her about his implication. Hence, it is the flouting of the Non-observance instruments. In this section, flouting of the Quantity maxim is responsible for breeding Conversational Implicature

Verbal irony is present in his dialogue as the surface meaning and underline meaning contradict that resulting in humor.

### Dialogue 4

Duration: 15:38-15:41

Context: Chandler is nervously trying to break up with his present girlfriend, Janice.

*Chandler: Janice... Hi, Janice.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler does not say “Hi” to greet Janice. Rather, he uses these remarks as a starter before beginning the uncomfortable conversation about his wish to be separated from her.

Chandler’s expression has the quality of obscurity, and ambiguity that make his statement difficult to understand properly. For which, it is the Non-observance of manner maxim. Here, the maxim of manner is infringed as Chandler’s nervousness unintentionally produces the non-observance of manner maxim. Besides, the infringed manner maxim results in Conversational Implicature. Chandler’s nervousness stimulates laughter which can be identified as the relief theory.

#### **4.1.6. Episode 6**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 02:16-02:20

Context: Chandler is smitten with a beautiful lady.

*Chandler: She makes the women I dream about look like short, fat, bald men.*

Implied Mean: This woman’s beauty makes Chandler’s all the dreamt women look extremely hideous.

Here, non-observance of the manner maxim is employed by flouting as Chandler expects his conversation partners will realize the context and won’t be misguided by his farfetched comparison. Chandler compares his dreamt women to ugly “men” which makes the comparison obscure and ambiguous. Such vagueness of his expressions contributes to generating his Conversational Implicature.

Humor is cultivated here by the usage of hyperbole as Chandler exaggerates to describe the beauty of the lady he decently met.

#### **4.1.7. Episode 7**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 04:18-04:22

Context: Chandler is trapped inside the ATM vestibule of the bank due to a power cut in the city. There he meets the gorgeous model, Jill Goodacre. Jill offers Chandler help saying that he could use her phone to call. He delivers a soliloquy.

*Jill: Would you like to call somebody?*

*Chandler(to himself): Yeah, about 300 guys I went to school with.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler can not wait to announce the proud moment of being stuck with Jill Goodacre inside the ATM vestibule.

The non-observance of the maxim, here, is the quantity maxim as Chandler provides unrequired information whereas his answer could have been limited to a simple “yes” or “no”. The way it follows to unobserve the quantity maxim is flouting as Chandler un-follows the quantity maxim intentionally and the audience can realize his showy attempt to break the rules of Grice’s manner maxim. Thus, Conversational Implicature is implemented as well.

Chandler garnishes his excitement of meeting the model Jill with a sense of exaggeration, Hyperbole that brings humor in result. And this humor produces his Conversational Implicature.

## Dialogue 2

Duration: 06-10-06:25

Context: Jill Goodacre, the model, offers Chandler gum. Chandler initially refuses the offer and instantly regrets it.

*Chandler(to himself): What the hell was that? Mental note: If Jill Goodacre offers you gum, you take it. If she offers you a mangled animal carcass, you take it.*

Implied meaning: Rejecting Jill’s offer is a mistake. Even her offered useless animal carcass is worthy of accepting, let alone the edible gum.

Chandler’s prolonged complex discourse on his regret of not taking gum makes the speech obscure. Hence, the manner maxim is defied. The non-observance of the maxim is performed due to flout maxim because of his deliberate attempt to fail to observe the manner. As his intentional endeavor to unsubscribe the manner maxim is understood by the audience, which is also Chandler's intention, this process can be regarded as flouting. Consequently, flouting of the manner maxim creates Conversational Implicature.

The use of hyperbole has a role in generating humor. Chandler hyperbolically states that even a worthless animal carcass should be accepted as this offering comes from the woman he is flattered by, Jill. Two levels of meaning- Conversational Implicature lies in this quotation that evokes laughter.

#### 4.1.8. Episode 8

Dialogue 1

Duration: 00.07-00.16

Context: Chandler's colleague asks him how his days are going. Chandler replies sarcastically.

*The colleague: Hey, gorgeous. How's it going?*

*Chandler: **Dehydrated Japanese noodles under fluorescent lights. Does it get better than this?***

Implied meaning: Chandler is already having his worst day and it can not get worsen anymore. Though Chandler is passing a bad day, he says that he is having a good day and he can not expect “better” than this.

He gives false information that fits the category of the flouting of the quality maxim. Chandler's suggested meaning is realized by his colleague. Because the intention behind the deliberate step taken to unfollow the quality maxim is to hint his colleague that he is lying. Chandler's effort successfully delivers his conversational Implicature.

There is an evident contrast between what he says and implies. Hence, it is a verbal irony that serves humor to the audience. Also, Conversational Implicature assists in producing humor.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 00:22-00:28

Context: Chandler's colleague appears as a matchmaker. She arranges a date for Chandler and says this one is a perfect match for Chandler. Chandler's sarcastic comment takes place.

*Chandler: **You see, perfect might be a problem. Had you said co-dependent or self-destructive....***

Implied Meaning: Here, Chandler's speech literally means that he does want to date someone perfect. But the internal meaning is that Chandler does not have the fortune to date a “perfect” girl. Because luck always disappoints him offering ladies who can not be more eccentric.

Though Chandler wishes for a normal girl to date, he tells the opposite. For which the quality maxim is unobserved. This maxim is unobserved by the process of flouting. Because Chandler deliberately breaks the rules of manner maxim without having the aim to mislead his colleague. The flouting of the quantity maxim plays a part in creating Conversational Implicature.

Chandler's discourse has two levels of contradictory interpretation. Hence, the extracted meaning is responsible for generating humor, it is verbal irony through which humor is produced. And humor plays a contribution to producing Conversational Implicature.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 02:56-03:07

Context: Chandler comes to know that people initially mistake him for homosexual, including his five friends. He asks the reason behind having such an opinion of him.

*Monica: Okay. I don't know. You just... you have a "quality".*

*Everyone together: yeah.. a "quality".*

*Chandler: "A quality". Good. I was worried of you were gonna be vague about this.*

Implied meaning: Chandler means that his five friends deliver extremely unclear logic about holding an opinion of Chandler possibly being homosexual which Chandler fears.

Chandler states the opposite of what he believes. But his false information does not aim to misguide the participants of the conversation. Chandler Intentionally breaks the maxims. Hence, all these qualities of this state indicate Chandler applying to flout the quality maxim.

The opposite external and internal meanings to each other can be characterized as verbal irony that brings humor in the scene. Also, the tool- verbal irony of humor delivers Conversational Implicature by producing different interpretations.

### 4.1.9. Episode 9

#### Dialogue 1

Duration: 17:27-17:32

Context: The six get out of the house, and lock the door but forget to take the keys with them. Joey and Chandler come to the rescue as they have the spare key. But they are disappointed, the key is kept in a box full of keys and now it is hard to find the correct key. Rachel questions why Chandler and Joey do not keep the correct key separate.

*Rachel: Why do you guys have so many keys in there anyway?*

*Chandler: For an emergency just like this.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler never thinks such an uninvited emergency would ever come. So, he did not pay attention to the place where he keeps the key.

Chandler deliberately unfollows the maxim by telling a lie aiming not to misguide Rachel by his false discourse. Hence, the quality maxim is flouted here. Conversational Implicature is born due to Chandler's non-observance of the quality maxim.

Chandler does not say what he means which suits the qualities of verbal irony. This verbal irony produces humor. And this humor produces Chandler's Conversational Implicature as his statement has different suggestions to what it seems to have on the surface level.

#### **4.1.10. Episode10**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 00:32-35

Context: Ross introduces his new pet, Marcell, a monkey to all. Chandler ends up uttering a sarcastic comment

*Chandler: That monkey's got a Ross on his ass.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler means that the monkey is the normal one who brings his companion, Ross, with him.

Through his dialogue, Chandler visualizes Ross as some weird animal. Though Chandler is aware of his false contribution, he purposely does that to generate sarcasm. Hence, here quality maxim is flouted. Due to the action of non-observance of of maxim, Chandler's discourse generates a gap between what he said literally and figuratively which is characterized as his conversational Implicature.

Superiority theory is applied here to bring humor. Chandler makes Ross appear weird and stupid and people laugh at the portrayal of stupid Ross.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 02:38-02:45

Context: Rachel is excited about celebrating New Year. All disapprove of her excitement. Chandler expresses his pathetic condition of being single on the occasion of Chandler.

*Chandler: Nothing for you, you have Paolo. You don't have to face the horrible pressures of this holiday: a desperate scramble to find anything with lips just so you can have someone to kiss when the ball drops!*

Implied Meaning: The pitiful situation of Chandler of not having anyone to kiss on the eve of the New Year to welcome the new year.

Chandler's description of his single life is influenced by unrequired prolixity, obscurity, and ambiguity that suggests the Non-observance of the manner maxim. Chandler's failure to observe the manner maxim is Intentional. Additionally, he does not want to mislead his fellows. Hence the tool flouting is involved to unofollow the manner maxim.

Chandler spices up his current situation with exaggeration to humorously present his pathetic single life. Thus, Chandler invests hyperbole in his remark that consequently provides Conversational Implicature in discourse.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 04:41-04:44

Context: Phoebe is presenting a song performance at Central Perk. Two guys are continually chattering which distracts Phoebe. Phoebe rebukes those two noisy guys. Chandler leaves a sarcastic comment.

*Chandler: That guy going home taking note.*

Implied Meaning: Those guys will remember Phoebe lecturing them for being ill-mannered and like a dutiful student might take note about what-no-to-do in the middle of someone's performance.

Implemented non-observance of maxims: Chandler knows those two guys are certainly not going to take notes but still says so to produce humor. The group also realizes his Implication and does not get misguided by the exaggeration. Also, Chandler does not aim to deceive his companions with his lie. Hence, the quality maxim is flouted. The task engaged with flouting the maxim of quality creates Conversational Implicature that makes audiences wonder what Chandler suggests.

Chandler's expression displays the usage of hyperbole as he coated those two guys' miserable states after being scolded for exaggerating the whole situation. Not only his exaggeration responsible for providing humor but is for generating Conversational Implicature as well. Because Chandler's humor creates a statement of meaning having two levels- surface and underneath.

### Dialogue 4

Duration: 08:20-23

Context: Chandler offers his hand in looking after Marcell, Ross' monkey as Ross is struggling to handle his work and pet at the same time. Ross urges Chandler to pretend before Marcell

that he (Chandler) is beside him (Marcell) because of his adoration for Marcell, not because he trying to reduce Ross' pressure. Otherwise, it might upset Marcel, if he (M) could catch Chandler's intention. Seeing Ross' eccentric way of thinking, Chandler comes up with a humorous remark.

*Ross: Oh, that'd be great! Okay, but if you do, make sure it seems like you're there to see him, okay, and you're not doing it as a favor to me.*

*Chandler: okay, but if he asks,? I'm not going to lie.*

Implied Meaning: This asked favor is absurd of Ross as a monkey does not have the ability to hold Chandler accountable for his (C) Pretentious behavior due to his incapability to communicate in human language.

Ross understands Chandler's provided false information. Chandler does not want to mislead Ross with his discourse as well. In fact, it is Chandler's deliberate attempt to unfollow the maxim to create Implicature. Here, Chandler flouts the maxim of quality.

Chandler hyperbolically replies to Ross and brings humor. Humor is liable for creating Conversational Implicature due to the statement's quality of multiple layers.

#### **4.1.11. Episode 11**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 16:50-16:54

Context: Ross kissed Chandler's mother. Chandler is upset with Ross. Ross asked why he is not questioning his mother as well as his mother allowed him to kiss.

*Chandler: She's always been a Freudian nightmare.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler's mother is notorious for engaging in an inappropriate sexual relationship.

Dragging the reference to Freud makes Ross understand Chandler's mother's decayed morality when it comes to getting involved in physical intimacy. Instead of simply describing his mother's nature, Chandler mentions Freud which makes the statement obscure and complex as many audiences may not get the reference. Hence, the maxim of manner is abandoned here. Chandler un-observes maxim intentionally but not to deceive Ross. Hence, it is flouting.

Chandler uses personification to create humor. He personifies the Freudian theory as her mother. The humor, produced by personification, gives rise to the implied meaning which is regarded as conversational implicature.



#### 4.1.12. Episode 12

Dialogue 1

Duration: 04:21-04:25

Context: Phoebe informs that in some corners of the world, people enjoy eating placenta. Chandler is eating yogurt and feels disgusted.

*Chandler: And we're done with the yogurt.*

Implied Meaning: Information about people's weird food habits repels Chandler while he is eating. He can not eat anymore.

Chandler states an irrelevant comment that has barely any connection to what Phoebe says. He unfollows the maxim of relation. Chandler Intentionally unfollows the manner maxim to express his disgust and his fellows, without being perplexed, grasp his Implication. Hence, the maxim of relation is flouted here and creates a different meaning to what Chandler says.

The way Chandler speaks generates humor. No tool/ theory that is taken into consideration in this study is applied.

#### 4.1.13. Episode13

Dialogue 1

Duration: 16:13-16:15

Context: Phoebe's new boyfriend Roger wanted Phoebe to invite her five friends. Everyone, including Chandler, refuses the invitation as he detests Roger.

*Chandler: Basically, we just feel that he's, uh...*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is hesitating to unfold his true emotions- not liking Roger to Phoebe.

It is challenging to understand what Chandler is trying to convey. The state is abundant with Chandler's expression of obscurity and ambiguity. Evidently, a maxim of manner is defied. Chandler defies the manner maxim because he does not want to hurt Phoebe and is hesitating to share how feels about her boyfriend. Hence, the maxim of manner is opted out here.

It is an expression of Chandler that creates a funny ambiance.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 21:13-21:20

Context: The six friends re discussing what they would look like if they became like their parents.

*Chandler: If I turn into my parents, I'll either be an alcoholic blond chasing after 20-year-old boys or I'll end up like my mom.*

Implied meaning: Chandler's father is homosexual.

Chandler unravels his father's sexual orientation through his complex style of speaking. It makes the statement obscure and ambiguous. Hence, the maxim of manner is unobserved. Chandler Intentionally leaves the maxim unfollowed and his friends are also aware of his intentions which suggests flouting of the manner maxim.

Here, the humor is constructed following the incongruity theory. This theory denotes that if any situation deviates from social rules, it brings humor. It is not accepted in society that man will be attracted to a man or chase another man. Chandler's father does the opposite of what society believes is normal. The audience takes it as fun when any action breaks the mainstream idea. Eventually, Chandler's brought humor produces Conversational Implicature.

#### **4.1.14. Episode 14**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 16:58-17:01

Context: Chandler is nervous about breaking up with Janice again. Though he frightens the outcome of it, he takes preparation for the confession to Janice. Meanwhile, Janice brings a gift for Chandler which she is about to take out of her bag.

*Janice: I have brought you something*

*Chandler: Is it loaded?*

Implied Meaning: Chandler fears Janice might have brought a gun.

Chandler's comment is out of context considering what Janice says before. Hence, the manner of relation is unsubscribed. Chandler utters such a non-contextual statement assuming that Janice does not know the reason behind his such statement. Janice does not understand Chandler's implications and mislead. The scenario suggests the violation of the manner maxim. Chandler uses relief theory that creates humor. To release his anxiety, Chandler uses humor that evokes laughter. The relief theory also contributes to generating Chandler's Conversational Implicature.

Dialogue 2

Duration: 17:19-17:24

Context: Chandler is preparing himself to share his true emotions about the future of their relationship with Janice. But he is nervous.

*Chandler: Okay Janice. Janice. Hey, Janice!*

Implied meaning: Chandler is going through nervousness and hesitation.

Due to his nervousness, Chandler delivers poor linguistic performance that can be classified as infringing of the maxim. As Chandler's dialogue is out of context, it fits the category of non-observance of the maxim of relation.

The situation is accountable to trigger laughter, not particularly any theory or tool of humor.

#### 4.1.15. Episode15

Dialogue 1

Duration: 8:15-8:20

Context: Monica has cooked a new dish and wants Chandler to taste it. But the proportion is too scanty that Chandler makes fun of it.

*Chandler: Ooh, you know, um, I had a grape about five hours ago so I better split this with you.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler is unhappy seeing the proportion of the food.

Chandler shares his disappointment in a complex and obscure manner. Lack of clarity makes the statement unfollow the manner maxim. Chandler puts deliberate effort to unfollow the manner maxim assuming his conversational partner Monica is aware of the context. Hence, the maxim of manner is defied by flouting.

Hyperbole is found in Chandler's statement which results in humor.

#### 4.1.16. Episode 16

Dialogue 1

Duration: 05:28-05:33

Context: A mistake is committed by one of Chandler's colleagues. Chandler is describing what problems can arise as a consequence.

*Chandler's Colleague: Which is bad, because...?*

*Chandler: It throws my WENUS (Weekly Estimated Net Usage Statistics) out of whack.*

Implied: Due to wordplay, it sounds like the word "penis", man's genital part.

Chandler's statement lacks clarity and is infused with obscurity and ambiguity that implies the non-observance of the maxim of manner. Chandler's implication is not grasped by his colleague and for a moment, she is misled and mistakes the word "WENUS" for "Penis". Hence, the manner maxim is violated here. Also, Conversational Implicature is given birth due to the usage of the violation of manner.

The pun of Chandler stimulates laughter. As the humor is largely dependent on the non-observance of the maxim, it shares a connection with the creation of Chandler's Conversational Implicature.

### Dialogue 2

Duration: 10:37-10:44

Context: Chandler is burdened with the duty to fire his subaltern, Nina, with whom he is smitten at first glance. He is nervous to oblige the duty.

*Chandler: Nina.. Nina..Nina..Nina.*

Implied Meaning: Chandler's nervousness and hesitation is unshackled.

Due to feeling anxious, Chandler could not convey his speech with clarity that fills the requirement of infringing the maxim. Not only that, the infringing results in obscure and ambiguous expression, infringing of the manner maxim.

The awkward situation of Chandler generates humor.

### Dialogue 3

Duration: 19:07-19:11

Context: Chandler could not tell Nina, her junior office colleague, that he is fired as he likes the girl. On the contrary, he started dating Nina and cooked up a story telling her salary has increased. Nina is elated whereas Chandler is under pressure.

*Nina: Oh! You are amazing!*

*Chandler: **You don't know.***

Implied Meaning: Nina does not know that Chandler deceiving her. Chandler's discourse literally suggests that his amazingness is yet to be explored by Nina which is a lie, thus, the maxim of quality is unobserved. Chandler lies Intentionally which deviated Nina from knowing the truth. Hence, it is a violation of the quality maxim. In his speech, Conversational Implicature is located due to its relationship with implied meaning.

Dramatic irony works as a tool to produce humor. Because though the audience is aware of the reality, Nina is unaware. As humor is influenced by the non-observance of maxims, it is related to the manufacture of Conversational Implicature.

#### **4.1.17. Episode 17**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 07:13-07:18

Context: Joey does not attend Phoebe's surprise birthday party. He is with Ursula, Joey's current girlfriend and Phoebe's twin, to celebrate her birthday. Phoebe inquires about Joey. Chandler covers up in a funny manner.

*Phoebe: Where's Joey?*

*Chandler: **Did you see Betty?***

Implied Meaning: Chandler does not want Phoebe to notice Betty. Rather, he is trying to distract her from knowing that Joey does not attend her birthday party as is celebrating Ursula's birthday. That is why Chandler launches a new topic to talk about to distract Phoebe.

To prevent Phoebe from being disheartened, he Intentionally introduces an alien topic for which the maxim of relation is unobserved. Chandler deliberately does not cooperate to follow the relation maxim so that Phoebe does not become sad. Chandler's unwillingness to meet the requirements of the relation of maxim can be perceived as the opting out of the relation maxim. To lighten the atmosphere, Chandler comes up with humorous remarks. It is the relief theory that holds impact in creating Conversational Implicature as well due to its layered meaningful statement.

#### **4.1.18. Episode 18**

No conversational implicature is found in Chandler's speech or the researcher is incapable of finding the conversational implicature in Chandler's discourse due to cultural and linguistic barriers.

#### **4.1.19. Episode 19**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 15:04-15:13

Context: Chandler and Joey asked their neighbors, two beautiful girls, if they saw any monkey, Marcel, a pet of Ross who is lost. The girls say that they have not noticed any. Those girls asked if Joey and Chandler know how to fix the radiator as theirs is broken. Chandler is enthusiastic to help them rather than focusing on looking for Marcel.

*Joey: Aren't we in the middle of something?*

*Chandler: **But these women are very hot, and they need our help.***

Implied Meaning: Chandler indicates to those women sensuality.

In reply to Joey, Chandler gives excessive information having no requirement that can be analyzed as non-observance of quantity maxim. Chandler willingly disregards the maxim assuming that those two women will not understand his denoted meaning. Hence, the quantity maxim is violated here.

The presence of pun is noticeable to bring humor. The word "hot" has two meanings- 1. heat on the high octave, 2. Sexually attractive. Visibly, Chandler's selection of word confuse the hearers and generate Conversational Implicature by serving more than one possibility of meaning.

#### **4.1.20. Episode 20**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 11:40-11:46

Context: Chandler is sitting next to Phone and desperately waiting for his new girlfriend's phone call. Monica mimics the phone ringtone to annoy Chandler. Chandler is irritated.

*Chandler: **Hell is filled with people like you.***

Implied Meaning: Monica's action of annoying tensed Chandler will put her in hell.

Instead of expressing annoyance and warning Monica in a simpler manner, Chandler conveys his feelings with obscurity, an indication to non-observance of the manner maxim. The deliberate endeavor of defying the manner maxim assuming that Monica will realize what Chandler verbally endorses makes it a flouting of the manner maxim.

The investment of hyperbole is noticeable in Chandler's discourse to indicate the gravity of Monica's mischievous behavior. This hyperbolic expression generates humor

#### **4.1.21. Episode 21**

No Conversational Implicature is found in the discourse of Chandler Bing or the researcher is incapable of detecting the conversational implicature due to cultural and linguistic barriers.

#### 4.1.22. Episode22

Dialogue 1

Duration: 00:08-00:11

Context: Rachel feels uncomfortable looking at Chandler. Chandler asks the reason.

*Chandler: I could use another reason why women won't look at me.*

Implied Meaning: The speech exhibits Chandler's pathetic single life. Women definitely look at him, but they do not look at him as someone they can go date with.

Chandler would have stopped his speech by only asking why Rachel is avoiding eye contact with him. Instead, he goes on to describe his pitiable single status in the relationship. Simply, as Chandler says more than it is required, non-observance of quantity maxim is present. Chandler uses his remark Intentionally with the assumption of the hearer would understand the indication. Hence, the quantity maxim is flouted here.

Chandler's description of his miserable single life evokes laughter because Chandler uses relief theory to unburden his emotions and present it in humorous manner. The generated humor contributes to bringing Conversational Implicature as well as his assertion holds a different meaning than it seems.

#### 4.1.23. Episode 23

Dialogue 1

Duration: 05:18-05:30

Context: Monica passionately wants to have children. She is upset as she is not in a committed relationship, let alone giving birth to a child. Chandler comes up with a solution that angers Monica. Chandler becomes nervous.

*Chandler: When we're 40, if neither of us are married, .. what do you say you and I have one?*

*Monica: Why won't I be married when I'm 40?*

*Chandler: Oh, no, no, no. I just meant hypothetically. (Chandler fumbles)*

*Monica: Well, hypothetically. Why won't I be married when I will be 40?*

*Chandler: No, no, no. (Chandler fumbles again)*

Implied Meaning: Chandler fears that he might have offended Monica.

Out of fear, Chandler could not speak with clarity which makes his expression obscure. For which, the maxim of manner is unobserved. As nervousness makes Chandler utter in a scattered manner, that too unintentionally, it is infringing of the manner maxim that brings conversational implicature as a result.

The way Chandler speaks generates humor and produces Conversational Implicature.

#### **4.1.24. Episode 24**

Dialogue 1

Duration: 08:21-08:24

Context: Rachel gets a gift on her birthday. Joey gifts her a children book. His girlfriend comes forward to defend him saying there is a still child inside Joey. Chandler comes up with a hilarious response

*Chandler: The doctor says if they remove it, he'll die.*

Implied Meaning: Joey is still a child.

With his powerful imagination, Chandler peculiarly describes Joey. Chandler is aware of the impossibility of his statement, still, he says so. Chandler asserts what he does not believe. Hence, the maxim of quality is unfollowed by him. Also, Chandler willingly unsubscribes the maxim of quality knowing that the hearers will realize what he implies which fits the definition of flouting of maxim.

Chandler denotes a hyperbolic expression to indicate to Joey's immaturity. The usage of hyper is responsible for manufacturing humor.

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#### **4.2. Analysis of Chandler Bing's Discourse from the Perspective of Grice's Non-Observance of Maxims (season 2 – season 10)**

All the episodes of season 1 of the sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S are thoroughly scrutinized and analyzed according to the view of Grice's non-observance of maxims to make readers understand how the researcher of this paper analyzes verbal acts of Chandler Bing and gathers findings step by step. The researcher hopes that due to the broad discussion on Chandler's speech, readers of this paper would understand the whole process and sequence of the analysis of Chandler's discourse. Hence, from season 2 to season 10, no elaboration is given, rather, by presenting tables, findings of the non-observance of maxims and exercised tools and theory of humor in Chandler's discourse are gathered.



## 4.2.1. Flouting of Maxim:

Season/ Episode/ Duration	Dialogue	Non-Observed Maxim	Used Tool/ Theory of Humour
S2.E1 08:29- 08:37	<i>You have to stop the Q-tip when there's resistance.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim and Relation Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E1 12:43- 12:46	<i>You sure he will crack that code?</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S2.E2 03:40- 03:44	<i>You're going to Bloomingdale's with Julie. It's like cheating on Rachel in her house of worship.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Simile, Hyperbole
S2.E2 13:07- 13:15	<i>Of course, the packaging does appeal to grownups and kids.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S2.E2 15:23- 15:26	<i>Sooner, or later, somebody will come along that slices, a better cheddar.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S2.E3 00:17- 00:21	<i>When she sneezed, bats flew out of them.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E3 00:23- 00:26	<i>I'm telling you, she leaned back, I could see her brain.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E6 03:47- 4:00	<i>I was looking for playing basketball but I guess that's out the window.</i>	Flouting of the Quantity Maxim	-
S2.E6 06:10- 06:13	<i>We didn't bring enough stuff.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S2.E7 07:33- 07:38	<i>Oh, I know. This must be so hard. "Oh, no! Two women love me!"</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony

S2.E10 12:20- 12:27	<i>I'm guessing you didn't get the part or, uh, Italy called and said it was hungry?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E11 05:37- 05:40	<i>That's a little more relaxed than you want him to get.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Understatement
S2.E11 15:01- 15:05	<i>Monica, I feel like you should have German subtitles.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S2.E12 04:04- 04:08	<i>We could stay in and cook for ourselves.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S2.E12 04:24- 04:26	<i>Yes, hitting with her with a frying pan is a good idea.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S2.E14 10:12- 10:16	<i>Oh, I thought that's what they used to cover Connecticut when it rains.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E17 16:28- 16:32	<i>Did you really expect me to never find new eggs?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Symbol
S2.E19 00:34- 00:38	<i>Hannibal Lecter... better roommate than you.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S2.E24 08:09- 08:11	<i>I'm sorry, we don't have your sheep</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Metaphor
S3.E4 07:21- 07:25	<i>I don't wanna be afraid of the commitment thing. I wanna go through the tunnel to the other side.</i>	Flouting of the Quantity Maxim	Metaphor
S3.E5 00:29- 00:32	<i>You are building a post office.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S3.E5 17:54- 17:56	<i>Oh, good job, Joe.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony

S3.E9 06:00- 06:03	<i>The ball is Janice. The ball is Janice.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Metaphor
S3.E11 09:30- 09:34	<i>Well, my apartment isn't there anymore because I drank it.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Personification
S4.E2 00:10- 00:12	<i>That ripped real nice.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S4.E2 08:32- 08:38	<i>Yes, Joey has a very careful screening process. Apparently not everyone is qualified to own wood and nails.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S4.E7 15:11- 15:14	<i>All the pieces of my life are falling right place.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S4.E20 00:17- 00:21	<i>If I die, the only way people would know I was here would be by the ass print of this chair.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S5.E13 02:02- 02:12	<i>Joey: You almost crushed my hat.</i>  <i>Ross: Sorry.</i>  <i>Chandler: And the bunny got away.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S5.E16 08:57- 09:05	<i>Joey: I kind of had a dream. But I don't want to talk about it.</i>  <i>Chandler: Oh, whoa. What if Martin Luther king had said that.</i>	Flouting of the Relation Maxim	Allusion
S6.E1 21:59- 22:03	<i>Nice job, Joe. You are quite a craftsman.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E3 05:14- 05:18	<i>No. I am not mocking you or your beautiful guest room.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E3 14:41- 14:52	<i>Ok. I get it. So, I get nothing. Nothing here is mine and everything is yours. I will get up in the morning put on your clothes, and head off to work.</i>	Flouting of the Quantity Maxim	Relief Theory

S6.E5 17:07- 17:13	<i>Phoebe: So I totally took care of my babies all by myself. I fed them, bathed them and put them to bed.</i>  <i>Chandler: And protected them from a tornado</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S6.E7 10:42- 10:44	<i>She's going to kill me.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Hyperbole
S6.E13 10:06- 10:10	<i>It's just that I can't have sex with a sick person.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Pun
S6.E14 09:58- 10:02	<i>You didn't get more that are gonna have us reaching for the tissue all night, did you?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Pun
S6.E14 13:18- 13:20	<i>Oh that makes me so warm in my hollow tin chest.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E14 21:48- 21:55	<i>(Crying) I can't believe Jill's gone. I can't help it. I opened a gate.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S6.E17 05:04- 05:08	<i>Well, as appealing as that does sound to her boyfriend... and her brother.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E18 02:37- 02:45	<i>Joey: The last day of audition is Thursday. So, I gotta get in by Thursday. Just remember Thursday. Thursday. Can you remember Thursday?</i>  <i>Chandler: Yeah. So, Tuesdy?</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E19 03:34- 03:40	<i>So, why's she leaving? Is it a school night and she has a lot of homework to do.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S6.E19 04:44- 04:50	<i>Monica: Chandler, do you think we talk about our relationship enough?</i>  <i>Chandler: Yeah. Do we have any Fruit and Roll up?</i>	Flouting of the Relation Maxim	-
S6.E19	<i>Phoebe: My guy has one of these (body gesture)</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Metaphor

05:17-05:20	<i>Chandler: A face ass?</i>		
S6.E19 05:30-05:33	<i>Phoebe: Have you seen your guy's body?</i>  <i>Chandler: No. Our guy has just a floating head.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S6.E19 08:35-08:37	<i>Then you distract her with a Barbie doll.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S6.E19 11:13-11:15	<i>Wait, is she going on a Spring vacation or a Spring break</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S6.E20 09:07-09:09	<i>Monica: Aren't you dressed yet?</i>  <i>Chandler: Am I naked again?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Pun
S6.E21 02:32-02:34	<i>Wait a minute. Hold the phone. You are not Elizabeth's dad?</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E21 16:15-16:19	<i>The only way that I said 6:00 would be if I said the sentence: :Let's meet at 7:00, not 6:00</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S6.E23 10:03-10:06	<i>I'm Chandler. I make jokes when I'm uncomfortable.</i>	Flouting the Relation Maxim	-
S7.E1 02:49-03:01	<i>Joey: I gotta get up early for an audition. I gotta look good. I am supposed to be playing a 19 year old. What?</i>  <i>Chandler: So when said get up early, did you mean 1986?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S7.E1 08:56-9:00	<i>Yes. On a scale of 1 to 10, 10 being the dumbest a person can look, you are definitely 19.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S7.E6 05:47-05:50	<i>Any chance you were looking into a bright, shiny thing called mirror?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S7.E17	<i>It is just while Monica and I were dancing to them... it was the first time</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-

15:53-16:03	<i>knew that you were the woman that I wanted to dance all my dance with.</i>		
S8.E9 04:47-04:49	<i>Monica: Is your team winning, hon?</i>  <i>Chandler: Oh, yeah. Anderson just scored again.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	-
S8.E10 00:25-00:27	<i>I will miss being able to afford food.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S8.E10 17:18-17:20	<i>I can see it from here. It will cost you one husband.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Hyperbole
S8.E24 10:53-11:00	<i>It's incredible. I mean... one minute before she is inside you and then 47 hours she is here.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S9.E1 04:02-04:15	<i>Joey: Rachel thinks I asked her to marry me.</i>  <i>Chandler: What? Why does she think that?</i>  <i>Joey: Because it kind of looked I did.</i>  <i>Chandler: Again, what??</i>  <i>Joey: Okay. I was down on one knee with a ring in my hand.</i>  <i>Chandler: As we all are at some point during the day.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S9.E2 03:45-4:00	<i>Joey: I didn't think I should be here either. But somebody said he'd be over it.</i>  <i>Chandler: Hey, what do I know? I wanted to get a bigger gorilla.</i>	Flouting of the Relation Maxim	-
S9.E3 00:27-00:37	<i>Monica: Well, I kind of have to, don't I? Because of this stupid thing. (indicating to engagement ring).</i>  <i>Chandler: There is nothing like the support of your loving wife, huh?</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S10.E3 13:31-13:38	<i>Ross: How do you think she'll feel when she comes back and you're gone?</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-

	<i>Chandler: I don't know. You will tell us on Monday.</i>		
S10.E11 02:36- 02:40	<i>You're right. By saying nice, I am virtually "licking" her.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-
S10.E12 17:17- 17:20	<i>Make groom for Chandler.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	Pun
S10.E15 00:13- 00:53	<i>Rachel: The job is in Paris.... I mean we will fly back and forth. Anything we want.</i>  <i>Chandler: My boss said I might get a lamp in my cubicle.</i>	Flouting of the Relation Maxim	-
S10.E17 09:43- 09:50	<i>Doctor: You know it's twin right?</i>  <i>Chandler: Oh yeah! These are faces of two people in know.</i>	Flouting of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S10.E17 14:39- 14:47	<i>Monica: Do you think they will recognize other form in here?</i>  <i>Chandler: May be. Unless they're like people who have lived in apartments next to each other for years, then one day they're pushed through a vagina and they meet.</i>	Flouting of the Manner Maxim	-

Table: 1

## 4.2.2. Opting out of Maxim

Season/ Episode/ Duration	Dialogue	Non-Observed Maxim	Used tool/ Theory of Humour
S2.E5 15:20- 15:24	<i>So, the Ebola virus. That's gotta suck, huh?</i>	Opting out of the Relation Maxim	-
S2.E20 03:54- 04:01	<i>He is older to some people but, uh, younger than some buildings.</i>	Opting out of the Manner Maxim	-
S5.E18 19:21- 19:27	<i>Monica: No one is eating my Tuscan finger food. They are filling up on Phoebe's snow cones.</i>  <i>Chandler: There are snow cone? Snow cone! Yuck!</i>	Opting out of Quality Maxim	-
S6.E13 15:08- 15:17	<i>Oh, no, no, no, honey. You know what's sexy? Layers. Layers are sexy. And blankets are sexy. And, oh, hot water bottles are sexy.</i>	Opting out of the Quality Maxim	-

Table 2



## 4.2.3. Violating of Maxim

Season/ Episode/ Duration	Dialogue	Non- Observed Maxim	Used Tool/ Theory of Humour
S2.E1 06:42- 06:47	<i>Well, you owe me one, big guy.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony
S2.E1 06:42- 06:44	<i>But the silver lining, if you wanna see it.. it that he made this decision all by himself.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S2.E14 00:47- 00:51	<i>Oh, I don't know what to say.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony
S3.E9 01:55- 02:00	<i>wanted to wear my bathrobe and eat peanut clusters all day. And start drinking in the morning. Don't say I don't have goals.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S3.E10 10:57- 11:07	<i>Yeah, that would be much worse than being 28 and still working here.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony
S4.E21 07:23- 07:26	<i>I have decided that my best man is my best friend Gunther</i>	Violating of the Quality Maxim	-
S5.E1 11:41- 11:51	<i>Monica: I think you (Ross) should keep looking for Emily.</i>  <i>Chandler: yeah.. for uh.. 30 minutes.</i>  <i>Monica: Or 45</i>  <i>Chandler: Wow. In 45 minutes you (Ross) could find her twice.</i>	Violation of the Manner Maxim	Pun
S5.E4 01:48- 01:52	<i>I'm so glad you're all here. My office finally got wrinkle-free fax paper.</i>	Violation of the Relation Maxim	-
S5.E5 02:27- 02:35	<i>I am not in charge of where the conference is held. Do you want people to think it's a fake conference? It's a real conference.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony

S5.E5 12:08- 12:15	<i>May be it was the kind of food that tasted good at first but then made everyone vomit and have diarrhoea.</i>	Violation of the Manner Maxim	Metaphor
S5.E7 17:01- 17:16	<i>(Chandler is on phone) uh... he (Ross) is a tap dancer. Yes, some would say that is a lost art. He is a pimp. There you go. He is a pimp.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Dramatic Irony
S5.E13 00:40- 00:44	<i>Monica: Say goodbye to sore muscles.  Chandler: Bye bye, muscle!</i>	Violation of the Manner Maxim	-
S6.E1 09:56- 10:00	<i>That's right. It was the wrong kind of weeding. No weeding. Damn it!</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	-
S6.E7 03:54- 03:58	<i>Monica: Oh. Oh. So, you liked her too Chandler?  Chandler: Hey, look at all the boxes here.</i>	Violation of the Relation Maxim	-
S6.E7 06:43- 06:45	<i>Oh My God! You almost give me a heart attack.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Hyperbole
S6.E15 01:39- 01:44	<i>But my job is fun too. I mean tomorrow I don't have to wear tie.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S6.E17 13:06-13:	<i>Well, I did put a lot of thought into the tape.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Dramatic Irony
S6.E18 14:50- 14:52	<i>Well, it hurts so bad..</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Dramatic Irony
S6.E20 10:21- 10:26	<i>May be we can fix it, you know? May be we can send him some big flower and scare him?</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	-
S6.E21 17:57- 18:02	<i>Thank you for writing your book. It's a great book and you are the queen of everything.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony
S6.E22 19:55- 19:57	<i>I'm not freaking out.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony

S6.E22 06:34- 06:40	<i>Ugly ring. Ugly ring. Ugly ring. It's a beautiful selection.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	-
S6.E23 08:17- 08:24	<i>One nation under God, indivisible with liberty and justice for all.</i>	Violation of the Relation Maxim	-
S7.E1 04:13- 04:37	<i>Monica: Chandler, it happens to a lot of guys. You're probably tired. You had a lot of Champagne. Don't worry about it.</i>  <i>Chandler: I am not worried. I am fascinated. You know? It's like biology. Which is funny because in school I failed biology. And tonight biology failed me.</i>	Violation of the Quantity Maxim	-
S7.E1 16:54- 17:00	<i>Rachel: Monica, what did you mean when you said you don't want to talk to anybody especially me.</i>  <i>Chandler: What a great apology! And you accept it. Bye-bye.</i>	Violation of the Relation Maxim	-
S7.E8 04:51- 04:56	<i>Chandler: May be it smells little weird. That's like pumpkin or something.</i>  <i>Monica: That's my pie.</i>  <i>Chandler: Which smells delicious</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	-
S7.E12 16:16- 16:19	<i>Well, I probably won't spill coffee ground all over the floor.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	Verbal Irony
S7.E14 05:55- 05:58	<i>I mean I can't believe you would have a 30 year old child.</i>	Violation of the Quality Maxim	-
S10.E2 10:52- 10:58	<i>In fact my father was a den mother.</i>  <i>Owen: Huh?</i>  <i>Chandler: You know how to use a compass?</i>	Violation of the Relation Maxim	Relief Theory

Table: 3

#### 4.2.4. Infringing of Maxim

Season/ Episode/ Duration	Dialogue	Non- observed Maxim	Tool/ Theory Of Humour
S3.E1 15:40- 15:42	<i>Ross: Women tell each other everything. Did you know that?</i>  <i>Chandler: No.. Chandler. EVERYTHING. Like stuff you like, stuff she likes, technique, stamina,</i>  <i>Chandler: Girth? Girth? Why? Why? Why?</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S3.E11 13:30- 13:34	<i>Joey... wha...wha..wha.. what</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S4.E10 11:08- 11:12	<i>Rachel: you didn't tell though, right?</i>  <i>Chandler: uhh..uhh..mmm no?</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S5.E5 08:24- 08:33	<i>But, look, all these rooms are fine. Okay? Can you just pick one so I can watch the.... Have a perfect, magical weekend with you.</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	
S5.E5 09:17- 9:25	<i>Chandler: Jeez, relax, Mom</i>  <i>Monica: What did you say?</i>  <i>Chandler: I said, "Jeez, Relax, Mom".</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	-
S5.E9 00:19- 00:34	<i>Rachel: Whose are they?</i>  <i>Chandler: J...Joey's. Got to be Joey's.</i>  <i>Joey: Yeah. They are mine.</i>  <i>Chandler: See.. Joey's.. Joe...Joe... Joey's.</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	-
S6.E3 11:52- 12:00	<i>Monica: I am not your best friend?</i>  <i>Chandler: Yo.. you just sa... uh... Of course you are my best friend.</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S6.E7 10:30- 10:35	<i>Monica: I might get out off here early.</i>  <i>Chandler: No. No. No. No. No. No. It sounds like they need you there.</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	-

S6:E7 11:33- 11:36	<i>Chandler: But the coffee table doesn't match the.. uh..uh.. table... Ross!</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S6:E7 20:15- 20:24	<i>... so I cleaned the apartment. So I moved everything around and then I forgot where it went back. And I'm sorry. I'm very sorry. I'm sorry. I'm sorry.</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S6:E13 20:55- 21:03	<i>Hoo-hoo. He's gonna get some.. uh.. of the glare.. from the streetlight out of his apartment.</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S6:E17 06:22- 06:40	<i>Chandler: Hey, honey. Can I ask you a question about the Valentine's day gifts?</i>  <i>Monica: oh, yeah.</i>  <i>Chandler: Do we have to make the entire thing?</i>  <i>Monica: Yes. Why? Did you forget to make yours?</i>  <i>Chandler: Of co... Of course not. I just have to, uh, go over to the place where I made it and pi.. pick it up.</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	Dramatic Irony
S6:E18 14:31- 14:35	<i>Dana: I don't feel that way about you.</i>  <i>Chandler: Oh, no, no, no. That's not. No, no, no.</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	
S6:E22 00:43- 00:45	<i>Oh. We do... don't. We g.. got to go th.. three other places.</i>	Infringing of the Quality Maxim	
S7:E1 09: 25- 09:50	<i>Chandler: You have had a lot of sex, right?</i>  <i>Joey: When? Today? Some. Not a lot.</i>  <i>Chandler: The reason I am asking is because I had kind of a... uh... I was unable to... I really wanted to... but I couldn't... There, ha, hmm... Th.. There was an incident.</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-
S7:E6 06:24- 06:32	<i>Chandler: We went for two summers and I broke up with her.</i>  <i>Monica: Why?</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-

	<i>Chandler: She came back the third Summer and she got really fa... ah..</i>		
S9.E5 05:45- 6:00	<i>Monica: Did you smoke?</i>  <i>Chandler: Yes. But I just has one. Two. Two tiny cigarettes. Okay, five. A pack. Two pack. A cartoon. Three big cartoons in two days</i>	Infringing of the Manner Maxim	-

Table: 4

#### 4.2.5. Suspending of Maxim

No suspending of maxim is found in the discourse of Chandler Bing.

### 4.3. How Grice's Non-observance of Maxims is responsible for producing Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature

The scrutiny of Chandler Bing's discourses displays that his executing non-observance of maxims makes his speeches contain the meaning of more than one level- literal meaning and implied meaning. Not all the time Chandler means what he denotes. The dissimilarities in meaning of surface level and implicit level, a consequence of unfollowing Grice's maxims, contribute to the construction of conversational implicature in the speech of Chandler Bing.

**Excerpt:** In season 2, episode 2, Monica goes on shopping with Julie, Rachel's rival, at Bloomingdale. Everyone fears that once Rachel gets to know Monica's betrayal, horror is waiting for her. In Chandler Bing's words- "*you're going to Bloomingdale's with Julie. It's like cheating on Rachel in her house of worship*". Here, the implied meaning is that Monica commits a grave sin by not taking Rachel while shopping at Bloomingdale on sale. By flouting the manner maxim, Chandler produces speeches containing meaning in layers. As the literal meaning and implied meaning vary in Chandler Bing's dialogues due to the non-observance of maxims, it can be summarized that Chandler unfollowing Grice's non-observance of maxims enables him to produce conversational implicature.

### 4.4. The Purpose Served by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature Found in His Discourse: Humour

The recurrent usage of verbal irony (38 times) is noticed in the discourse of Chandler Bing that, as a result, brings humor. After that, Chandler embraces metaphor the most. Besides these two, execution of pun, dramatic irony, personification, hyperbole, understatement, relief theory, superior theory, and incongruity theory is also observable in the verbal act of Chandler Bing. There are scenarios on a large scale where none of above mentioned figurative languages and theories or tools of humor are applied. Sometimes the situation, his amusing way of verbalization, and physical comedy bring humor to his discourse. Whatever the factors are, Chandler nurturing humor manufactures speeches containing both explicit meaning and implicit meaning. The variance in meaning in Chandler's discourse stimulates laughter. As a result, the conversational implicature in Chandler Bing's discourse delivers humor.

**Excerpt:** In episode 1, season 2, Chandler looks for a tailor. Joey recommends Frankie who is Joey's family tailor. Joey starts telling a story about Frankie. Joey tries to recall at which age he starts going to him. Recurrently failing to remember, Joey ends up asking Chandler a foolish question- "*Alright. When was 1990?*". Chandler, irritated with Joey's idiotic questions, responds saying, "*You have to stop the Q-Tip when there is resistance*". Q-Tip is a brand that sells cotton buds in America. It is assumed that thoroughly inserting Q-Tip inside one's ears may cause damage to the brain. Chandler, by this statement, implies that Joey had damaged his brain pushing Q-Tip too far in his ears, and suggests to not continue this anymore. Here, Chandler flouts the maxim of manner and relation. Chandler deliberately unsubscribes these two maxims hoping that Joey will understand the implicit meaning. Chandler's obscure manner of implying how foolish Joey sounds creates humor and evokes laughter as a result.

#### **4.5. The Purpose Served by Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature Found in His Discourse: Defense Mechanism through the Usage of Humor**

Conversational Implicature shares its kinship with the defense mechanism through its connection to humor. In the literature review segment, an elaborate discussion is drawn on the correlation between one's childhood experiences and defense mechanisms. The researcher of this paper notices that, while the sitcom F.R.I.E.N.D.S is recurrently watched to conduct the research, Chandler Bing mentions his insecurities in many episodes both in direct and subtle manner. The divorce between his parents, his father's homosexuality, the flirtatious nature of his mother, and his anxiety when it comes to sexual intercourse, he mistaken for homosexual due to tenderness in his attitude build him up as a man of personality with vulnerability, fragility, and insecurities. Chandler uses humor as a shield to resist showcasing insecurities that he has been encountering since childhood. In several episodes, Chandler mentions how much he despises the Thanksgiving ceremony as that was the day his parents declared divorce. In season 4, episode 8, Chandler recalls how his mother broke the news of their divorce to Chandler at the Thanksgiving dinner table. "*Reliving past pain and getting depressed is what Thanksgiving is all about*"- later in that episode Chandler shares his feelings with Monica about Thanksgiving. In season 2, episode 11, Chandler discloses how he uses to blame himself for his parents' separation. Not only people around him, Chandler himself doubts his sexual orientation sometimes (season 4, episode 18). In season 3, episode 2, Chandler gives a test that shows the result of how he gives importance to career over men. In season 4, episode 10,



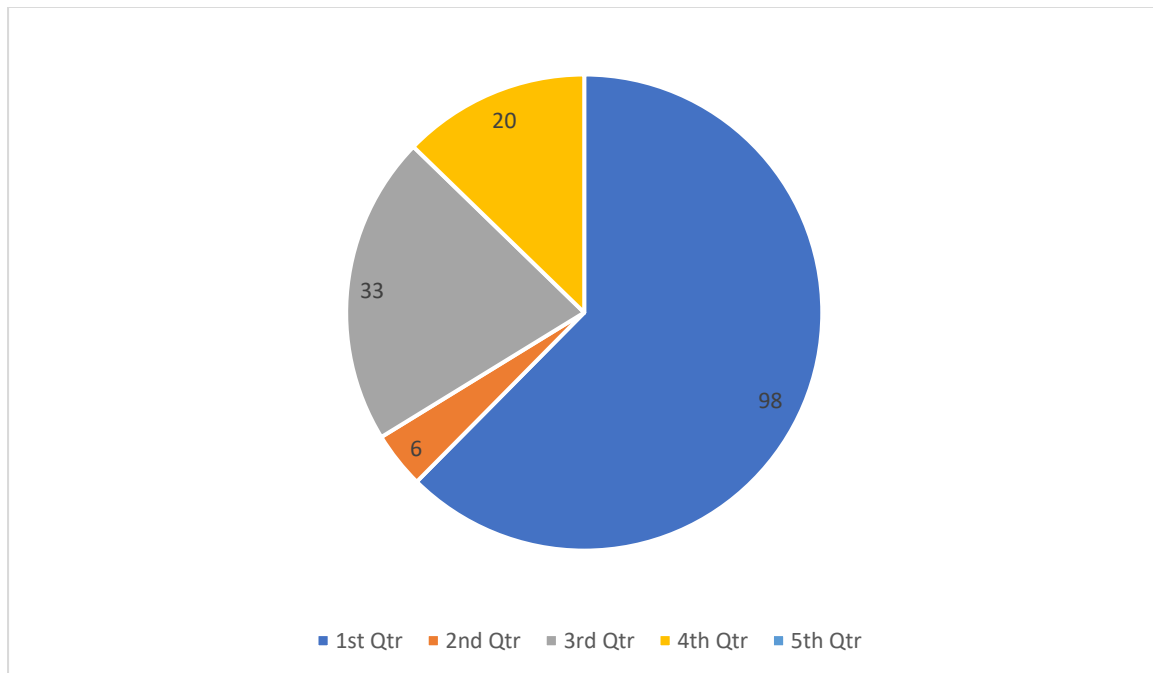
Chandler himself clarifies his sexual orientation to one of his colleagues saying *"I am not gay. I am not asking you out"*. In season 1, episode 3, his five friends unravel how initially they mistook Chandler for homosexual. There are many episodes where Chandler expresses anxiety about his sexual performance. In season 4, episode 11, we see Chandler telling Ross how he is afraid of building a sexual relationship with his new girlfriend as the girl already has experienced physical intimacy with Joey- *"I'm afraid I will won't make love as well as Joey"*. Chandler reveals in season 6, episode 5 that his coach Rubin once perceive him as a girl. Chandler's traumatic childhood, people's doubt about his sexual orientation, and his own insecurities in establishing sexual relationships construct him a man of low confidence. After analyzing all the episodes, it is understood that to hide his insecurities, Chandler uses humor as defense mechanism. In fact, he himself comes up saying that *"Yes. Back then, I, uh, used humor as defense mechanism"* (Season 2, Episode 13).

Excerpt: In season 6, episode 24, Chandler reinforces the idea of using humor as a defense mechanism- one of the purposes served by his conversational implicature. Chandler takes Monica on a romantic date. He plans to propose Monica. Unfortunately, at the time he is about to propose Monica, Monica's former boyfriend Richard appears with his current girlfriend. The situation gets awkward and Chandler starts feeling insecure. To be a part of Monica and Richard's conversation to eliminate his awkwardness and reduce insecurities, Chandler cracks a joke about Richard's girlfriend saying, *"And you don't have a mustache which is good. Ha ha."*. The awkwardness becomes more intense. Chandler understands it and confesses that he has a habit of making jokes whenever he feels uncomfortable- *"Hi. I'm Chandler. I make jokes when I'm uncomfortable."*. By flouting the quality maxim, Chandler provides a confession about himself that evokes laughter. At the same time, by producing humor following conversational implicature (the result of non-observance of maxims), Chandler protects his reputation by employing defense mechanism.

The interrelationship between Chandler Bing's humor and defense mechanism is established. In previous sections, it is discussed how conversational implicature used by Chandler serves him two purposes: humor and defense mechanism through the application of humor. As conversational implicature breeds Chandler's humor and humor possesses the power of producing defense mechanisms, certainly, Conversational Implicature in Chandler Bing's verbal act delivers these purposes: humor and defense mechanism.

#### 4.6. Numerical Expression of the Mostly Used Non-Observance of Grice's Maxims by Chandler Bing

It is observed that Flouting of Maxim and Suspending of Maxim has occurred the most and least frequently respectively.



4.6.1

Total analysed discourse of Chandler Bing: 157

1<sup>st</sup> Qtr. Flouting of maxim: 98

2<sup>nd</sup> Qtr. Opting out of maxim: 06

3<sup>rd</sup> Qtr. Violating of maxim: 33

4<sup>th</sup> Qtr. Infringing of maxim: 20

5<sup>th</sup> Qtr. Suspending of maxim: 00

## **5. Limitations of the Study**

1. Due to the enormous numbers of Chandler Bing's dialogues, it is challenging to include his each into consideration that, consequently, might influence the numerical representation of the result of his most and least used conversational implicature, Grice' cooperative principles and non-observance of Grice's maxims.
2. Because of cultural barriers and ignorance, the author encounters difficulties decoding the Implicatures embraced by Chandler Bing.

## **6. Conclusion**

The research aims to display how Grice's Non-observance of Maxim is responsible for creating Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicature. The study extends its investigation shedding light on what purposes Chandler Bing's Conversational Implicatures deliver. The analysis concludes that conversational implicature in Chandler Bing's dialogues serves two purposes: 1. humor, 2. defense mechanism through humor. To conduct the research, qualitative data are analyzed. Chandler's conversational implicature is collected from the entire sitcom- F.R.I.E.N.D.S. The findings of the study exhibit the link that exists among the non-observance of maxims, conversational implicature, humor and defense mechanism of Chandler Bing, an iconic character in the universe of sitcoms.

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## Appendix A: Plagiarism Report

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