

Hasan Minhaj's Spontaneous Conversational Humor in *Patriot Act*

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zummiafakh@gmail.comDOI: <https://doi.org/10.18860/lilics.v1i1.2905>**Copyright** © Zummia FakhrianiThis work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](#).**How to Cite: APA Style 7th edition**

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zummiafakh@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Grice's maxim of conversation becomes the main condition for a complete and ideal conversation. Spontaneous conversational humor is used in communicating with others, in light conversations with relatives, and in a broader public space, such as television shows and radio broadcasts. This linguistic phenomenon is often used as a speaker strategy in criticizing an action of an individual that is distorted but narrated in the form of humor that invites the audience's laughter. The researcher analysed Hasan Minhaj's and his audience's spontaneous conversational humor in this study. Methodologically, the researcher adopted Grice's pragmatics study on the Theory of Cooperative Principle (1975), which aimed to make conversations cooperative. The researcher collected the data from Hasan Minhaj and his audience's utterances from September 2, 2019, to November 11, 2019. 21 data in the form of spoken transcripts containing spontaneous conversational humor, analysed by Martin's theory of spontaneous humor categorization (2007), which also contained non-observances (floating) based on the principle of conversation proposed by Grice (1975). The results showed that Hasan Minhaj deliberately and spontaneously expressed humorous conversations on his TV show "Patriot Act", which flouted the cooperative principle in conversation (Grice, 1975). The spontaneous conversational humor outlined by Hasan Minhaj in a broad outline showed that it aimed to criticize and comment on government policies that had violated the rights of the citizens. This study significantly contributed to expanding spontaneous conversational humor studies in linguistics.

Keywords: spontaneous conversational humor, cooperative principle, maxims of conversation, patriot act

INTRODUCTION

The present study emphasized that various kinds of spontaneous conversational humor (irony, satire, sarcasm, overstatement or understatement, self-deprecation, teasing, and puns) performed by the host of a talk show, or might also be by a stand-up comedian,

showed some social and political functions in interactions. As a rule, spontaneous conversational humor has the function of developing relational identity among participants, so it does not only act as a means of social control and identity display (Norrick, 2010). Humor not only enlivens conversation and introduces an atmosphere of play into an interaction, but serves many 'serious' functions as well, in which it reflects gender and power in various ways, contributes to the creation of identity, and fosters group rapport. It also allows the expression of ostensibly impolite and even aggressive content within a play frame and with an orientation toward solidarity.

Pragmatically, all forms of humor result from non-observances of Grice's cooperative principle. According to Grice (1975), there are four maxims of cooperative principle, including the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, the maxim of relation, and the maxim of manner. Grice's (1975) cooperative principle is a set of norms expected in conversations. Based on conversation analysis, the cooperative principle assumes that conversation participants typically attempt to be informative, truthful, relevant, and straightforward. Nevertheless, humor is constructed by flouting, violating, opting out, infringing, or suspending Grice's four maxims. Nearly all of the previous studies conducted on humor using the theory of Grice's cooperative principle showed that maxim flouting and maxim violating were two of the most frequent non-observances that caused the emergence of humor. Using linguistic strategy of a joke, the study found that humor could have functioned to show power, solidarity, and the psychological defense of the speaker.

The researcher found eight previous studies conducted by academicians and linguists that were relevant to the present study. The researcher briefly explained each one of them and grouped them into two big categories: the same theory category and a different theory category with a similar topic. The previous research that used the identical theory consisted of four studies, for a total of eight studies. Firstly, Sarani and Kord (2018) conducted a study that utilized the theory of the Cooperative Principle, which Grice proposed under the topic of pragmatic analysis of humor found in English movie subtitles. The study found that the theory of the Cooperative Principle could be a set of assumptions guiding the conduct of conversation.

Secondly, the study conducted by Ulum, Anam, and Supriono (2015) that used the theory of Grice's maxims of Cooperative Principles. The topic was similar to the other discussed above, in which analyzing humor in a movie's utterances. The findings indicated that the flouting of the maxims of Cooperative Principles constructed humor. The data also showed that the characters flouted the maxims to indicate that they had implied meanings in conversation. Next, the research was done by Kuang and Zhao (2017), which employed Grice's maxims. The research focused on humor in the sitcom "Home with Kids (Season 4)". The study found that the most frequent non-observance that occurred was Grice's (1975) maxim's flouting of all other non-observances. The above studies had identical findings; in conclusion, they averagely resulted in the types of maxims flouted using Grice's Cooperative Principles theory. Ultimately, its flouting would result in some types of humor by the topic's subject, whether conversationally or unintentionally.

The rest of the previous studies were on a very similar topic to the present research, although they utilized different theories. The previous studies included Demjen (2018), Sierra (2018), Ivanov et al. (2019), and Mullan and Béal (2018). These studies mainly used the theory of complexity, cross-cultural, and syntagmatic models of Hodge and Kress (1996). Discussing comprehensively, the researcher of the present study identified that the

aforementioned previous studies were not adequately applicable in practical terms due to their strict findings. The findings were too theoretical, even though they were still slightly practical and applicable whenever we related them to some aspects of life. Meanwhile, in this present study, the researcher strongly believed that it would generate a very adaptable and applicable theory of flouting Grice's Cooperative Principles. In addition, it would also be culturally, socially, and politically functional regarding the severe functions of humor in interactions.

Discussing the previous studies meticulously above with the present study, the researcher would find out that spontaneous conversational humor that resulted from live talk show interactions performed by the host and his audience flouted Grice's maxims. In addition, besides flouting Grice's maxims, spontaneous conversational humor also implicitly results in some serious functions, such as cultural, political, and social functions. The novelty of the newborn subject, "spontaneous conversational humor in a live talk show," made the present study worth conducting following the previous studies. It had never been done before in other similar studies. The daily talk show discusses actual global issues. This particular subject could contribute in the form of new findings of spontaneous conversational humor related to current global issues on a daily talk show. 7 Researching the topic of humor was sometimes never really achievable. To perceive and understand humor, we needed to comprehend the context, the cultural background, background knowledge, and rational processing. In this manner, one could claim that humor is a complex concept that needs more in-depth analysis. The gap and novelty that made the present study worth conducting were the matter of the kind of subject, which had never been done before, and its subject finally could give contributions in the form of new findings related to the current issues of conversational humor on daily talk shows. In this study, conversational humor remained interesting, which aimed to broaden the scope of humor research in different contexts and media.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research was classified as descriptive qualitative research since it had some qualitative points. First, it aimed to understand how conversational Hasan Minhaj used humor through YouTube videos and his goal of using a spontaneous conversational humor strategy. This research used a pragmatic approach, specifically about spontaneous conversational humor, which resulted from flouting and violating Grice's maxims of conversation. The conversations were derived from Netflix's "Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj," performed by the host of the show himself and his audiences. Therefore, the present study aimed to examine the use of conversational humor strategies in the interaction between the speaker and the audience and their impact on spontaneous acts of conversational humor that would be intricately coordinated and achieved among the participants.

Since this study referred to descriptive qualitative research, the instrument of this study was the researcher, a human instrument, who was watching and analyzing the videos on YouTube. As the main instrument, the researcher obtained, collected, and analyzed the data and the results of this research.

The data were Patriot Act videos on YouTube. Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj was a comedic TV series from America hosted by Hasan Minhaj. These criteria were used to ensure the collected data was relevant and aligned with the research objectives. To collect

the data, the researcher selected two videos from the official YouTube channel of the Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj that aligned with the research objectives. The researcher selected the channel because it offered a reliable data source aligned with the research objectives. Additionally, the videos were analyzed using a qualitative content analysis method to identify key themes and patterns in the data.

The process of collecting data for this research involved the following steps: Firstly, the researcher watched 32 videos of the Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj. Secondly, several videos were selected since they contained humor, specifically spontaneous conversational humor. Researchers selected them after watching 32 Patriot Act videos with Hasan Minhaj on YouTube. Only two videos passed the selection. Researchers determined which of the 32 videos contained spontaneous conversational humor comprehensively.

The researcher began the analysis with an analysis of the two videos selected. Firstly, the researcher thoroughly utilized Jefferson's system of transcription notation in capturing what was said and in what way it was said as well, specifically the humor that contained "spontaneous conversational humor." Secondly, the researcher analyzed the conversational humor done spontaneously by Hasan Minhaj with his audiences. Thirdly, the contexts were investigated by rewatching the selected videos that contained spontaneous conversational humor strategies. After analyzing the humor and its context, the researcher utilized Grice's Cooperative Principle to define that the humor was constructed by flouting at least one of Grice's four maxims. The researcher then identified what social and political functions each of the conversational humor performed by Hasan Minhaj on his talk show "Patriot Act" served. After analyzing the functions, the researcher discussed the relations between the functions of spontaneous conversational humor performed by Hasan Minhaj and social, cultural, and political aspects.

FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The findings consisted of the data presentation and the analysis of the data to answer the research questions. This chapter presented the findings and discussion. The first was the findings covering the data presentation and analysis based on the Cooperative Principle theory. The second was the result of the analysis in the discussion. The subjects of this research were the humorous utterances of Hasan Minhaj and his interlocutors (audiences), which specifically talked about mental health and Canada's politics. The data consisted of 21 utterances about mental health (11) and Canada's politics (10) posted by a YouTube channel named Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj, from September 2, 2019, to November 11, 2019. The total data were selected by considering the utterances with indications of nonobservances of the maxim of conversation remarked, supported by the context of the utterances. The finding of this study was divided into two: first, the types of nonobservance maxim, specifically maxim flouting performed by Hasan Minhaj on 44 Grice's theory of the Cooperative Principle; second, the spontaneous conversational humor categorization for each humorous utterance, which also simultaneously contained maxim flouting at the previous finding. Furthermore, the selection of humorous utterances was also provided as the specification of types of spontaneous conversational humor proposed by Martin.

In datum 1, Hasan violated the maxim of quantity by providing more information than was needed, and the utterance simultaneously created spontaneous conversation humor too. In particular, Hasan uttered a rhetorical counter-statement (RR). Hasan replied

to break expectations and surprise the person asking the question (the interlocutor). Hassan's statement was funny and entertaining for Patriot Act audiences; therefore, it was classified as spontaneous humor conversation, more precisely, "retort rhetorically," which was in line with Martin's (2007) perspective on the categorization of spontaneous humor conversation.

In datum 2, Hasan stated questions that led to violations of the maxim of relation. It could be seen from how Hasan cut off the relevance of the discussion with the theme raised in the podcast at that time with his irrelevant remarks.

In datum 3, Hasan violated the maxim of manners. It related to how he needed practical and concise conversations with his interlocutor or moderator. On the contrary, Hasan did something unexpected with ambiguity and obscurity in meaning.

Meanwhile, in datum 4, the interlocutor needed to be more relevant by replying to Hasan's statement without context. It did not make any sense that the interlocutor replied to his question by flouting the maxim of relation. It could be indicated by analyzing it to identify the maxim of relational flouting early. The interlocutor was asking himself about the definition of anxiety. However, instead of simply answering his question, which was easy enough to understand, he flouted the maxim of relevance by stating the irrelevant statement in the form of "the word of the day, anxious." That statement was categorized as flouting the maxim of relation because it was random, incoherent, and lacking continuity, which usually made it quite tricky for the interlocutor to understand conversations.

Furthermore, the fifth piece of datum showed that the speaker had flouted the maxim of manners due to his statement, which contained elements of obscurity and ambiguity. This content of obscurity and ambiguity was characteristic of flouting the maxim of the manner in a conversation. In essence, the maxim of manners required the speaker to give a clear, unambiguous, coherent, concise, and orderly statement.

The type of spontaneous conversational humor created by the statement in datum 6 flouted the maxim of quantity (Qt). Flouting of the maxim of quantity could be easily indicated by repeating the word "same." The repetition of words deliberately done by the speaker then gave birth to the flouting of the maxim of quantity. The speaker had repeated the word "same" six times, and that was enough to indicate information that was excessive.

The seventh datum indicated the existence of flouting the maxim of relations, and the context was still related to the previous data. This seventh piece of data still had to do with previous data because it still discusses Kennedy's perspective on managing mental illness with physical pain, which must be treated equally because mental health is as significant as physical health. However, in this seventh set of data, Hasan was detected as having used one type of spontaneous conversational humor in the form of teasing (Te). Hasan deliberately used the word "same," which was said repeatedly, to produce humor in the form of teasing.

In datum 8, Hasan flouted the maxim of relations (R) for being irrelevant, stating the statement. There was no relationship between the displayed sound effect, similar to the Mario Party sound effect, and the issue or topic of ongoing discussion. The eighth data point was classified as a flouting of the maxim of relations and was identified as one type of spontaneous conversational humor. The type of humor was classified as satire (St). Hasan implicitly criticized Blue Shield because of its services, which were not professional.

The ninth datum showed the occurrence of flouting the maxim of quantity (Qt). It could be seen from how Hasan gave comments or suggestions to someone, but in an inappropriate or excessive manner.

The tenth datum was still quite related to the context of the previous data, but it was more specific to the new sub-discussion in the form of American mental health care. He said, "You would ask your insurance for a list of doctors. Then you call someone who is not taking new patients. Then you have to call someone who never gets back to you, maybe because, oh, they are fucking dead! " The bolded sentence was categorized as flouting the maxim of quality simply because Hasan did not prove that he stated "maybe" as one of the signs of obscurity about the fact. For that, Hasan deliberately said something untrue or for which Hasan had inadequate evidence about his statement. Therefore, it was indicated as a flouting of the maxim of quality (Q).

In the eleventh datum, the researcher found that there were as many as three sets of data with three different flouting maxims from conversations conducted by Hasan. Hasan was flouting the maxim of relation, the maxim of quantity, and the maxim of manner. In the first data set, Hasan performed utterances in the form of discrepancies between the sentences spoken. The depravity of the system and the difficulty of accessing mental health facilities were finally deliberately mocked by flouting the maxim of relations (R), which also created a type of spontaneous conversational humor in the form of satire (St). When referring to the whole context, it was found that all three data points from the eleventh data set were all identified as satire-type humor.

The twelfth set of datum had two flouting maxims from conversations. The first had been mentioned above, and the second was still in the same context, but this time Hasan was flouting the maxim of quality (Q).

Meanwhile, in datum thirteen, Hasan returned to answer, "Did you talk to my dad before this interview?" It then led to the occurrence of Hasan Minhaj flouting the maxim of quantity by not giving information and giving less information than was needed.

In the fourteenth datum, Hasan did a flouting maxim of relations. It was easily identified from Hasan's statement, which significantly deviated from the discussion.

In the next datum, Hasan displayed a photo on the monitor, saying, "That Trudeau magic hits Melania. She looks at him and says, "I heard you accept refugees." In Hasan's statement, Hasan seemed to describe Melania as flirting with him and said that he heard that he accepted refugees. Hasan's statement was not based on any evidence or facts, which later classified his statement as a flouting of the maxim of quality (Q). In addition to flouting the maxim of conversations, Hasan's statement also gave birth to spontaneous humor in the form of teasing (Te) because Hasan had used the expressions and gestures of interest of Ivanka and Melania toward Trudeau as a source of humor to entertain audiences.

Furthermore, in datum 16, Hasan stated, "I saw you guys; you were like, Aw, yeah. He can sing Afghan love ballads. He is pretty worldly." However, the addition finally caused floating to the maxim of quantity (Qt), which Hasan had informed about it beyond normal limits.

In datum 17, Hasan said, "Meanwhile, we got a dumpy sexual predator who looks directly at solar eclipses." The humorous statement was then classified as Hasan's statement that contained a flouting of the maxim of quality (Q) since Hasan did not provide and support his prejudice with enough proof or factual data.

Next, Hasan was flouting the maxim of manner (M) in the bolded sentences below because of needing to be briefer, using obscure language, not being orderly, or using ambiguity. Hasan used a parable that was too far from the 73 contexts, making his statements ineffective and confusing the audience.

Hasan, in datum 19, then deviated from his discussion by discussing the percentage of voting obtained by Jagmeet Singh by 6.1%. Instead of researching and giving logical reasons why Jagmeet received such a small amount of voting, Hasan instead conducted a flouting of the maxim of relations (R) by saying, "I just cannot put my turban on it-- Finger! I meant finger! I meant finger! " This has strayed far from the core of the sub-discussion, which caused Hasan's statement to be very irrelevant from the main topic under discussion.

The twentieth datum suggested the flouting of the maxim of relations (R) by Hasan Minhaj. Hasan uttered, "Come on, man. You cannot walk into Parliament looking like Puss in Boots. You are like, I am sorry, where flouted maxim of relations (R) for not providing a clear correlation about "... Puss in Boots ..." on the topic under discussion so that it is considered to flout from the maxim of relations.

The twenty-first datum showed the creation of a flouting maxim of quantity (Qt) by Hasan Minhaj. Contextually, Hasan was talking about a free society from a government perspective.

From the findings of this research, Hasan Minhaj could be classified as a host who very often deliberately flouted the maxim of conversation, which in turn also produced utterances in the form of spontaneous conversational humor. Considering that the "Patriot Act" does specifically address actual global issues, including issues of world politics, global warming, culture, and many more, it is indeed 79 very compatible with Hasan's unique speech style, which is unique and humorous. By using the maxim flouting strategy from Grice's cooperative principle, the researcher found the formation of spontaneous conversational humor. Spontaneous conversational humor (Martin, 2007) created in the data in this study includes Irony, Satire, Sarcasm, Overstatement, Understatement, Self-Deprecation, Teasing, and Replies to Rhetorical Questions.

Teasing

The most common spontaneous conversational humor strategy is the teasing type. Teasing from this research involves scathing criticism, destructive comments, condescension, ridicule, and humiliating an individual or an institution, associating a flaw or lack of them with other aspects that invite laughter from the audience or listener. The strategy used by Hasan Minhaj aimed to criticize casually or be condescending, but with the presentation of a narrative that seemed full of humor. So, what stands out more and was seen spontaneously and briefly by the audience is just pure humor, even though, at the same time, Hasan was expressing his criticism and scathing comments towards the institution and the individual (the world leader).

Overstatement

The second most occurred creation of spontaneous conversational humor was the type of overstatement. In the TV series that he brought "Patriot Act," Hasan Minhaj conducted three utterances containing overstatements. With the exaggerated interrogation posed by Hasan Minhaj deliberately towards Justin Trudeau, Hasan wanted to modify the

application of the literal meaning attached to the question he had before. Hasan developed the meaning of something Trudeau has said by reoccurring the utterances with a different emphasis. Therefore, it is understandable that Hasan reoccurred with Trudeau's statement with different emphases and specific purposes.

Understatement

Understatement appeared twice in one of Canada's two Patriot Act videos on Mental Health Care and Politics. Data in the form of understatement can be found in the Patriot Act video, with the theme of Mental Health Care in the fourth and sixth data. The kind of spontaneous conversational humor denoted by the interlocutors here is an understatement. As explained in the previous section, understatement is spontaneous conversational humor that presents humor utilized to change the sense of something an individual has declared by reciting the utterance with a distinctive emphasis.

Satire

One of the most uncommon spontaneous conversational humor strategies in the present study was satire. Satire appeared twice in the second and eighth data in the Mental Health Care theme of the Patriot Act. The satirical statements in this research involved intentions of ridiculing, ideally to shame the individual, company, government, or society itself into repair. Although satire was usually intended to be humorous, the larger goal was often constructive social criticism, using intelligence to draw attention to specific and broad issues in the nation. Hasan Minhaj had successfully declared this satirical strategy to criticize and protest government policies in every major country, including the US government and its most formidable competitor.

Self-Deprecation

Self-deprecation is one type of spontaneous conversational humor rarely appearing in the two Patriot Act videos selected and used as data. Of the 21 data researchers collected, self-deprecation humor only obtained two findings. This type of humor appeared twice each in the third and thirteenth data and was equally divided between the two themes of the Patriot Act TV series with the theme of Mental Healthcare and Canadian Politics. The self-deprecation expressions in this research involved intentions of getting attention from the audiences or listeners. Firstly, Hasan violated the maxim of manner. It correlated to how he needs to have better and more concise discussions with his interlocutor.

Irony

Irony was the least of the other spontaneous humor found only once from the 21 data findings. According to the researcher's perspective, it was pretty closely related to Hasan Minhaj's distinctive style of humor as the host of the show that he was comfortable and expert in using elements of spontaneous conversational humor type teasing, which tended to be less dangerous and high risk and, if delivered wrongly, could drop itself into serious trouble. The statements opposite each other stated by Hasan in the fifth data were indicated as irony, which showed the speaker delivering a contradictory statement about the intended meaning that he wanted to show that the truth of a particular event was contrary to what the speaker said. Regardless of whether Hasan Minhaj was conscious

when expressing these ironic statements to Kennedy, Hasan had made it a habit of presenting his TV program, "Patriot Act." Examining it more contextually and based on the genuine expression he showed when expressing the utterance, it was probable that Hasan delivered it unconsciously or that it was embedded in his personality in the subconscious.

Sarcasm

The spontaneous conversational humor type of sarcasm was one of the rarest types among the others in this study. Sarcasm and Irony were indeed quite rare to be found on the "Patriot Act" show because it was quite a high risk for Hasan Minhaj, as the host of his show feared that he was a little wrong in saying something and could be prosecuted by those concerned in the realm of law. The twelfth data had two flouting maxims from conversations. The first had been mentioned above, and the second was still in the same context, but this time Hasan was flouting the maxim of quality (Q). The first data of the 12th was considered sarcasm because Hasan deliberately stated humor, aggressively criticizing Afghanistan's government led by Ashraf Ghani. Hasan specifically addressed the sarcasm to the President of Afghanistan because he was responsible for all sexual harassment scandals in his country.

Replies to Rhetorical Question

One of the last rare types of spontaneous conversational humor was found in replies to rhetorical questions found in the first data in the Mental Healthcare Patriot Act series. In this type of humor, Hasan intentionally surprised his listeners and viewers by expressing utterances that deviated from their expectations. Replies to the rhetorical question were very rarely used in direct communication. Most did not use this type of humor, even based on searches for specific television programs. It was less related to the theme of their program and inversely proportional to the host's character. Similarly, in the Patriot Act, Hasan only used this type once in two different theme videos simultaneously.

In contrast to the previous studies, the present study had examined the nature and functions of spontaneous conversational humor in the context of a 95 live talk show. Specifically, the study had analyzed the Patriot Act series on Netflix, which featured Hasan Minhaj as the host discussing various global issues with his audience. The researcher collected two videos from the Patriot Act YouTube channel that aired on September 2, 2019, and November 11, 2019. These videos were analyzed using a qualitative approach to identify instances of conversational humor and categorize the types of flouted maxims. The analysis results indicated that spontaneous conversational humor in the context of a live talk not only flouted Grice's maxims but also served a broader range of functions. In particular, the study found that conversational humor in Patriot Act implicitly served cultural, political, and social functions. For example, the show often critiqued political leaders, explored the experiences of marginalized communities, and highlighted social injustices. The humor that emerged from these discussions served to entertain the audience, educate them about important issues, and encourage critical thinking.

In comparing the present study's findings to those of previous studies, the researcher noted that the novelty of the subject matter made this study a valuable contribution to the existing literature. While previous studies had focused on scripted or pre-planned humor, the present study had shed light on the nature and functions of spontaneous conversational humor in a live talk show. Furthermore, the fact that Patriot

Act addressed current global issues underscored the relevance and significance of this study. Overall, the present study had demonstrated that spontaneous conversational humor in the context of live talk shows generated humorous effects and served a broader range of functions. The study had provided new insights into the relationship between cooperative principles and humor by analyzing the Patriot Act series. It had highlighted the potential for spontaneous conversational humor to address critical social and political issues.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

This study examined the spontaneous conversational humor performed by Hasan Minhaj and his audiences in a weekly TV show called Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj. Patriot Act with Hasan Minhaj brought an incisive and nuanced perspective to global news, politics, and culture in its unique comedy series. The data were chosen from several utterances of Hasan Minhaj and his audiences and interlocutors. The researcher collected the data from the YouTube channel of the Patriot Act. The data were collected based on probable identifications of nonobservances of the maxim of conversations, precisely maxim flouting uttered by Hasan Minhaj and his audiences. This study disclosed the spontaneous conversational humor creation strategies proposed by Martin (2007) and the maxim of conversation proposed by Grice (1975) as the approach to analyzing the data of the utterances about global phenomena, including politics and mental health care. After understanding and classifying the data, the other result confirmed that Hasan Minhaj used humorous statements to criticize and comment on his special guests and his whole audience.

The spontaneous conversational humor that co-occurred with the occurrence of those nonobservances of conversational maxims were Irony, satire, sarcasm, overstatement and understatement, self-deprecation, teasing, replies to rhetorical questions, clever replies, double intenders, the transformation of frozen expression, and puns. In this research, clever replies, double intenders, the transformation of frozen expressions, and puns could not be found in the data since they did not fit Hasan Minhaj's humorous style. The data collected under the topics of mental health care and Canadian politics rarely revealed those kinds of spontaneous conversational humor. In addition, the results of spontaneous conversational humor created on Patriot Act were quite varied, and most importantly, Hasan Minhaj, as a host who led his TV show, could more easily criticize and comment on the people and institutions he referred to by using humorous expressions and still succeed in addressing the intentional meanings through them. In addition, analyzing spontaneous conversational humor required not only the sensitivity of any humorous expressions but also the logical reasoning and cultural context of the intended humor.

Based on the findings and results of this study, one possible research avenue was proposed to enrich the scope of spontaneous conversational humor strategies in linguistic studies. Based on the perspective of Grice's Cooperative Principle and spontaneous conversational humor strategies proposed by Martin (2007), further researchers might embrace other objects of interactional situations, such as comedic TV series or movies with a comedy genre, that would bring many speakers who created some kinds of spontaneous conversational humor from nonobservances of the conversational maxims, so that the results would also be more varied than the recent study's object. The following researchers

were suggested to analyze spontaneous conversational humor using other kinds of nonobservances than just maxim flouting: Analyzing other nonobservances of Grice's Cooperative Principle, except maxim flouting, was expected to extend the discussions of spontaneous conversational humor in communication with further new findings compared to the previous studies.

The researcher suggested the following researchers examine extensively the strategy of employing spontaneous conversational humor specified in specific domains, for example, only focusing on the political and social aspects or even a merger of the two. Besides, future research would become even more extensive if it adopted the Critical Discourse Analysis approach. The researcher encouraged the following researchers to apply the approach with the aim that spontaneous conversational humor could be more in-depth and critical, which could be contextually related to society's political and social context. Amidst this socio-political context, humor's contribution would become more practical in actualizing political speech and its rhetorical meaning, including the goal of hegemony as Gramsci's perspective on hegemony as socio-political control. As such, these studies would significantly contribute to expanding spontaneous conversational humor studies in linguistics.

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