

دراسة تداولية للسخرية في تعليقات تشاندلر بينغ

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A Pragmatic Study of Sarcasm in Chandler Bing's Quips

A Pragmatic Study of Sarcasm in Chandler Bing's Quips

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ملخص

السخرية، شكل دقيق ولكنه قوي من التواصل، تتضمن التعبير عن أفكار تعاكس الكلمات المنطوقة حرفياً. وتعمل كأداة لنقل النقد أو الفكاهة أو السخرية في التفاعلات البشرية. ومع ذلك، يستخدم الأفراد السخرية في كثير من الأحيان دون وعي، مما يؤدي إلى جعل التواصل غير مهذب، مما يخلق أجواء غير مريحة للتفاعل. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف بناء السخرية من خلال التواصل، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على تجليها في البرنامج التلفزيوني الشهير "الأصدقاء" من هوليوود.

ABSTRACT

Sarcasm, a subtle yet powerful form of communication, involves expressing ideas opposite to the literal words spoken. It serves as a tool for conveying criticism, humor, or irony in human interactions. However, individuals frequently employ sarcasm without conscious awareness this leads to making communication impolite, which creates uncomfortable atmospheres for interaction. This research aims to explore the construction of sarcasm through communication, with a specific focus on its manifestation in the popular Hollywood TV show "Friends."

1. Introduction

Sarcasm is a unique utterance in communication ways. However, people often utter sarcasm without being aware that this is it. In this research, the ways sarcasm develops through communication will be analyzed. In addition, this research aims to focus on impoliteness in deciding the functions of Sarcasm pragmatically in a wildly watched TV show that is known for its sarcastic lines in the world. This research shows the pragmatic nature of Sarcasm used by Matthew Perry's lines who plays Chandler Bing's character in one of the most popular American TV shows of all time. The show is titled "Friends" which is released in 1994. This TV show is set in New York City and is about a group of friends dealing with life in the city in different ways. This research will tackle verbal irony and sarcasm which shows the gap between the literal meaning of the utterance and the speaker's intended meaning. The research sheds light on a very significant pragmatic notion in spoken language, it will help so many students and researchers who are watching TV shows to improve their comprehension of the English language or improve their listening skills that might apply also in daily life.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in a situation or context. It is a medium where we examine how people convey different kinds of meanings with the use of language or how people express a variety of meanings with a variety of people. It is concerned with the choices made by speakers and the options and constraints which apply in social interaction. It examines the effects of language use on participants in acts of communication (Raymond hickey, p.1). Pragmatics is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, the addressee, and other features of the context of utterance.

According to George Yule (1996, p.3), Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). As a result, this will be done more by analyzing what is meant by people than what the words or phrases mean in the utterances themselves. Therefore, Pragmatics is the study of the intent of the speaker. A "subfield of linguistics" that has developed since the late 1970s is "Pragmatics," which "studies how people" communicate by acts or certain speech acts in concrete speech situations. That was approximately "described as " "the study of the meaning of linguistic utterances for their users and interpreters" (Leech and Thomas, 1985, p.173).



In general, pragmatics is a modern discipline of linguistic investigation that originated in language philosophy. Its philosophical roots can be traced back to the 1930s, specifically the works of Charles Morris, Rudolf Carnap, and Charles Peirce. Pragmatics was defined by Charles W. Morris (1938) as the branch of semiotics that studies the relation of signs to interpreters, in contrast with semantics, which studies the relation of signs to designate. Yule (1996, p. 3) puts it as "the study of speaker meaning". It is more concerned with analyzing the meaning of speakers' utterances than with the words themselves.

According to Huang (2007, p. 2), pragmatics is "the systematic study of meaning by virtue of language use". Huang (2007, p. 2) divides semiotics into three parts: syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. The syntax is concerned with the formal relationship between two signs, semantics with the link between signs and their meanings, and pragmatics with the relationship between signals, users, and interpreters. Thus, syntax is the most abstract, pragmatics the least abstract, and semantics somewhere in the middle. As a consequence, syntax is a source of information for semantics, whereas semantics itself is a source of information for pragmatics.

In addition, Crystal (2003) states that pragmatics is used to emphasize the role of the users of language. Alternatively, Varga (2010, p.77) points out that " Pragmatics is the study of various aspects of language use; it deals with how language users use and interpret words and utterances in particular situations". And that's why Pragmatics is interested in language users and their behaviour rather than the language itself. Generally, Pragmatic meaning is a "result of the communication between the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects that's to say the situational context (Hansen,2008, p.13). So that indicates that Compliment is related to the user's behaviour that can be expressed by speech acts.

2.2. Impoliteness: Definition and Background

Impoliteness is a multidisciplinary field of study. It can be examined through various lenses, including social psychology (particularly verbal aggression), sociology (notably verbal abuse), conflict studies (especially the resolution of verbal disputes), media studies (especially exploitative television and entertainment), business studies (particularly workplace interactions), history (especially social history), and literary studies, to name just a few. However, this does not imply that all researchers from these diverse disciplines will adopt the term impoliteness; some researchers prefer different labels that reflect their specific interests and approaches (Culpeper, p.2011).

However, it is worth mentioning that there has been a lot less research done in the area of linguistic impoliteness than in politeness. Mills (2003, p.121) suggests that this might be because in most studies' conversation is seen as something that follows the contracts of communication and is harmonious and balanced between the speakers. Nevertheless, she also points out that communication is not always cooperative, and sometimes, speakers may rather attack than support the other in the conversation. Locher and Bousfield (2008, p.3) point out that "by surveying a recent volume of papers on impoliteness, the editors concluded that there is no solid agreement as to what "impoliteness" actually is ". As the following quotations illustrate, there is no commonly accepted definition of impoliteness:

1." The lowest common denominator [underlying definitions of impoliteness in Bousfield and Locher 2008] can be summarized like this: Impoliteness is behaviour that is face-aggravating in a particular context " (Locher and Bousfield 2008, p.3).

2." [rude behaviour] does not utilise politeness strategies where they would be expected, in such a way that the utterance can only almost plausibly be interpreted as intentionally and negatively confrontational " (Lakoff 1989, p.103).

3." ... rudeness is defined as a face threatening act (FTA) — or feature of an FTA such as intonation — which violates a socially sanctioned norm of the interaction of the social context in which it occurs " (Beebe 1995, p.159).

4." ... impoliteness, communicative strategies designed to attack face, and thereby cause social conflict and disharmony ... " (Culpeper et al., 2003)

5." Impoliteness comes about when: (1) the speaker communicates face-attack intentionally, or (2) the hearer perceives and/or constructs behaviour as intentionally face-attacking, or a combination of (1) and (2) " (Culpeper 2005a, p.38).

6." ... marked rudeness or rudeness proper occurs when the expression used is not conventionalised relative to the context of occurrence; following recognition of the speaker's face-threatening intention by the hearer, marked rudeness threatens the addressee's face ... impoliteness occurs when the expression used is not conventionalised relative to the context of occurrence; it threatens the addressee's face ... but no face-threatening intention is attributed to the speaker by the hearer " (Terkourafi 2008, p.70).

According to this, defining impoliteness is a real challenge. An important reason for this is that although some verbal behaviours are typically impolite, they will not always be impolite — it depends on the situation.



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To take an extreme example, shouting and using potentially offensive language to an older person living in a quiet cul-de-sac might be taken as extremely impolite, but the same behaviour amid a football crowd might not be taken as impolite at all. Impoliteness is very much in the eye of the beholder, that is, the mind's eye. It depends on how you perceive what is said and done and how that relates to the situation (Culpeper, 2011).

However, it is worth mentioning that the English language is replete with words that can be used to describe impoliteness behaviours, including bratty, ill-mannered (bad-mannered, unmannered, unmannerly), unruly, rude, discourteous, ungracious, abusive, not polite, ill-bred, boulderish, yokelish, ungracious, unrefined, uncouth, uncivil, crude, vulgar, lacking tact or refinement, insulting, insensitive, abrupt, brusque, curt, disrespectful, contemptuous, gruff, impudent, impertinent, insolent, cheeky, crusty). Therefore, it was important to investigate the labels for impoliteness, the usage of these labels—what they refer to, who uses them, and in what contexts – should be illuminating. Thus, in the world of linguistic pragmatics, the two labels which are repeatedly used are **impoliteness** and **rudeness** (along with their adjectival counterparts). In the adjacent fields of psychology and sociology, we find terms such as **verbal aggression** and **verbal abuse** (along with their adjectival counterparts) for similar phenomena (Jamet & Jobert, 2013).

Culpeper (2008) makes a distinction between impoliteness and rudeness. He suggests that both impoliteness and rudeness are " inappropriate and negatively marked behavior ". However, Culpeper suggests that impoliteness is intentional while rudeness is unintentional negative behavior. Therefore, also Culpeper sees impoliteness as something that is caused intentionally. Terkourafi (2008) also makes a distinction between impoliteness and rudeness. However, this distinction is the opposite of Culpeper's definition. Terkourafi (ibid) claims that rudeness is intentional and impolite unintentional behaviour. Terkourafi bases this claim on lexicographical details. According to him, rudeness in most English dictionaries refers to intention, whereas impolite refers usually to an " accidental slight ".

In addition to this, some scholars, such as Kienpointner (1997), Rudanko (2006), and Methias (2011), distinguish between impoliteness and underpoliteness. The latter refers to aspects of verbal aggression or other linguistic behaviours that do not necessarily involve the kind of social disharmony or disequilibrium in societal relationships which are conditions for impolite behaviours. This means that politeness occurs only in contexts of situations when some participants fail to achieve the required politeness in the given interactive exchange (Methias 2011). In

other words, not all offending acts include dislike or hatred. For instance, impoliteness in TV entertainment shows and corrective behavior in mother-child talk are not generally described as spiteful or rude. In this vein, politeness could, therefore, be defined as "communicative acts which may offend though not triggered by malice" (Ibid).

At the sociolinguistic level, underpoliteness can achieve some important purposes such as group-ascription and the enhancement of social solidarity and collaboration. For example, some speakers tend to utilize false impolite or offensive acts that seem aggressive on the surface, but they have the effect of greasing the wheel of interaction or gaining a turn in a talk with a sign of agreement with others (Ibid: 13). However, Culpeper (2005) argues before that some impolite acts may have an incidental effect of offense or face-threat although a party has no spiteful intention.

2.3. Approaches of Impoliteness

2.3.1. Culpeper's Approach

Culpeper (1996) developed an anatomy of impoliteness model containing five possible strategies. The first three of these strategies _ bald on record impoliteness, positive impoliteness, and negative impoliteness _ "flip" similarly named Brown Levinson superstrategies. Hence, the purpose of the bald-on-record impoliteness strategy is to explicitly create the maximum possible face damage. Such FTAs are performed in as direct, clear, unambiguous, and concise a way as possible.

The positive impoliteness strategy captures behavior that is designed to explicitly damage the addressee's positive face-wants. It subsumes behaviour such as: ignoring the other; being disinterested, unconcerned, or unsympathetic; not using identity markers (e.g. address forms) where they are expected (or using inappropriate identity markers to the context); using obscure or secretive language; seeking disagreement; using taboo words; and calling the other names.

The negative impoliteness strategy captures behaviour which is designed to explicitly damage the addressee's negative face-wants, for example frightening, condescending, scorning or ridiculing, being contemptuous, not treating the other seriously, belittling the other, invading the other's space (literally or metaphorically), explicitly associating the other with a negative aspect and putting the indebtedness of the other On-record.

Culpeper's fourth and fifth strategies demonstrate the influence of Leech (1983). The fourth strategy — sarcasm or mock politeness — explicitly draws on Leech's Irony' Concept, which outlines the use of superficial politeness for impoliteness purposes. Consider "You're so kind," said someone expecting a door to be held open shortly after it closed on them.



The fifth strategy focuses on withholding politeness where it would be expected. Culpeper provides an example of failing to thank somebody for a present.

2.3.2. Bousfield Approach

Bousfield (2008) reduces Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness strategies to only two: "on-record impoliteness" and "off-record impoliteness".

On-record impoliteness occurs when S explicitly and unambiguously attacks the face of another, in a Goffman (1967) sense, and subsumes Culpeper's (1960) bald on-record, positive and negative impoliteness strategies. Off-record impoliteness is very similar to the off-record strategy that Culpeper added to his anatomy of impoliteness in 2005.

2.3.3 Archer Approach

Archer's (2008) approach is similar to that of Pearson et al. (2001): both are attempting to capture the point at which behaviour transgresses the norms of acceptability or appropriacy to become marked by impoliteness or incivility.

However, the most obvious between Archer and Pearson concerns their differing understanding of "aggression": for Pearson, aggression can't be part of a workplace norm, instead it must be viewed as a type of antisocial behavior that violates workplace norms intentionally. Pearson, therefore, prefers the term "incivility" which for them indicates an ambiguity as to intent. Archer (2008) demonstrates concerning the courtroom, verbal aggression is not necessarily deviant in some professional settings and in fact, only becomes so when the overriding goal is to cause intentional or deliberate face threat, in the Goffman (1967) sense.

Moreover, it is worth mentioning that there are some important points of agreement between Archer and postmodern researchers, related to:

1. Their both understanding facework or relational work as a continuum from polite and appropriate to impolite and inappropriate behavior.
2. Their argument that supportive and aggressive facework can be polite (Archer, p.2012)

2.4. Sarcasm

Language serves as a tool for individuals to communicate with one another. As stated by Sari, Refnaldi, and Rosa (2013, p.31), language plays a crucial role in human communication, vital for social interactions. Through language, people engage with each other within societies to nurture their social connections. Language holds significance in daily tasks, serving as a medium to articulate human emotions and thoughts. Trudgill (1995, p.2) highlights two key aspects of language behavior from a social perspective: its role in establishing social bonds and conveying

information about the speaker. In the realm of social interactions and information sharing, individuals often adopt specific language styles. These styles of language, such as irony and sarcasm, offer insights into the author's spirit and personality.

According to Kreuz and Glucksberg (1989), sarcasm, a form of verbal irony, reflects negative and critical attitudes towards people or events, often observed as a prevalent language style in society. Sarcasm refers to the employment of words that mean the alternative to what you want to mention, especially to someone, to indicate irritation, or simply to be funny.

According to Camp (2011), sarcasm is treated as the situation of the speaker meaning the opposite of what they say. As an example, saying "they're really on top of things" to explain a bunch of very disorganized individuals is using sarcasm. Most often, sarcasm is biting and intended to cause pain. Irony also can consist of the utilization of words that mean the other than what you want to say; the "they're really on top of things" statement about the very disorganized group of individuals may also be described as an ironic statement. But irony also can seek advice from a situation that's strange or funny because things happen in a way that seems to be the alternative to what you expected. Sarcasm, characterized by its harsh and cutting nature, serves as a figurative language form.

2.5. Pragmatic Functions of Sarcasm

2.5.1. Sophistication:

Sarcasm represents a linguistic strategy that showcases the speaker's adeptness in the English language. Through the manipulation of words, the speaker can manage their emotional state as discussed by Attardo (2001, p.183). Consequently, sarcasm emerges as a sophisticated and nuanced method of self-expression, particularly prevalent in the realm of politics, fostering a more subdued atmosphere compared to direct communication of intended meanings. The comprehension of the speaker's implied message by the listener is a prerequisite for further dialogue. The utilization of sarcasm in films serves to elicit humorous effects, with the speaker delivering remarks that contradict the original intention. The distinction between implicit and explicit meanings in speech can also contribute to the generation of humor in specific contexts, as noted by Dews et al (1995, p.154). By omitting certain phrases, a gap is created between the words spoken and the meaning inferred (Ibid, p.185). Nonetheless, there are instances where sarcasm does not necessarily stem from humor, and vice versa, although it predominantly induces a comedic impact.



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2.5.2. Evaluation:

Sperber and Wilson (1981) posit an argument suggesting that the employment of evaluative sarcastic expressions serves to mask the adverse effects of criticism while accentuating the favorable outcomes of commendation (p.133). The incorporation of civility in communication has the potential to mitigate the detrimental influence of unfavorable sentiments. Numerous individuals opt for the use of sarcastic comments as a strategy to prevent appearing foolish.

2.5.3. Politeness:

Sarcasm can also be employed to convey politeness. It is considered to be less risky compared to overt hostility or indirect verbal expressions. As noted by Dews and Winner (1995), sarcasm helps in reducing the perceived threat of explicit meanings (p.13). In a study by Barbe (1995), it is suggested that the use of sarcasm can help a speaker in preventing conflict by avoiding direct offense towards the listener. The speaker's demonstration of courtesy plays a role in lessening the impact of negative sentiments, making sarcasm a tactic to preserve one's dignity (p.90).

2.5.4. Persuasive aspects:

Sarcasm plays a crucial role in the realm of persuasive discourse. Scholars argue that the ability of irony to underscore the disparity between expectation and actuality renders it a potent tool for influencing others. According to Gibbs, R. W., Jr., & Izett, C. D. (2005), sarcasm is frequently employed to sway individuals towards a particular course of action. The three attributes of sarcasm can be effectively harnessed for persuasion (2005, p.135). The efficacy of sarcasm as a persuasive device lies in its ability to elucidate an implied meaning (Carston, 2002, p.30), contingent upon a shared knowledge base between the speaker and the listener.

2.5.5. Retract ability:

Sarcasm is utilized as a rhetorical device to communicate ideas in a manner that absolves the speaker from responsibility for inappropriate conduct. As posited by Carston (2002), an individual may sidestep the consequences of articulating their thoughts overtly. This characteristic enables the speaker to present their remarks from a novel standpoint. Conversely, this utilization of sarcasm is exceedingly rare, necessitating a highly specific context (p. 23-25).

2.5.6. Group Membership:

Sarcasm, as a type of group membership, allows the speaker to create insider and outsider status. It establishes the group's loyalty. In this case,



sarcasm has a twofold purpose. For starters, sarcasm may be employed to promote intragroup cohesiveness. Second, it may be used to pass judgment on someone and exclude them from a group. As a result, it indicates whether or not someone adheres to the group's ideals (Myers-Roy, 1981, p.412).

3. Methodology

3.1. Data Collection

The present study is limited to the analysis of sarcasm that are found in American TV show titled "Friends" which is released in 1994. This paper proposes an adopted model for impoliteness pragmatics analysis of the data under scrutiny.

Research on sarcasm will be conducted using five quotes by Matthew Perry. The Researcher transcribed the data from videos on You Tube channel, showcasing Matthew Perry's quotes, which are quoted from the television show "Friends". The data collected will encompass spoken instances of sarcasm, creating a dataset for analysis.

Matthew Perry, a renowned American actor, is best known for his portrayal of the sarcastic and witty character Chandler Bing on the popular television series "Friends." Perry's charismatic performances and quick wit have solidified his status as a comedic icon in the entertainment industry. His delivery of clever one-liners and sarcastic remarks has captivated audiences worldwide, making him a fan favorite.

Notable for his impeccable timing and dry humor, Matthew Perry's memorable quotes from "Friends" and other projects have become ingrained in pop culture. His ability to infuse sarcasm with charm and authenticity has contributed to the enduring appeal of his characters. Perry's distinctive style of humor, characterized by sharp wit and subtle irony, has resonated with audiences of all ages and continues to be celebrated in the world of television and film.

3.2. Data Analysis

After collecting the data for the analysis concerning sarcasm in quotes by Matthew Perry. The study will focus on (5) quotes attributed to Matthew Perry and each quote is studied in detail. For each quote, the Culpeper's Approach are determined. These selected quotes illustrate Perry's utilization of sarcasm as a means to convey humor and irony, thereby offerin(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)g valuable insights into the linguistic indicators and situational elements that influence the interpretation of sarcastic expressions.

Extract 1: "Mirrors can't talk; lucky for you they can't laugh either"
(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)





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The irony is apparent here in the message that while mirrors have no mouths to utter words, they also have no bellies to laugh at the recipient. He then questions the listener, saying that if the mirrors could speak, they would have something rude or something to ridicule the listener about. This generates a kind of comical but sarcastic insult about the appearance or the mannerism of the listener. And by Off-record impoliteness, that is, rudeness which is implied rather than spoken outright using sarcasm. It is a subtle way of calling the recipient names or passing a comment on the recipient's figure. The sarcasm undermines the positive face because the recipient feels shame and embarrassment knowing that they are being called ugly.

Extract 2: "If had a dollar for every smart thing you say. I'll be poor."

(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)

The level of impoliteness here can be inferred from the sarcastic statement of Off-record impoliteness. The speaker is therefore suggesting the complete opposite of what they are verbally communicating to the audience. The recipient is possibly not intelligent, and the speaker is probably overemphasizing how many ignorant comments he or she would have if paid for each one. The accusation of the recipient being lazy and lacking intelligence to understand the intention of the gift is exaggerated to make it sarcastic and at the same time humorous though it can be painful.

Extract 3: "I am not saying I hate you, what I'm saying is that you are literally the Monday of my life."

(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)

The word "Monday" chosen in the text is a negative attitude of the speaker towards the recipient. People (in general) do not like Mondays in particular because these are the first days of the working week. Thus, comparison of the recipient to "Monday" indicates that he or she is considered to be something negative and awful. The speaker is not coming out right to saying that he hate the recipient. They are not expressing these feelings directly because they can't, but they express them sarcastically. This is what is referred to as off record impoliteness whereby the insult is not said directly or publicly. Sarcasm like this undermine the positive face of the recipient, meaning his/her worth and the desire for being chosen. This is so as compare to them to 'Monday' intimate that they are unwelcome and a nuisance which is not a good testimony of their character. This might appear as a jovialative quote

however it can be considered as impolite as it tries to demean the character and emotion of the receiver.

Extract 4: "Always remember that you're unique. Just like everyone else."

(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)

The conflict of 'unique' and 'goes for everyone more or less' is where the irony is found. It is humorous, but at the same time, it has the subdued mockery of the person. Another aspect that should be pointed out here is that although the impoliteness is quite transparent, it is veiled in sarcasm. The speaker does not say things like 'you are plain' to the person but since the message carries the melodious tune of sarcasm, the suggestion made is that the person is plain. The sarcasm becomes a way of threatening the positive face of the recipient by suggesting that they are not unique and such an onslaught can easily lead to low self-esteem. The statement undercuts their self-esteem, their distinctiveness as individuals.

Extract 5: "If you think nobody cares if you're alive, try missing a couple of car payments."

(Life Changing Quotes, 2021)

This whole statement should be taken sarcastically. The speaker suggests that, while the listener's life is meaningful, it is only in the sense that he is obliged to be financially accountable. In this particular case, stating that failure to make car payments would attract concern from other people is a way of ridiculing the existence of such concern. This sarcasm is used to make the listener aware of the ridiculousness of his or her thinking that they are insignificant. The rudeness of this fragment is expressed through the disdainful attitude of the speaker towards the listener, and their willingness to spite the listener and exploit their weak spot. In addition to dismissing the listener's feelings, the statement is spoken sarcastically, which also further encourages the idea that one's value is tied to their financial status.

4. Result Discussion

Matthew Perry's name is associated with "the sarcastic Chandler Bing in 'Friends'". This man fulfills the role of a comedic actor in this study. The quotes of Matthew Perry typically contain a skillful blend of humor and criticism. This is a very important element of effective mockery. For example, notice that Perry begins a conversation by expressing, "I'm not good at advice, you want, how about I made a sarcastic comment?" This is a kind of off-record strategy. He makes himself the butt of a joke,





which to some extent takes away the possibility of him doing profoundly hurtful teasing but concerning a simple sarcastic comment. He works on this by making their face with the positive impact more acceptable and as if they are joking rather than an advice. He concludes this with the statement, stating his self-truth (that he's good with sarcasm). This multi-factual nature is characteristic of the sarcastic versions of speech, and the deeper the listener understands it, the more elaborate meaning comes up. Through the seriousness of Matthew Perry's sarcastic quotes in terms of impoliteness point of view, we could see the hidden matters behind his communication strategy. In his quotes the application of politeness theory comes to play through the use of humor to deliver somewhat of a self-deprecating message and at the same to keep a nice and polite demeanor. With this maxim, attacking impoliteness is the strategy being used by the sarcasm and self-criticism, which makes the listener feel the opposite way of being offended or pointed-out since they are still engaged through indirect means. He successfully demonstrates how thoroughly considering the combination of the humorous and implicit factors in his talk, as well as other important features of the speech act theory, can further enhance our recognition of the complexities of sarcasm in social interactions.

4. Conclusion

In this research paper, the study has investigated Sarcasm as a pragmatic phenomenon. At first, they tried to define sarcasm along with impoliteness. The researcher chose the impoliteness theory to analyze sarcasm because it is the most wildly used model among researchers to tackle the indirect meaning of an utterance and no one has used this model to examine sarcastic utterances before. In order to analyze using the impoliteness theory, it is significant to make clear what this approach is about and the main domains it is trying to cover in the data. Then, the researcher chooses the suitable type of data for analysis. At last, the examination shows that in TV shows, the characters have to give all the indirect comments to make fun of their friends or to mock a specific situation. Those quotations have achieved their purpose and communicated the hidden meaning of the utterance.

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