VIOLATION MAXIMS IN ELLEN'S FAVORITE CLASSIC JOKES FROM ELLENTUBE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

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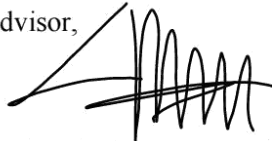
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (munaqasyah) to attain the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

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Surakarta, March 16, 2021

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RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis entitled "Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube" by Ervin Gian Susanto has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

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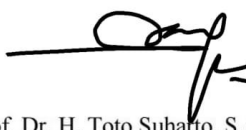
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iii

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents

2. My beloved brothers

3. My beloved friends

4. English Letters 2016

5. English Letters Department

6. My Almamater IAIN Surakarta

MOTTO

"Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people, until they change what is in themselves"

(Quran 13:11)

"If you want to lift yourself up, lift up someone else."

(Booker T. Washington)

"Courage doesn't always roar. Sometimes courage is the little voice at the end of the day that says 'I'll try again tomorrow.'"

(Mary Anne Radmacher)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Ervin Gian Susanto

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled "Type of Joke and Violation Maxim on EllenTube - Ellen'S Favorite Classic Jokes" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, March 16, 2021

Stated by,

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah SWT, the single power, the lord of the universe, master of the Day of Judgment, God almighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *Type of Joke and Violation Maxim on EllenTube - Ellen'S Favorite Classic Jokes.* Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without helps, supports, and suggestion from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thank to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested him during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

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8. His good friends who always support and help him: Ikhwanudin, Rohmad Budi Nugroho, Dikri Abdul J, Noorid Idhar, Sukma Tito and all his friends.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, March 16, 2021
The researcher,

Ervin Gian Susanto

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

Ervin Gian Susanto, 2021. *Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube* Thesis. English Letters Study Program Faculty Of Cultures And Languages.
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Advisor   : Robith Khoiril Umam,S.S., M.Hum.

Key Words   : *Pragmatic, Jokes, Violation Maxim, Memes, Ellen DeGeneres.*

   A joke is a phenomenon that is often found in society as a means of entertainment. It is an orderly sequence of written or spoken sentences working as a unit that the speaker usually uses to amuse the hearer. A joke can be found anywhere such as conversations, films, novels, interviews, talk shows and, memes. This thesis focuses on the analysis (1) What are the types of Jokes as Ellen DeGeneres applies, (2) What are the types of Violation Maxim that are used by Ellen DeGeneres in EllenTube. The object of this research is to show the type of joke and type of violation maxim used in EllenTube official website.

   This is a descriptive qualitative research method. The qualitative research method is used because the data are utterances in the conversation that are converted into memes, not in the form of percentage or numeral. In this study, the researcher uses a pragmatic approach with a qualitative method. The sources of data are memes from https://www.ellentube.com on the official website EllenTube there are data on 80 memes containing jokes that have appeared in the Ellen show classic jokes segment from 2015 to 2016. The researcher uses maxim theory, the type of jokes from The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al, 2002), and the Maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101).

   Based on the analysis of 80 data types of the joke, it is found that the following data numbers are: Bridging-Inference Joke 35 data or 41%, Exaggeration Joke 20 data or 23%, and Ambiguity Joke data 31 or 36%. Whereas Based on the analysis of 80 data Violation maxim on joke found the following amount of data: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 3 data or 3%, Violation of Maxim of Quality 59 data or 58%, Violation of Maxim of Relevance 11 data or 12%, and Violation of Maxim of Manner 27 data or 27%. The conclusion is that there is a relation between the Type of Joke and Violating Maxim. Based on the research results, the connection between joke types Ambiguity and Violation of Maxim type Manner where both of them appear when there are words that have multiple meanings.

ABSTRAK

Ervin Gian Susanto, 2021. Pelanggaran Maxim dalam Lelucon Klasik Favorit Ellen dari EllenTube Thesis. Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Budaya Dan Bahasa.

Pembimbing : Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

Kata Kunci : *Pragmatis, Lelucon, Pelanggaran Maxim, Memes, Ellen DeGeneres.*

Lelucon merupakan fenomena yang sering dijumpai di masyarakat sebagai sarana hiburan. Ini adalah urutan kalimat tertulis atau lisan yang berfungsi sebagai unit yang biasanya digunakan pembicara untuk menghibur pendengar. Lelucon dapat ditemukan di mana saja seperti percakapan, film, novel, wawancara, acara bincang-bincang, dan meme. Tesis ini berfokus pada analisis (1) Apa saja jenis-jenis lelucon yang diterapkan oleh Ellen DeGeneres, (2) Apa saja jenis-jenis Pelanggaran Maksim yang digunakan oleh Ellen DeGeneres dalam EllenTube. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menunjukkan jenis lelucon dan jenis pelanggaran maksim yang digunakan dalam situs resmi EllenTube.

Ini adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Metode penelitian kualitatif digunakan karena datanya berupa tuturan dalam percakapan yang diubah menjadi meme, bukan dalam bentuk persentase atau angka. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan pendekatan pragmatis dengan metode kualitatif. Sumber datanya adalah meme dari https://www.ellentube.com di website resmi EllenTube terdapat data 80 meme berisi lelucon yang pernah muncul disegmen lelucon klasik pertunjukan Ellen dari tahun 2015 hingga 2016. Peneliti menggunakan teori maksim, jenis lelucon dari The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor yang diedit oleh Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al, 2002), dan teori Maksim dari buku Levinson berjudul Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101).

Berdasarkan analisis terhadap 80 jenis data lelucon, diperoleh data sebagai berikut: Menjembatani-Inferensi lelucon 35 data atau 41%, Lelucon berlebihan 20 data atau 23%, dan data lelucon Ambiguitas 31 atau 36%. Sedangkan Berdasarkan analisis terhadap 80 data Pelanggaran Maksim pada lelucon ditemukan sejumlah data sebagai berikut: Data Pelanggaran Maksim Kuantitas 3 atau 3%, Data Pelanggaran Maksim Kualitas 59 atau 58%, Data Pelanggaran Maksim Relevan 11 atau 12%, dan Data Pelanggaran Maksim Cara 27 atau 27%. Kesimpulannya adalah ada hubungan antara Jenis Lelucon dan pelanggaran Maksim. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, hubungan antara jenis lelucon Ambiguitas dan pelanggaran Maksim tipe Cara dimana keduanya muncul ketika terdapat kata yang memiliki makna ganda.

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF DIAGRAM

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of Study**

Humor is a form that cannot be avoided in daily life. Humor can be a means of entertainment, education, and social criticism for the community. Humor also plays a role in controlling and changing the atmosphere. The figurative language is interesting language in humor, so listeners are more enthusiastic and pay attention to the speaker. In humor, there is an important supporting element called a joke. A Joke is part of language and also part of the humor. According to Villevort (2014: 2). The humor and joke are related to each other so that it becomes an element in language. A joke is an orderly sequence of sentences (written or spoken) working as a unit intentionally used by a speaker to amuse the hearer (Ahmadvand & Dastejerdi, 2013: 54). According to Villevort (2014: 2), jokes are part of our everyday language, it cannot be taken for granted that jokes are always understood correctly. Jokes are needed in conversation to make the conversation more interesting and enjoyable.

Jokes can be found everywhere, jokes can appear in conversations, films, novels, interviews, and memes. The Meme is defined as the simplest cultural unit that can spread from one mind to another (Dawkins 1976). a meme is an entity that represents the information associated with the object that the brain can recognize. A meme can contain a joke that has implied meaning. However, a joke often finds a violation of the cooperative principle. This violation can also be called the violating maxim. These

violations can make meme meanings redundant, untrue, irrelevant, and convoluted.

To deal with this research, the researcher uses a pragmatic approach to analyze the violation maxim and the use of jokes in EllenTube official website. Pragmatics is the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect, and effectual, human language use. Mey (2001:6).

The researcher selects an object The Ellen DeGeneres Show Memes on the EllenTube's Official Website. The Ellen DeGeneres Show is the most popular talk show in the United States. The program was hosted by a funny comedian, Ellen. The Ellen DeGeneres Show also shows a variety of segments such as stand-up comedy, music shows, talent shows, and classic jokes. The Ellen DeGeneres Show is a daytime show which has the world's highest-rated show. The daytime show talks about current issues in the public and in the private sphere (Ilie, 2001:216). Ellen DeGeneres's show is hosted by Ellen DeGeneres who has good knowledge and multitalented Woman in America. Well known as a comedian, Ellen DeGeneres can make fun of the talk show. Furthermore, the Ellen DeGeneres Show is a popular talk show in America that has been got many awards in the Emmy award. All classic jokes dialogue delivered by Ellen are posted on her official website and are in the form of memes. Additionally, the researcher chooses the memes which contain a violation maxim found on the EllenTube official website.

Several previous studies mentioned and explained An Analysis of Joke Translation in Date Night Movie by Nadia Rimadhani Giusti (2015) from Sebelas Maret University. She using descriptive qualitative research which focuses on analyzing translation techniques and the Quality of international jokes and national-culture-and-institutions jokes found in a movie entitled Date Night. Her research employs a purposive sampling technique. Nadia uses the Types of Jokes Theory from Zabalbeascoa (1996) to analyze the types of jokes found in the film Date Night. However, some jokes are less accurately or less acceptably translated because the translator uses wrong techniques or uses incomplete punctuation marks, inappropriate diction, unnatural expressions, or uncommon terminologies.

The focus of this research is the classic joke delivered by Ellen DeGeneres on the show The Ellen DeGeneres Show. The Ellen DeGeneres Show has a special segment where Ellen delivers jokes directly in front of the audience then the audience interacts by answering jokes made by Ellen. Every joke delivered by Ellen was posted to the official Ellen Show website in memes. A "Memes" is defined as the simplest cultural unit that can spread from one mind to another (Dawkins 1976). To illustrate vividly the statement, the example below might clarify:

Bridging-Inferences Jokes are jokes that only present consequences but require inference to get. therefore, a reader cannot understand the whole meaning when reading the punch line until he or she makes a backward inference between setup and punch line and successfully gets the gap-filling inference. During this process, readers would feel confused

when reading Bridging-Inferences Jokes for the first time. Upon getting the gap-filling inference and successfully resolving the incongruity, they would feel released and regulate their affect, finally showing the amusement feeling.

Figure 1.1 Bridging-Inferring Jokes Type.

The meme data above is concluded in the Bridging-Inferring Jokes category. After the reader must understand the whole meaning when reading the punch line until he or she makes a backward inference between setup and punch line and successfully gets the gap-filling inference. Oliver Twist is the name of the book by Charles Dickens.

Exaggeration Jokes are jokes with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. A reader would perceive the exaggerated part and try to find out the reason why the part is exaggerated or distorted, mostly with irony regarding certain characters or events of the Exaggeration Jokes finally producing the funny feeling.

Figure 1.2 Exaggeration Joke Type.

The meme data above is Exaggeration Jokes. We can see from the answer sentence "He was tired of being ice-olated." in that sentence there is an exaggerated element that leads to the conceptual incongruity that bears are not isolated, but bears are often alone because they hibernate in a cave.

Ambiguity Jokes are jokes that present two scripts at the same time and lead to language incongruity. A reader would discover the language incongruity and try to make an explanation for these two scripts.

Figure 1.3 Ambiguity Joke Type.

The meme data above is an Ambiguity Joke. Ambiguity Jokes are jokes that contain different possible interpretations so that readers can

interpret word according to their respective understandings. Like the answer words in the answer "lawsuit" has a different meaning like the cloth used and can also be interpreted as a criticism.

As described above, the positioning of this research is to extend the previous research in analyzing the EllenTube meme. The Researcher focuses on analyzing the type of jokes and the violation maxim on EllenTube. The title of this research is "Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube Thesis".

B. Limitation of The Study

In conducting the research, there are many phenomenons and theories. To limit the problem and avoid the complexity the researcher chooses maxim theory the type of jokes from The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al,2002). and the Maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson,1983:101). Research Reseachercher also limited the data to memes from EllenTube.com - Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes.

C. Formulation of the Problems

Based on the explanation from background research, the formulation of the problem can be seen below :

1. What are the types of Jokes as Ellen DeGeneres applies on EllenTube?

2. What are the types of Violation Maxim that are used by Ellen DeGeneres in EllenTube?

D. Objectives of the Study

Concerning the problems, this study attempts to reach the following objectives:

1. To describe the types of Jokes does Ellen DeGeneres.

2. To describe the types of Violation Maxim Used by Ellen DeGeneres in EllenTube.

E. Benefit of The Study

The benefit of the study is divided into two kinds; they are a theoretical benefit and practical benefit. The research is expected to give a development for linguistic knowledge on the pragmatic study, especially.

1. Theoretical benefit

    The result of this study is expected to give some linguistic knowledge on pragmatics study for the students, especially the students of English Letters. This research is expected can help to understand pragmatics, especially to identify the type and pattern of jokes.

2. Practical benefit

    a. For the researcher, this research is intended to develop the researcher's understanding of pragmatics, particularly in understanding the meaning of a joke.

    b. For the reader, this research contains an explanation as to the additional information for who interest to analyze The Ellen DeGeneres Show and for the comparison research to the relevant research which uses the same or different approach.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

To make the title is clearer and more accurate, the researcher gives some key terms about the research; they are Pragmatics, Humor, Memes, Jokes, Maxim, and Violating maxim.

1. Pragmatics

According to Mey (2001:6), pragmatics is the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises, and determines how they affect, and effectual, human language use.

2. Humor

Humor is a phenomenon that is influenced by culture. Humor produced by one culture is different from that produced by another. It is because those cultures differ in their histories, values, and geography (Walker, 1998: 2).

3. Memes

A "Memes" is defined as the simplest cultural unit that can spread from one mind to another (Dawkins 1976). A meme is an entity that represents the information associated with the object that the brain can recognize.

4. Jokes

A joke is an orderly sequence of sentences (written or spoken) working as a unit intentionally used by a speaker to amuse the hearer (Ahmadvand & Dastejerdi, 2013: 54).

5. Grice Maxim

   Cooperative principle of conversation and elaborated in four sub-principles. They are Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner.

6. Violating Maxim

   A violation happens when a speaker quietly, and instantaneously violates a maxim. Grice states in Jenny that if a speaker violates a maxim, he will be liable to mislead (1995: 72).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the branch studies of linguistics study. Pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of the utterance. Pragmatics is the study of context to make interferences about meaning. It suggests the speaker gets focus not only on what is being said but also on elements directly taken on utterance to be more meaningful. That is the situational context surrounding the utterance when having to understand what others say. Pragmatics has to do with language use, and with going beyond the literal meaning (Kadmon,2000:22). There are many scopes of pragmatics; they are deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, speech act and events, cooperation and implicature, conversation and preference structure, etc.

According to Mey (2001:6), the truly pragmatic consideration has to deal with the users in their social context. The study of meaning in pragmatic cannot be separated from social context. Context is needed for encoding human language. The contrast in traditional pragmatic, the new definition of pragmatic is not ended up from language is the human product, but how language and context are interpreted grammatically or not. Hence, pragmatic sometimes extended to become Socio-pragmatic that discusses language and society deeply. According to

Salmani-Nodoushan (2006:903), socio-pragmatics refers to the way condition of language use derived from the social situation.

2. Humor

Humor is a phenomenon that is influenced by culture. Humor produced by one culture is different from that produced by another. It is because those cultures differ in their histories, values, and geography (Walker, 1998: 2). Humor, like all forms of communication, requires context to find it amusing. The audience must have certain knowledge, understanding, and values.

a. Types of Humor

There are some types of humor suggested by several theorists. Generally, someone could agree that there are three general categories of humor: Universal humor, Culture-specific humor, Language-specific humor.

The other theorist such as Raphaelson-West (1989; 130) has also divided jokes into three main categories: linguistic jokes (e.g. puns); cultural jokes (e.g. ethnic jokes); universal jokes (the unexpected). Raphaelson-West (1989; 132) points out that: "There are many jokes which may mean the same thing semantically, but in terms of pragmatic and culture, there is something greatly missing which makes of every joke untranslatable". Yet, universal jokes are perhaps bicultural jokes, since not being aware of every culture, there is no way for understanding all jokes in the world (Katia

Spanakaki). Some of the other types of humor will be explained below:

1) Anecdote

The anecdote is the strongest point in dazzling the audience. Audrieth (2004: 35) said that anecdotes can be about celebrities or famous people. The example: A simple-minded chap was struggling out of his house with a big table. His neighbor said to him, "Hello, Harry. Where are you going with that then?" And Harry replied," I am taking it to a draper's shop to have it measured for a new tablecloth."

2) Blunder

The Blunder is humor that is based on the error made by someone that causes him looks like a fool. The example: "A man in a party said to a lady besides, "I have just made a mistake. I talked to someone and said that the party was held by a stingy person, but I never thought before he is the host". The lady answer, "Oh, you mean, my husband"

3) Caricature

The Caricature is an exaggerated statement of a certain characteristic. The example: "He is so tall that he has to stand on his chair to brush his teeth.

4) Irony

Irony has a common form that is the opposite expression. The example: "One day, Lincoln was told that many North Politicians extremely dislike him. "It's strange," he said, "How can they dislike me? I never do them a favor!"

5) Jokes

More about jokes will be explained separately below.

3. Meme

Memes were originally described by Richard Dawkins in his book The Selfish Gene (1976) as a unit of cultural transmission, or a unit of imitation. Examples of memes are tunes, ideas, catch-phrases, fashion trends, tool making, or architectural techniques. Just as genes propagate in the gene pool, ideas also propagate. Online meme or "internet meme" is used to describe the rapid uptake and spread of a ''particular idea presented as a written text, image, language 'move,' or some other unit of cultural 'stuff'' (Knobel and Lankshear, 2007). Another definition states that an internet meme is "a neologism used to describe a catchphrase or concept that spreads in a fast way from person to person via the Internet" (Wikipedia). An internet meme can be anything from a single to word a graphic, from a song to a video.

4. Jokes

Verbal Humor is the most commonly used form of humor in everyday use of natural language. The joke, a sub-class of verbal

humor, is commonly considered the prototypical form of verbal humor, produced orally in conversations or published in collections (Dynel, 2009). Jokes are short anecdotes that present a specific situation that opposes via the establishment of an incongruity another alternative situation, all of which creates a humorous effect (Attardo, 2005; Attardo & Chabanne, 1992; Martin, 2007). A joke is an orderly sequence of sentences (written or spoken) working as a unit intentionally used by a speaker to amuse the hearer (Ahmadvand & Dastejerdi, 2013: 54). The joke is part of language and also part of the humor. According to Villevort (2014: 2), jokes are part of our everyday language, it cannot be taken for granted that joke always understood correctly. The joke can be found everywhere. It may appear in novels, movies, or everyday conversation and movies, a television program. One of the television shows featuring the classic joke program is The Ellen DeGeneres Show.

a. Types of jokes

Attardo et al. (2002) managed to provide a taxonomy of the different known types of logical mechanisms. The study focuses on three of the logical mechanisms identified in that study: inferring consequences, Exaggeration, and juxtaposition. In jokes constructed around the "inferring consequences" logical mechanism, a situation is presented in which either consequences are presented and the preceding events are to be inferred, or imminent consequences are left to be inferred from the details of the situation. In the second type,

Exaggeration, one or more qualities of an element within a script are exaggerated in some way and the resulting humor comes from the conceptual incongruity (Attardo et al., 2002; see also McGhee, 1979; Berger, 1993). Finally, where juxtaposition is used, two scripts are simply juxtaposed, often through simple linguistic Ambiguity (as with puns; Attardo and Raskin, 1991).

There are three joke types, The first joke type is 'bridging-inference.' Jokes were selected for this category if they were constructed using the 'inferring consequences' logical mechanism, with some action or personal characteristic implied but not made explicit in the text, and if the joke required the reader to make inferences to 'bridge' the 'gap' to construct the text coherently. Exaggeration Jokes, constructed using the Exaggeration logical mechanism, were defined as jokes in which some element of a situation was exaggerated in terms of degree or Quantity to such an extreme as to violate common sense understanding. Ambiguity Jokes, constructed using the juxtaposition logical mechanism, were defined as jokes in which the humor is based on the juxtaposition of different possible interpretations that emerge as the joke is read or told.

b. Different Types of Verbal Humor Based on the Tri-component Theory of Humor.

Based on the tri-component theory of humor processing, Chan and Lavallee (2015) probed into incongruity resolution according to logical mechanisms (the cognitive "rule" or process e.g., role exchange, analogy, juxtaposition that is implemented to resolve a joke's incongruity) as suggested by Attardo et al. (2002) by using fMRI techniques. Their study explored the neural correlates of the cognitive processes required to successfully comprehend three joke types:

Bridging-Inference Jokes (Bridging-Inference Joke referencing the joke's need for backward inferences with bridging implications, linking a referring expression to an intended referent that is neither present in the setup nor mentioned in the ongoing punch line but that is nevertheless inferentially identifiable).

Bridging-Inference Jokes are jokes that only present consequences but require inference to get; therefore, a reader cannot understand the whole meaning when reading the punch line until he or she makes a backward inference between setup and punch line and successfully gets the gap-filling inference. During this condition, readers would feel confused when reading Bridging-Inference Jokes for the first time. Upon getting the gap-filling inference and successfully resolving the incongruity, they would feel released and regulate their affect, finally bring out the amusement feeling.

Table 2.1 Example Type of Joke, Bridging-Inference Joke.

Type of joke	Joke		Punch line	Tri-Component Theory of Humor		Humor appreciation Laughter	
				Humor comprehension			
	Setup			incongruity	Resolution		
Bridging-Inference Jokes (BJs)	On New Year's Eve, Peter wanted to greet the New Year with some pizzas and movies at home. He then ordered a big pizza in the restaurant downstairs. After the pizza was baked, the clerk asked him, "Sir, how do you like to cut your pizza, in four or eight pieces?"		Peter answered, "Four. How could I finish eight pieces?"	The inferring expression isn't contained in the joke.	Backward inference and bridging implication	Affect regulation	Successfully make gap-filling inferences.

Exaggeration Jokes (Exaggeration Jokes refer to an element of a script that is rendered unusually salient by exaggerating its size or other characteristics), Exaggeration Jokes are jokes with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. A reader would perceive the exaggerated part and try to find out the reason why the part is exaggerated or distorted, mostly with irony regarding certain characters or events of the Exaggeration Jokes finally producing the funny feeling.

Table 2.2 Example Type of Joke, Exaggeration Joke.

Type of joke	Joke		Punch line	Tri-Component Theory of Humor		Humor appreciation Laughter
				Humor comprehension		
	Setup			incongruity	Resolution	

| Exaggeration Jokes (EJs) | On a holiday, a wife and a husband were getting ready to go out shopping. The wife said, "I've put on my makeup, and it's time to go out now." The husband said, "Don't you see I'm shaving my beard?" The wife replied, "But you'd shaved your beard before I wore my makeup, hadn't you?" | The husband said, "My beard just grew after you did your makeup." | The meaning of the joke is distorted or the normal proportion is exaggerated. | Forward inference | Linking reward to the ironic | Understand the reason for the exaggerated part and get the meaning, which involves irony. |

Ambiguity Jokes (Ambiguity Jokes refer to jokes involving incongruities of multiple meanings and requiring disambiguation to resolve these incongruities). Ambiguity Jokes are jokes that present two scripts at the same time and lead to language incongruity. A reader would find the language incongruity and try to make an explanation for these two scripts. The reader is aware of ambiguous jokes when he or she finds multiple meaning or multiple interpretations.

Table 2.3 Example Type of Joke, Ambiguity Joke.

Type of joke	Joke	Punch line	Tri-Component Theory of Humor		Humor appreciation Laughter	
			Humor comprehension			
	Setup		incongruity	Resolution		
Ambiguity jokes (AJs)	A postman limped into the post office, with his pants bitten into pieces. The post officer asked him what happened. He replied, "A big yellow dog just jumped out from nowhere and bit at my ankle when I was delivering the mails." The post officer asked, "Did you apply something to the ankle?"	The postman answered, "No, I guess he didn't like any dressings."	A word in the joke contains two or more than two meanings	Forward inference to get disambiguity	Disambiguation under social bonding	Resolve the ambiguity of multiple meanings.

5. Maxim

Paul Grice (1975, p.45) stated that "There are a set of assumptions that formulated as an effective guideline for the success of language". Grice also divided four main maxims of the conversation's guidelines that express a general cooperative principle. Grice's second theory in which he develops the concept of implicature, is essentially a theory about how people use language. Grice's suggests that there is a set of over-arching assumptions guiding the conduct of conversation. These arise, it seems, from basic rational considerations and may be formulated as guidelines for the efficient and effective use of language in conversation to further co-operative ends. Grice identifies as guidelines of this sort four basic maxims of conversation or general principles underlying the efficient co-operative use of language, which jointly express a general co-operative principle. The following are the four sets of conversational maxims quoted from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson,1983:101) :

The Co-operative principle: Make your contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged. In most circumstances, the assumption of cooperation is so pervasive that it can be stated as a cooperative principle of conversation and elaborated in four sub-principles, called maxim.

a. The Maxim of Quantity

(1) Make your contribution as informative as is required (for the current purposes of the exchange).

(2) Do not make your contribution more informative than isrequired.

This maxim provides some of the most interesting of the standard Implicatures.

Example :   A : Excuse me, do you know what

time is it?

B : Yes, it is 06.00 am.

b. The Maxim of Quality

Try to make your contribution one that is true, specifically:

(1) Do not say what you believe to be false.

(2) Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

Maxim of Quality does not make it possible for the speakers to mention one thing that they assumed to be false, and another thing that needs adequate evidence.

Example : A : How many wives does Mr.Burhan have?

B : He only has one wife.

c.   The Maxim of Relevance

Make your contribution relevant. Marker tied to the expectation of the Relevance (from the maxim of relation) can be found in the middle of speakers' talk when they say things like 'Oh, by the way' and go on to mention some potentially unconnected information during the conversation. Speakers also seem to use expressions like 'anyway', or 'well', anyway', to indicate that they may have drifted into a discussion of some possibly non-relevant material and want to stop.

Example : A : Can you tell me the time?

B : well, the milkman has come.

d. The Maxim of Manner

(1) Avoid obscurity of expression.

(2) Avoid Ambiguity.

(3) Be brief (avoid unnecessary prolixity).

(4) Be orderly.

Example :   A : How do I charge my phone?

B : Take the charger then plug it into the electric socket.

6. Violating The Maxim

According to Grice, there are four types of violations of the maxim in the cooperative principle. The violations are:

a. Violation of Maxim of Quantity

This violation occurs when a speaker gives exaggerated or unclear information to his or her speaking partner. Maxim of Quantity requires the speaker to make contribution that is as informative as is required. When someone contributes more information than is required, then it can be said that he or she violated the Quantity maxim. The speaker does not allow to make his contribution neither shorter nor longer than is required.

Q : Could you tell the court what you did on the morning of February 10th?

A : I was woken by the alarm clock at 7.15 in the morning. I got out of bed. I put on my slippers and went to the bathroom and turned on the cold tap over the washbasin, took my toothbrush, and cleaned my teeth (Widdowson, 2007:58).

From the conversation above we know that the speaker was only asked about what speaker was doing on the morning of February 10th, but the speaker provided too much information for the answer. By giving this answer, it can be

implied that the speaker was trying to hide the real activities he was doing during the morning of February 10th. It is also clearly indicated to us that the conversation above violated the Maxim of Quantity.

b. Violation of Maxim of Quality

This violation occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner and lack adequate evidence. Maxim of Quality is the maxim which obliges the participants to give factual formation. By implementing the Maxim of Quality in the cooperative principle the participants are expected to give a completely true information. This violation occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner. A speech that is not based on reality and not supported by clear and concrete data, and cannot be accounted for, violates the Maxim of Quality.

A : Geoff has just borrowed your car?

B : Well, I like THAT!

As in the conversation above, it can be seen that actually, B really hates the fact that Geoff has borrowed his car, yet B's answer is contrary to what he feels. This conversation violated the Maxim of Quality by saying something that is not true or

untrue. Quality maxim requires the utterances that have enough evidence and true.

c. Violation of Maxim of Relevance

This violation occurs when a speaker gives an answer that is not related to the previous topic or tries to change the topic being discussed in a conversation. To build a good cooperation between speaker and hearer, each of them has to, according to the Maxim of Relevance, give relevant contribution to something that is being talked about. A speech can be said to obey Maxim of Relevance when the speech and responses are related to each other. Violation of Maxim of Relevance occurs when a speaker gives an answer that does not relate to the topic of conversation or tries to change the topic of the conversation.

Wife   : How do you like my new hat?

Husband   : Very much.

Husband   : Looks nice

Husband   : Well, not sure it is quite your color.

Husband   : It is ten past eight already.

The husband for some reasons at the end chose not to comply with the maxim of relation. There are some

implicatures regarding his answers violating the maxim. Perhaps he actually hated the hat or he just became impatient since they were already late to go out.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Relevance because it change the topic that is being discussed. We can see from the question "How do you like my new hat?" but the answer is "It is ten past eight already" so that the topic turns into a coversation about time.

d. Violation of Maxim of Manner

This violation occurs when a speaker gives information to his speaking partner in a disorganized way, unclearly, obscurity expression, ambiguity, brief and disorderedly . The Maxim of Manner in Grice's cooperative principle requires every participant to always speak with each other directly and clearly. The message should not be ambiguous or obscure. This violation occurs when the speaker gives information disorderedly, unclearly, ambiguous and brief to his speaking partner.

Daughter   : Mom, I wanna go back to the town tomorrow.

Mother   : I have already prepared in on the desk

This conversation involves a daughter who is still a student living in the dormitory far away from her home and her mother. As we can see above, the daughter has an ambiguity of what she said. She did not just mean to inform her mother about her leaving but also she had the intention to ask her mother for money yet she did not utter it Well.

B. Previous Studies

To support the research, the research needs other researches that have been made by the other researcher. Several previous studies mentioned and explained An Analysis of Joke Translation in Date Night Movie by Nadia Rimadhani Giusti (2015) from Sebelas Maret University using descriptive qualitative research which focuses on analyzing translation techniques and Quality of international joke and national-culture-and-institutions joke found in a movie entitled Date Night. Her research employs a purposive sampling technique. Nadia uses the Types of Jokes Theory from Zabalbeascoa (1996) to analyze the types of jokes found in the film Date Night. The analysis on the acceptability reveals that 47 (59.49%) data of international joke are considered acceptable, 11 (13.93%) data of international joke are considered less acceptable, 16 (20.25%) data of national-culture-and-institutions joke are categorized into acceptable, and five (6.33%) data of national culture-and-institutions joke are categorized into less acceptable. From the result, she has successfully translated most of the jokes. However, some jokes are less accurately or less acceptably translated because the translator uses

wrong techniques or uses incomplete punctuation marks, inappropriate dictions, unnatural expressions, or uncommon terminologies. The similarity of this research with the researcher thesis is the same in using the descriptive qualitative research method and examining the types of jokes. The difference between this research and the researcher's thesis is the object being analyzed, in this research the object is a joke found in a movie entitled Date Night, while in the researcher's thesis the object is a meme joke in EllenTube. The previous thesis only discusses analyzing translation techniques and Quality of international joke and national-culture-and-institutions joke found in a movie entitled Date Night, while the novelty carried out by researchers in this research is to add the type of joke analysis to memes and look for relationships between type of joke and violation maxim so that the connection is found.

The other additional resources are written by Dewi Syafitri, The objectives of the research were to describe the forms and the functions of the joke in Ghostbusters' 2016 movie. She using the descriptive qualitative method in classifying and analyzing the forms and functions of the joke from Ghostbusters's 2016 movie. She used documentation in collecting the data. The technique for analyzing the data was identification, classification, reduction, description, and conclusion. The result of the research: 1) form; 5 words (proper noun, determiner, uncountable noun), 7 phrases (prepositional phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase), and 59 sentences (simple sentence, complex sentence, compound sentence, imperative sentence, exclamatory sentence). 2) function; joke to build a sense of togetherness in an informal

setting that was used in the close relationship 10 jokes, joke to amuse others and her/himself in an informal setting that was used in close relationship 22 jokes, the joke to hostile others with violent behavior and teasing in an informal setting that we wasted in a distant relationship 10 jokes. In brief, the most frequent form and function wavered in Ghostbusters' 2016 movie was a simple sentence and using a joke to amuse others and her/himself in an informal setting that was used in a close relationship was the most frequently used in Ghostbusters 2016 movie. The similarity between this research and the researcher thesis is the same as using descriptive qualitative research methods and examining jokes. The difference between this research and the researcher thesis is that the object analyzed in this research is the joke in Ghostbusters 2016 movie, while in the researcher's thesis the object is a meme joke in EllenTube. the previous thesis described the forms and functions of the joke in the 2016 Ghostbusters movie, while the novelty that the researcher did in this research was to add a type of joke analysis to the meme and look for the relationship between the type of joke and the violation maxim so that the connection is found.

The Researcher also found a journal from Ester Okta Alfina from the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University Semarang 2016, his study is descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of the study is to find out the kinds of maxim violations done by the speakers on 'Mata Najwa' talk show and the motivation behind the speakers violating the maxims. The study used the Non-Participant Observation Method to collect the data and Padan Method to identify the kinds of maxims violated by the

speakers on 'Mata Najwa' talk show. The result of the study shows that there are fifteen utterances violating Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner maxims. The motivation behind the speakers violating the maxim is mostly because they want to show politeness and keep other's self-esteem. There are fifteen utterances containing maxim violation found in the talk show. The motivation behind the speakers violating the maxims is because they want to show politeness and keep others' pride or good image. They also do not want to cause offense and embarrassment by violating the maxims. Speakers choose to violate the maxims and leave their utterances to others to take the appropriate implicature of what they said. The equation of this research with the researcher thesis is the same as using the descriptive qualitative research method and studying the violation maxim. The difference between this research and the researcher thesis is that the object analyzed in this research is the object in the form of speakers on 'Mata Najwa' talk show, while in the research thesis the object is a meme joke. The previous thesis only discussed the kinds of maxim violations done by the speakers on 'Mata Najwa' talk show and the motivation behind the speakers violating the maxims, while the novelty that the researcher did in this research was to add the type of joke analysis and look for relationships between types of a joke and the violation maxim so that the connection is found.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. **Research Design**

This is a descriptive qualitative research method. The descriptive qualitative means the researcher doesn't only present the data, but also interpret the correlation between the categories to obtain conceptual patterns of a cultural phenomenon (Strauss & Corbin, 2003, in Santosa, 2017).

The qualitative research method is used because the form of data is utterances in the conversation that are converted into memes, not in the form of percentage or numeral. The meme was later posted on EllenTube.com. This research method is used to reveal and explain the type of jokes and violation maxim in EllenTube-Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes. In EllenTube 80 meme data are analyzed because they contain a joke and the violation maxim. The final result of this research is in the description form of the description and explanation of the types and violation maxim of the jokes. The focus of this qualitative research is content analysis. Qualitative content analysis is a research method for the subjective interpretation of the content of text data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns (Hsieh et al, 2005). Pragmatics is one of the linguistic branch studies that can be used to analyze jokes. the researcher chooses the type of jokes from The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo

(Attardo At Al, 2002) in the book there are three types of jokes, namely Bridging-Inference Joke, Exaggeration Joke and, Ambiguity Joke. Then the maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101). In the book, there are 4 types of maximization, namely Violation of Maxim of Quantity, Violation of Maxim of Quality, Violation of Maxim of Relevance, and Violation of Maxim of Manner. After finding the theory, the researcher analyzed 80 meme data then the conclusion of this research there is a relation between the Type of Joke and Violating Maxim.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data is a collection of information or value obtained from the observation of an object. Data are raw facts, observations, or events in the form of a number or special symbols. Mills (1984:17). For this qualitative-content analysis research, the data are words, sentences, and phrases in memes on the EllenTube official website.

Santoso (2017) defines that the data source is the source from which the data was obtained. The Data Source used by the researcher is memes from https://www.Ellentube.com On the official website EllenTube there are data on 80 memes containing jokes that have appeared in The Ellen DeGeneres Show classic jokes segment from 2015 to 2016. The meme is a medium that can be used to convey jokes. The author chooses the meme's data source to examine the types and violating maxim in each appearance.

C. Research Instruments

The main instrument of this research is the researcher. Because it was descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (2004:163), the characteristic of qualitative research is using the researcher or with help of other people as the instrument of the research. Meolong also states that in qualitative research, the researcher is a planner, data collector, analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the research result, Moleong (2004:168).

Based on the statement above the researcher as a planner is a subject who is planning the research, as data collector is the researcher itself collecting their own data that actually is needed for the research based on the title, as data interpreter is who is describing the data about according to the theory that is used, it must be connected with the title, as the reporter of the research result is the researcher collecting the conclusion as the goal to reporting the meaning of the researcher.

D. Data Collection Techniques

To collect the data, this research uses documentation and observation techniques. Documentation technique means using document sources to get the data. This method can be used to examine and interpreting something (Moleong, 2009:216). In the observation method, the information is sought by way of the investigator's own direct observation without asking the respondent (Kothari, 2004:96). The Researcher observes the video jokes delivered by The Ellen DeGeneres Show then analyze with memes in EllenTube. The steps of collecting data used in the research can be seen:

1. The researcher chose Ellen DeGeneres as the subject to analyze the type of joke and violation maxim used by EllenTube in each of her performances.

2. The researcher collected data in the form of pictures of meme jokes from the EllenTube official website.

3. The researcher uses a pragmatic approach to analyze the language used in EllenTube.

4. The researcher creates a table to make it easier to understand the type of joke and violation maxim used in EllenTube.

E. **Data Validation Techniques**

Validation means the action of checking or proving the validity or accuracy of something. Data validation is needed to check the trust of data because data is the essential thing in the research. Creswell (2009:352) stated that the validity in qualitative methods is that the research tests the accuracy of the data. The data validation is needed before the researcher starts to analyze. There are three forms of validation technique according to Creswell and Miller (2000). Those forms are triangulation, member of checking, and auditing. Triangulation means that the validity of the data based on more than one individual. Moreover, auditing means that the researcher as an audience in another individual service. The last is a member of the checking. It refers to a process of data validation that involves the advanced practitioner or people who know the field of the research.

The Validator criteria that is used to analyze this research are :

1. Expert in the field of Linguistic study.

2. Have an understanding of English skills.

3. Understand about Linguistic, Pragmatic, and Jokes.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

This is a descriptive qualitative research method. The qualitative research method is used because the data are utterances in the conversation that are converted into memes, not in the form of percentage or numeral. The technique of analyzing data conforms from Spradley (cited in Santoso, 2017). The process can be seen below:

1. Domain analysis

The domain is the natural part of the structure of a large cultural phenomenon. Domain analysis is needed to describe the whole cultural, social, and cultural phenomena. The right domain analysis affects the consistency of the results at a later stage such as taxonomic, componential analysis, and cultural themes (Santosa,2017). The researcher uses domain analysis to determine the data. To collect the data, the researcher emphasizes in memes contained in EllenTube official website.

Table 3.1 Data and Not Data

No.	Jokes	Data	Non-Data
1.	Word, phrases and sentences contain jokes.	√	
2.	Word, phrases and sentences that do not contain jokes (meaningless sentence)		√

2. Taxonomy analysis

The taxonomic analysis aims to reduce large data into groups based on natural categories of reality on their objects (Santosa, 2017). In the taxonomy analysis process, the researcher classifies the jokes data into some categories based on its types and its violating maxim.

Table 3.2 The analysis of Taxonomy Type and Pattern of Jokes

No.	Code	Type of Jokes			Violating Maxim			
		Bridging-Inference Jokes	Exaggeration Jokes	Ambiguity Jokes	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of Quality	Maxim of Relevance	Maxim of Manner
1.	1/BIJ/VMM	√						√
2.	2/AJ/VMQual,VM			√		√		√

	M							
3.	3/AJ/VMR&VMM			√			√	√
4.	4/AJ/VMM			√				√
80.	80/AJ/VMM			√				√
		35	20	31	3	59	11	27
	Total Data	86				101		

3. Componential analysis

The componential analysis basically connects the components or aspects, in this case among the components in the domain and components in the taxonomy that have been carried out in the domain and taxonomy analysis (Santosa, 2017). Domains are placed vertically while taxonomies are placed horizontally. The data is provided into numbers to identify the connections of each aspect.

In the componential analysis, the researcher makes a data table in order to make a clear classify. In the componential table, the researcher will be easier to analyze the data classification and it will be known what the most dominant type of jokes.

Table 3.3 The analysis of Componential. Type and Pattern of Jokes.

Data Code	Type and Violating Maxim											
	BIJ				EJ				AJ			
	MQuan	MQual	MR	MM	MQuan	MQual	MR	MM	MQuan	MQual	MR	MM
1/BIJ/VMM				√								
2/AJ/VMQual, VMM										√		√
80/AJ/VMM												√
Total	2	23	7	7	0	21	0	1	1	20	4	23
	39				22				48			
	109											

Glossary:

BIJ   : Bridging-Inference Jokes

EJ   : Exaggeration Jokes

AJ   : Ambiguity Jokes

VMQuan   : Violating Maxim of Quantity

VMQual   : Violating Maxim of Quality

VMR   : Violating Maxim of Relevance

VMM   : Violating Maxim of Manner

4. Discovering cultural themes

In the discovering cultural themes step, the researcher explains the most dominant data and relates the type of jokes from The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al,2002). and the maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson,1983:101). After analyzing the data, the researcher draws a conclusion based on it has been found from the analysis. Suggestions are also needed to make this research more complete.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After the data are collected, this chapter focuses on the analysis and finding from Analysis Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube.

A. Findings

In the fourth chapter, the researcher reveals the data based on the joke type and the violation maxim. In The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al, 2002) there are three types of jokes, namely Bridging-Inference Jokes, Exaggeration Jokes, and Ambiguity Jokes. And based on the Maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101) there are four types of maxim violations, namely Violation of Maxim of Quantity, Violation of Maxim of Quality, Violation of Maxim of Manner, Violation of Maxim of Relevance.

Table 4.1 Table of Data Analysis.

Type						
Joke			Violating			
Bridging-Inference	Exaggeration	Ambiguity	Maxim of Quantity	Maxim of Quality	Maxim of Relevance	Maxim of Manner
35	20	31	3	59	11	27
86			101			

1. **Types of Jokes as Ellen DeGeneres applies.**

   a. Bridging-Inference Jokes

      Bridging-Inference Jokes are jokes that only present consequences but require inference to get therefore, a reader cannot understand the whole meaning when reading the punch line until he or she makes a backward inference between setup and punch line and successfully gets the gap-filling inference. During this process, readers would feel confused when reading Bridging-Inference Jokes for the first time. Upon getting the gap-filling inference and successfully resolving the incongruity, they would feel released and regulate their effect, finally bring out the amusement feeling.

      (/7/BIJ/VMR/)

Figure 4.1 Bridging-Inference Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "Did you hear the rumor about the peanut butter?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "I don't wanna spread it". the whole audience then laughed.

This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The meaning of the punchline joke is Ellen doesn't want to spread rumors like she spreads peanut butter.

(/8/BIJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.2 Bridging-Inference Joke.

The joke began when Ellen asked the audience "What did Mosses say to Abraham when he asked where he could find an ark?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "I Noah guy". the whole audience then laughed.

This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. MOSES is the son of Abraham, not a "Noah guy". the fact that Moses was a physical descendant of Abraham according to the flesh is clearly illustrated in the genealogical charts within the scripture.

(/30/BIJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.3 Bridging-Inference Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What did Delaware?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Her new jersey". the whole audience then laughed.

This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Delaware is not the name of a state but a joke from the people's name "Dela wear" and Delaware also means the name of the state in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States.

b. Exaggeration Jokes

Exaggeration Jokes are jokes with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. A reader would perceive the exaggerated part and try to find out the reason why the part is exaggerated or distorted, mostly with irony regarding certain

characters or events of the Exaggeration Jokes finally producing the funny feeling.

(/5/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.4 Exaggeration Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "Why did the Polar Bear move to Miami?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He was tired of being ice-olated!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is an Exaggeration Joke. An Exaggeration Joke is a joke with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that the bear is tired of being isolated even though the bear is not isolated but hibernates and when the bears hibernate they only do it in winter.

(/6/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.5 Exaggeration Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "Why is Peter Pan always flying?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He Neverlands". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is an Exaggeration Joke. Exaggeration Joke is the joke with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because the punchline contains sentences that exaggerate and ironic "He neverlands" as if Peter Pan never landed. Neverlands is an imaginary place in the story of Peter Pan. It is also used by Michael Jackson to name his ranch.

(/16/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.6 Exaggeration Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What's brown, Hairy, and wears sunglasses?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "A coconut on vacation!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is an Exaggeration Joke. An Exaggeration Joke is a joke with certain elements being exaggerated, which leads to conceptual incongruity. The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it contains an ironic punchline that coconut can be on vacation like a man on the beach. This joke provides a physical allusion to the shape of a coconut on the beach with characteristics such as a man with brown skin, hairy, and wearing sunglasses.

c. Ambiguity Jokes

Ambiguity Jokes are jokes that present two scripts at the same time and lead to language incongruity. A reader would discover the language incongruity and try to make an explanation for these two

scripts. The reader is aware of ambiguous jokes when he or she finds multiple meaning or multiple interpretations.

(/10/AJ/VMQual,VMM/)

Figure 4.7 Ambiguity Joke.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What do Lawyers wear to Court?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Lawsuit". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is the Ambiguity Joke. Ambiguity Jokes refer to jokes involving incongruities of multiple meanings and requiring disambiguation to resolve these incongruities. The joke is the Ambiguity Joke because the punchline "Lawsuit" has multiple interpretations as clothes and also means a suit.

(/19/AJ/VMQual,VMM/)

Figure 4.8 Ambiguity Joke.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Why couldn't the pirate remember the alphabet?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He always got lost at C". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is an Ambiguity Joke. Ambiguity Jokes refer to jokes involving incongruities of multiple meanings and requiring disambiguation to resolve these incongruities. The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because from the punchline "C" there is ambiguity punchline and has multiple meanings. "C" as the letter of the alphabet and "C" which is interpreted as a sea.

(/31/AJ,VMQual,VMM/)

Figure 4.9 Ambiguity Joke.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Why did Humpty Dumpty love Autumn?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He had a great fall". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above is an Ambiguity Joke. Ambiguity Jokes refer to jokes involving incongruities of multiple meanings and requiring disambiguation to resolve these incongruities. The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the word "Fall". "Fall" is a season and also "Fall" is a state of falling because of gravity.

2. **The types of Violation Maxim that are used by Ellen DeGeneres in EllenTube**

Violating The Maxim

According to Grice, there are four types of violations of the maxim in the cooperative principle. The violations are:

a. Violation of Maxim of Quantity

This violation occurs when a speaker gives exaggerated or unclear information to his or her speaking partner. Maxim of Quantity requires the speaker to make contribution that is as informative as is required. When someone contributes more information than is required, then it can be said that he or she violated the Quantity maxim. The speaker does not allow to make his contribution neither shorter nor longer than is required.

(/21/AJ/VMQuan/)

Figure 4.10 Violation Maxim of Quantity.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What do you do when you see a Spaceman?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Park your car, man". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Quantity. The violating Maxim of Quantity occurs when the information obtained is unclear, exaggeration, and insufficient or less information. The punchline joke

"Park your car, man" above violates the Maxim of Quantity because it doesn't answer the question as required. The joke above is unclear because it contradicts the fact that the spaceman does not exist.

(/64/BIJ/VMQuan/)

Figure 4.11 Violation Maxim of Quantity.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Why did the scarecrow win an award?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen replied "He was outstanding in his field". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Quantity. The violating Maxim of Quantity occurs when the information obtained is unclear, exaggeration, and insufficient or less information. The punchline joke above violates the Maxim of Quantity because not providing enough information. The punchline does not explain what is "Oustanding in his field" and why scarecrow wins the award.

(/69/BIJ/VMQuan,VMQual/)

Figure 4.12 Violation Maxim of Quantity.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "What sound do Porcupines make when they kiss?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Ouch!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke violates the Maxim of Quantity. The violating Maxim of Quantity occurs when the information obtained is unclear, exaggeration, and insufficient or less information. The Porcupines can say "ouch" when in pain. The word "ouch" also is included in the word that less information.

b. Violation of Maxim of Quality

This violation occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner and lack adequate evidence. Maxim of Quality is the maxim which obliges the participants to give factual formation. By implementing the Maxim of Quality in the cooperative principle the participants are expected to

give a completely true information. This violation occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner. A speech that is not based on reality and not supported by clear and concrete data, and cannot be accounted for, violates the Maxim of Quality.

(/5/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.13 Violation Maxim of Quality.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "Why did the Polar Bear move to Miami?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He was tired of being ice-olated!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Quality. The violation Maxim of Quality occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner. The joke above violates the Maxim of Quality because the punchline, "He was tired of being ice-olated" is something untrue and lies because bears are active and not isolated.

(/6/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.14 Violation Maxim of Quantity.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "Why is Peter Pan always flying?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He Neverlands". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Quality. The violation Maxim of Quality occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner. The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue and lies. In the Peter Pan Movie, Peter Pan has legs and can walk on land.

(/16/EJ/VMQual/)

Figure 4.15 Violation Maxim of Quality.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What's brown, hairy, and wears sunglasses?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "A Coconut on vocation!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Quality. The violation Maxim of Quality occurs when a speaker tries to give information, which is likely to be untrue or a lie, to his speaking partner. The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Coconuts are inanimate objects and cannot go on vacation likes a man.

c. Violation of Maxim of Relevance

This violation occurs when a speaker gives an answer that is not related to the previous topic or tries to change the topic being discussed in a conversation. To build a good cooperation between speaker and hearer, each of them has to, according to the Maxim of Relevance, give relevant contribution to something that is being talked about. A speech can be said to obey Maxim of Relevance when the speech and

responses are related to each other. Violation of Maxim of Relevance occurs when a speaker gives an answer that does not relate to the topic of conversation or tries to change the topic of the conversation.

(/40/BIJ/VMR/)

Figure 4.16 Violation Maxim of Relevance.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Why did the Easter Egg hide?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He was a little chicken". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Relevance. Violation of Maxim of Relevance occurs when a speaker gives an answer that does not relate to the topic of conversation or tries to change the topic of the ongoing conversation. The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because the topic changes from Easter egg into little chicken. In Easter eggs used are eggs that have been cooked because they will be consumed together after being found so the eggs can't hatch into little chicken.

(/48/BIJ/VMR/)

Figure 4.17 Violation Maxim of Relevance.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "What do you call lazy baby kangaroo?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "A pouch potato!". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Relevance. Violation of Maxim of Relevance occurs when a speaker gives an answer that does not relate to the topic of conversation or tries to change the topic of the ongoing conversation. The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because change the topic originally talked about kangaroos but turned into potatoes.

(/61/BIJ/VMR/)

Figure 4.18 Violation Maxim of Relevance.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Little old lady who?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen replied "Oh I didn't know you could yodel". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Relevance. Violation of Maxim of Relevance occurs when a speaker gives an answer that does not relate to the topic of conversation or tries to change the topic of the ongoing conversation. The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because it changes the topic being discussed at first, they talked about who knocked on the door but turned into Yodel. Yodel is a technique of singing which involves repeated and rapid changes of pitch.

d. Violation of Maxim of Manner

This violation occurs when a speaker gives information to his speaking partner in a disorganized way, unclearly, obscurity expression,

ambiguity, brief and disorderedly . The Maxim of Manner in Grice's cooperative principle requires every participant to always speak with each other directly and clearly. The message should not be ambiguous or obscure. This violation occurs when the speaker gives information disorderedly, unclearly, ambiguous and brief to his speaking partner.

(/4/AJ/VMM/)

Figure 4.19 Violation Maxim of Manner.

The joke starts when Ellen asks the audience "What rhymes with snoop?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Dr. Dre". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Manner. The violation Maxim of Manner occurs when a speaker gives information to his speaking partner in a disorganized way, unclear and, contain ambiguous or obscure information. The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because from the punchline "Dr. Dre" there are multiple meanings(ambiguous). Dr. Dre means the name of a musician and also it can be the nickname of someone.

(/10/AJ/VMQual,VMM/)

Figure 4.20 Violation Maxim of Manner.

The joke begins when Ellen asks the audience "What do Lawyers wear to Court?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "Lawsuit". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Manner. The violation Maxim of Manner occurs when a speaker gives information to his speaking partner in a disorganized way, unclear and, contain ambiguous or obscure information. The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because there is multiple meaning in the punch line "Lawsuit" that have the meaning as clothes and also means a suit.

(/31/AJ,VMQual,VMM/)

Figure 4.21 Violation Maxim of Manner.

The joke started when Ellen asked the audience "Why did Humpty Dumpty love Autumn?" then the studio audience followed Ellen's question. after that Ellen answered "He had a great fall". the whole audience then laughed.

The joke above violates the Maxim of Manner. The violation Maxim of Manner occurs when a speaker gives information to his speaking partner in a disorganized way, unclear and, contain ambiguous or obscure information. The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because of the Ambiguity punchline from the word "fall". fall having multiple meaning as season and condition.

B. Discussions

Based on 80 data collected and analyzed by the researcher, there are 3 types of jokes found, namely the Bridging-Inference Joke, Exaggeration Joke, and the Ambiguity Joke, while for the maxim violation there are 4 types of violations,

namely violating Maxim of Quality, violating Maxim of Quantity, violating Maxim of Relevance and, violating Maxim of Manner. The researcher represents the analysis as follow:

Table 4.2 Type of joke and Violating Maxim.

No.	Coding	Type of Joke	Violating Maxim
1.	1/BIJ/VMM	Bridging-Inference	Manner
2.	2/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
3.	3/AJ/VMR&VMM	Ambiguity	Relevance, Manner
4.	4/AJ/VMM	Ambiguity	Manner
5.	5/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
6.	6/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
7.	7/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
8.	8/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
9.	9/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
10.	10/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
11.	11/BIJ/VMM	Bridging-Inference	Manner
12.	12/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
13.	13/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality

14.	14/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
15.	15/BIJ,AJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference, Ambiguity	Quality
16.	16/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
17.	17/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
18.	18/AJ/VMQual	Ambiguity	Quality
19.	19/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
20.	20/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
21.	21/AJ/VMQuan	Ambiguity	Quantity
22.	22/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
23.	23/BIJ/VMQual/VMM	Bridging-Inference	Quality, Manner
24.	24/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
25.	25/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
26.	26/BIJ,AJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference, Ambiguity	Quality
27.	27/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
28.	28/EJ,AJ/VMQual	Exaggeration, Ambiguity	Quality

29.	29/BIJ,AJ/VMM	Bridging-Inference, Ambiguity	Manner
30.	30/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
31.	31/AJ,VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
32.	32/AJ/VMR	Ambiguity	Relevance
33.	33/BIJ,AJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference, Ambiguity	Quality
34.	34/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
35.	35/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
36.	36/BIJ,EJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference, Exaggeration	Quality
37.	37/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
38.	38/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
39.	39/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
40.	40/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
41.	41/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
42.	42/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
43.	43/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality

44.	44/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
45.	45/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
46.	46/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
47.	47/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
48.	48/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
49.	49/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
50.	50/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
51.	51/AJ/VMR,VMM	Ambiguity	Relevance, Manner
52.	52/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality
53.	53/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality
54.	54/BIJ/VMM	Bridging-Inference	Manner
55.	55/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
56.	56/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
57.	57/AJ/VMQual/VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
58.	58/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
59.	59/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality

60.	60/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
61.	61/BIJ/VMR	Bridging-Inference	Relevance
62.	62/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
63.	63/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
64.	64/BIJ/VMQuan	Bridging-Inference	Quantity
65.	65/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
66.	66/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
67.	67/AJ/VMQual,VMM	Ambiguity	Quality
68.	68/EJ/VMQual	Exaggeration	Quality
69.	69/BIJ/VMQuan, VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quantity, Quality
70.	70/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
71.	71/BIJ/VMM	Bridging-Inference	Manner
72.	72/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
73.	73/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
74.	74/AJ/VMR,VMM	Ambiguity	Relevance, Manner
75.	75/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality

76.	76/AJ/VMQual,V MM	Ambiguity	Quality, Manner
77.	77/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
78.	78/BIJ/VMQual	Bridging-Inference	Quality
79.	79/AJ/VMM	Ambiguity	Manner
80.	80/AJ/VMM	Ambiguity	Manner

Diagram 4.1 Type of Joke.

Based on the analysis of 80 data types of the joke, it is found that the following data numbers are: Bridging-Inference Joke 35 data or 41%, Exaggeration Joke 20 data or 23%, and Ambiguity Joke data 31 or 36%. The dominant data of the type of joke based on meme analysis is the Briding-Inference type 35 data or 41%. Bridging-Inference Jokes are the dominant data because 41% of the jokes delivered by Ellen are jokes that require understanding through deducing the setup and punchline, so readers would feel confused or nervous when reading Bridging-Inference Jokes for the

first time. Upon getting the gap-filling inference and successfully resolving the incongruity, they would feel released and regulate their effect, finally bring out the amusement feeling. The Exaggeration Joke was the least common type of joke found from the analysis because only 20 data contained sentences that exaggerated information and ironic sentences.

Diagram 4.2 Violating Maxim.

Based on the analysis of 80 data Violating maxim on joke found the following amount of data: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 3 data or 3%, Violation of Maxim of Quality 59 data or 58%, Violation of Maxim of Relevance 12 data or 12% and, Violation of Maxim of Manner 27 data or 27%. Violating Maxim of Quality becomes the dominant data because 59 data or 58% are found. The jokes delivered by Ellen violate Maxim of Quality because they provide information on jokes that are untrue and lies so that they do not correspond to reality, but the purpose of the jokes is to entertain the audience. Violating Maxim of Quantity is the least data because only 3 data or 3% data are found from the analysis. This violation of the Maxim of Quantity arises at

least from the analysis because in Ellen's jokes there are only 3 jokes that provide more or less data information for the audience.

The Connection between the type of joke and the violating maxim is found as follows:

Table 4.3 Componential Type of joke and Violating Maxim.

Type of oke and Violating Maxim											
BIJ				EJ				AJ			
MQuan	MQual	MR	MM	MQuan	MQual	MR	MM	MQuan	MQual	MR	MM
2	23	7	7	0	21	0	1	1	20	4	23
39				22				48			
109											

In the Bridging-Inference Joke total of 39 data or 36% consists of data: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 2 data, Violation of Maxim of Quality 23 data, Violation of Maxim of Manner 7 data, and Violation of Maxim of Relevance 7 data. In the Exaggeration Joke total of 22 data or 20% consists of data: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 0 data, Violation of Maxim of Quality 21 data, Violation of Maxim of Manner 0 data, and Violation of Maxim of Relevance 1 data. In the Ambiguity Joke total of 48 data or 44% consists of data: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 1 data, Violation of Maxim of Quality 20 data, Violation of Maxim of Manner 4 data, and Violation of Maxim of Relevance 23 data.

From the above components, it can be concluded that the dominant data is the Ambiguity Joke and the Violating Maxim of Manner. Ambiguity Joke Jokes refer to jokes involving incongruities of multiple meanings and requiring disambiguation to resolve these incongruities whereas Violating Maxim of Manner occurs when there is an ambiguous sentence. The Ambiguity Joke and the Violating Maxim of Manner both appear when a joke contains an Ambiguous sentence or a sentence that has multiple meanings to give rise to various understandings.

Based on an Analysis of 80 meme joke data found a link between the Type of joke and the Violating maxim. In the Type of joke, there is an Ambiguity Joke which contains a word in the joke that containing two or more than two meanings, while in the Violating Maxim there is a type of Violating Maxim of Manner that appears if a word is found that is Ambiguous or has multiple interpretations. Based on these two findings, the Ambiguity Joke and the Violating Maxim of Manner appear if a joke contains an Ambiguous word or sentence so that it makes a different interpretation for the listener or reader.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After searching and explaining some terms related to Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube, the researcher goes to the conclusion. This chapter presents two terms, namely conclusions and suggestions.

A. Conclusions

From the analysis about Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube, the researcher draws four conclusions in terms to search the relation between Type of joke and Violating Maxim. The researcher has drawn the conclusion as follows:

There are 3 types of jokes found in the data based on The Routledge Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo At Al, 2002), the results of the analysis of 86 data are Bridging-Inference Joke 35 data or 41%, Exaggeration Joke 20 data or 23   %, and Ambiguity Joke data 31 or 36%.   The dominant data found is based on the type of joke analysis, namely the Bridging-Inference Joke type 35 data or 41%.

There are 4 types of violations found in the data based on Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101) the results of 101 data analysis, namely: Violation of Maxim of Quantity 3 data or 3%, Violation of Maxim of Quality 59 data or 58%, Violation of Maxim of Manner 12

data or 12%, and Violation of Maxim of Relevance 27 data or 27%.   The

dominant data found based on the violating maxim analysis, namely the

violation of the maxim quality, 59 data or 58%.

In the type of joke and the violating maxim, there is a similar pattern

of association where the type Ambiguity Joke and the violation of the

Maxim of Manner contain jokes that are ambiguous or have multiple

meanings.

B. Implications

Based on the theory of the type of jokes from The Routledge

Handbook of Language and Humor edited by Salvatore Attardo (Attardo

At Al, 2002), and the Maxim theory from Levinson's book entitled

Pragmatics (Levinson, 1983: 101).   This theory can be applied as a

medium for analyzing types of jokes and the violation maxim in the written

or spoken form to make it easier for listeners to understand.

C. Suggestions

In this part, the researcher would like to make suggestions for the readers,

research, and teaching and learning process related to research about Type of

Joke And Violating Maxim. The suggestions are compiled as follows:

1. For the Academic purposes

The student should realize some skills are needed to arrange the

research. The first skill is reading habit which can improve their reference

to make research, especially linguistic reference. Second is writing skill, the student should realize that writing skill is important to make good research. Besides, for students of the English Letter department' writing skill, they should have translation skill that can help to make good writing especially to write the research.

2. For the other researchers

The researcher expects that there will be other researchers who arrange linguistic research. The other researchers should have more innovation in making similar research to keep digging into the linguistic issue deeply.

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VALIDATION

The thesis data titled "Violation Maxims in Ellen's Favorite Classic Jokes from EllenTube" has been validated by Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum in:

Day   : Tuesday

Date   : January 19th 2021

Surakarta, January 19th 2021

Validator

Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum

APPENDICES

Data Validation

Validator   : Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum

Date/Time   : January 19th 2021

No	Number of Data	Meme	Type of Jokes			Violating Maxim				Explanation
			BIJ	EJ	AJ	VMQuan	VMQual	VMR	VMM	
1.	1/BIJ/VMM		√						√	• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The one that represents the unique rabbit is the one on the rabbit. • The joke violates the Maxim of

											Manner because the punchline "unique up on him" contains an obscurity expression.
2.	2/AJ/VMQual,VMM						√		√		√	• This joke is an Ambiguity Joke because "jam" has multiple meanings (ambiguity). jam as food and also condition traffic jam. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. a big traffic jam can occur because of various things such as accidents and road repairs. • The jokes also violate the Maxim of Manner because the punch line is ambiguous "TrafficJAM".

| 3. | 3/AJ/VMR &VMM | | | | √ | | | √ | √ | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because it contains an ambiguous word, "Thtretch" which is the word "Stretch".

• The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because the topic being discussed changes from talking about thor but turns into a stretch.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of the ambiguity punchline. The punch line "thretch" is unclear and does not explain how a man becomes thor. |

| 4. | 4/AJ/VMM | | | | √ | | | | | √ | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because from the punchline "Dr. Dre" there are multiple meanings of Dr. Dre means the name of a musician or famous rapper -Snoop Dog- that relates with Dr. Dre. Meanwhile, as a word, snoop means "a person who looks around a place secretly to find out private things about somebody".

 • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because from the punchline "Dr. Dre" there are multiple meanings. |
| 5. | 5/EJ/VMQual | | | √ | | | | √ | | | • The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that the bear is tired of being isolated even though the bear is not isolated but hibernates.

 • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because in the punchline, "He was tired of being ice-olated" is something untrue and lies because |

											bears are active and not isolated.
6.	6/EJ/VMQu al				√			√			- The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because the punchline contains sentences that exaggerate and ironic "He neverlands" as if Peter Pan never landed. - The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue and lies. Peter pan can walk on land and make landings.
7.	7/BIJ/VMR		√						√		- This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Ellen doesn't want to spread rumors like she spreads peanut butter. - The joke violates maxim relevance because the punchline "I don't wanna spread it" does not correlate with the setup.

8.	8/BIJ/VMQual		√			√		This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. MOSES is the son of Abraham, not a "Noah guy". The joke violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue and lie) because the punchline "I Noah Guy" is not true, actually, Moses is the son of Abraham.
9.	9/EJ/VMQual		√			√		The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates the punchline "Mini-soda" actually is Minnesota. The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains untrue punchlines because there is a state named Minnesota but it is not the smallest drink.

10.	10/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM					√		√		√		• The joke is an Ambiguity of the jokes because the punchline "Lawsuit" has multiple interpretations as clothes and also means a criticism. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality. It contains an untrue punchline because it is not only the criticism that lawyers bring to court but also suit. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because there is multiple meaning in the punch line "Lawsuit".
11.	11/BIJ/VM M		√							√		• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Jason Seagal here is the name of the actor but the last name of the actor is mocked as Seagul. • The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because there is multiple

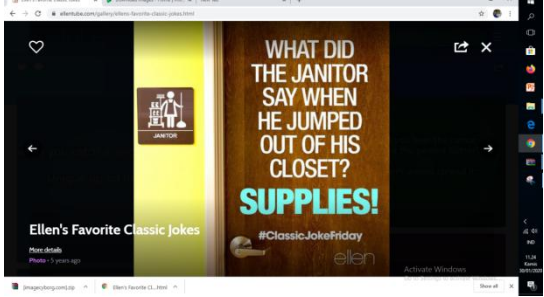|											
											meaning from the punch line "Seagul".
12.	12/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√				• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue and lies. The police didn't catch the pants but criminals.
13.	13/EJ/VMQ ual			√			√				• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because the ghost is exaggerated in that no one dares to dance with a ghost. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Ghosts have their world and we never know what they do.

14.	14/AJ/VMQual,VMM					√		√		√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because it is ambiguous from the word "croak" it should be coca-cola but mocked into the frog sound "Croak". • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue and lies. Frogs don't drink soda. They don't know about Coca-cola. • The jokes also violate the Maxim of Manner because there is an ambiguous punchline. Croak has multiple meanings.
15.	15/BIJ,AJ/VMQual		√			√		√			• The joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. • The joke is also an Ambiguity Joke because the punchline states about "bass" as one of the musical instruments and "bass" as one of the

										sounds in the music since David Guetta is a DJ and musician. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue and lies. David Guetta never got kicked out of the orchestra for dropping the bass.
16.	16/EJ/VMQ ual				√			√			● The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that coconut can be on vacation. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. coconuts are inanimate objects and cannot go on vacation.

| 17. | 17/BIJ/VMR | | √ | | | | | | √ | | | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Oliver Twist is the name of the book by Charles Dickens.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because the topic being discussed is not related, that Charles is talking about books in a bar. |
| 18. | 18/AJ/VMQual | | | √ | | | | √ | | | | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings from the sentence "Alpaca my bags" or I pack my bags.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue and lies. Alpaca doesn't have bags. |

| 19. | 19/AJ/VMQual,VMM | | | | | | | | √ | | √ | | √ | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because from the punchline "C" there are multiple meanings Alphabet 'C' and sea, and pirates.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because it is not true that pirates are always lost at sea.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because contains ambiguity punch line. The punch line "C" has multiple meanings. |
| 20. | 20/BIJ/VMR | | | | | | | | √ | | | | √ | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. nobody and no nose sounds like nobody knows.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because from the punchline there is no connection and also does not contain any hidden meaning. |

| 21. | 21/AJ/VMQ uan | | | | √ | √ | | | | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is a word "spaceman": a man living in space or can be a man who parks the car.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Quantity because it doesn't answer the question as required. |
| 22. | 22/BIJ/VM Qual | | √ | | | | √ | | | • The joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line about "four-leaf clover" and "luck".

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue) because luck is destiny not from clover leaves. |

23.	23/BIJ/VM Qual/VMM		√			√		√	• The joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line (egg and yolk -joke). • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue, actually eggs cant laugh. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of unclearness. The joke doesn't explain how to make an egg laugh.
24.	24/BIJ/VM Qual		√			√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. goes banana is one of the instruments created by Beethoven. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue) because Beethoven doesn't only like banana fruit.

| 25. | 25/BIJ/VMR | | √ | | | | √ | | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Bison meant the phrase "bye son".

• The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because it is irrelevant that Buffalo should say "bye son" to his son. |
| 26. | 26/BIJ,AJ/VMQual | | √ | | √ | | √ | | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. football coaches think of vending machines like a football game.

• This is also an Ambiguity Joke in the word 'quarterback' as one of the positions in the team, and the amount of money.

• The joke violates the Maxim of |

										Quality (untrue) because what they get from the vending machine is food or drink, not a quarterback.
27.	27/EJ/VMQual			√			√			• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that cow horns are useless and require bells. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because the punchline contains an untrue sentence. Though horn cows are useful.
28.	28/EJ,AJ/VMQual									• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because in the punchline there is a sentence that exaggerates that the Mayonnaise is wearing clothes. • This is also an ambiguous joke because 'dressing' has two meaning: as a topper on a food or a process of

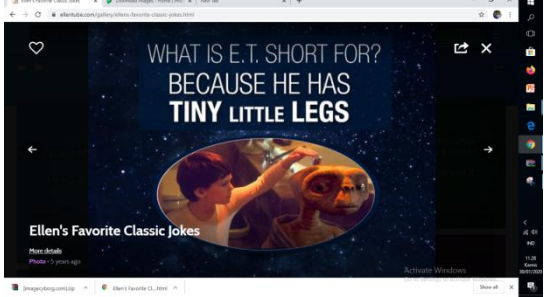| No.	Code	Image									Analysis
				√	√		√				putting clothes.
											• The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains an untrue punchline. Mayonnaise actually can't do dressings.
29.	29/BIJ,AJ/V MM	Why is it ok to eat donuts in church? Because they're holy	√		√					√	• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. • This is also Ambiguity Joke. Holy has multiple meanings: holy (sacred) and holy (a thing with a hole) • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because it is unclear between the question and the punchline.

30.	30/BIJ/VM Qual		√			√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Delaware is not the name of a state but a joke from the people's name "Dela wear". • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains untrue setups, that what Dela uses is not just her new jersey.
31.	31/AJ,VMQ ual,VMM				√	√		√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Jokes because there are multiple meanings of the word "Fall", namely season and condition. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue and lies. Humpty Dumpty is an egg that doesn't want to fall and break. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punchline from the word "fall".

32.	32/AJ/VMR					√			√			• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings from the word "planet", namely the title of a song belonging to Bruno Mars and a space object, and the word that sound alike (plan it) • The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because it is not related. At first, the joke was talking about the party but it turned into a planet.
33.	33/BIJ,AJ/V MQual											• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. A janitor usually said 'supplies!" before entering a room because indeed he usually brings toilet supplies • This is also an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings

No.	Code	Image										Analysis
			√		√		√					from the word "Supplies" Surprise and supplies. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains an incorrect punch line. When surprised Janitor didn't just say supplies.
34.	34/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√					● This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Instagram here is Grandma who takes action instantly. ● The Joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue, grandmothers often use the telephone for a long time.

35.	35/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√			● This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. what the meaning of punchline is a wreath Witherspoon in the literal meaning, meanwhile there is a beautiful actress named Witherspoon with blonde hair too. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue) because it doesn't mean that the one hanging on the door is the wreath, Witherspoon.
36.	36/BIJ,EJ/V MQual		√	√			√			● Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Raisin and prune are ingredients on a cake. The date is also can be used on a cake. ● The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that Raisin is a

			√					√			· human who cannot get a date. · The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. The date can only be done by living things.
37.	37/BIJ/VM Qual		√					√			· This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The joke explains that to eat a tire takes a (good) year, meanwhile "a good year" is also a tire brand. · The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue. Tire are tools and not food. It can not eat even in a good year.

38.	38/AJ/VMQual,VMM				√		√		√	● The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is multiple meaning of the punchline "Ashed Potatoes" which means mash potatoes. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Volcanos are objects and cannot eat mashed potatoes for dinner. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because ambiguity punchline "Ashed Potatoes".
39.	39/AJ/VMQual,VMM				√		√		√	● The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the punchline "A Hare Plane" which means airplane. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Rabbits cannot travel and board an airplane. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because the ambiguity punchline "A Hare Plane" that

										having multiple meanings.
40.	40/BIJ/VMR		√					√		● This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. An Easter egg is as small as little chicken. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because the topic changes from an egg into little chicken.
41.	41/EJ/VMQual		√					√		● This joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it contains an ironic punchline. The phrase "thor looser" means to the loser. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Ironman and thor are superhero in a movie that we can't play with.

| 42. | 42/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM | | | | √ | | √ | | √ | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because multiple meanings of the punchline "thor".

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Thor is just a character in a movie so thor can't shop at the grocery store.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because the ambiguity punchline "thor" that having multiple meanings. |
| 43. | 43/EJ/VMQ ual | | √ | | | | √ | | | • The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it contains an ironic punch line. It is exaggerating that whatever the Hulk buys in bulk.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue) because what the hulk buys is not just bulk goods. |

| 44. | 44/EJ/VMQ ual | | | √ | | | √ | | | • The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because there is an ironic punch line that exaggerates him having tinny little legs.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because the untrue and lie function e.t. short isn't just for tinny and little legs. |
| 45. | 45/EJ/VMQ ual | | | √ | | | √ | | | • The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it contains an ironic punchline that insinuates the pail. (pail vs pale).

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Bucket can't say to the little pail. |

46.	46/EJ/VMQ ual			√				√			• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it contains the exaggeration of that hippie person who is far away. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains untrue and lies sentences that a Hipple is not necessarily a far-out man.
47.	47/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM					√		√		√		• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is multiple meaning from the punchline "Sundae School" which means an ice cream shop but almost same as "Sunday School". • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue. not only in sundae school we can learn to make ice cream. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punchline. The punch line "Sundae

											School" has multiple meanings.
48.	48/BIJ/VMR			√					√		• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. a potato pouch is shaped like a brown kangaroo bag. • The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because change the topic originally talked about kangaroos but turned into potatoes.
49.	49/EJ/VMQ ual			√					√		• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because the punchline exaggerates that an elephant doesn't need a suitcase because he already has trunks • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. The elephant is an animal and does not have trunks.

No.	Code	Image			√				√		√	Analysis
50.	50/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM				√		√				√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because it has multiple interpretations of the punchline. "Credit cod" means a credit card. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Fish can't use a credit card to shop online. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punchline. "Credit cod" has multiple meanings.
51.	51/AJ/VMR ,VMM				√				√	√		• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the word "Fig" which means fix. • The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because ambiguity punchline "Fig" and it also changes the topic being discussed. • The joke also violates the Maxim of

										Manner because of ambiguity punch line. The word "Fig" has multiple meanings.
52.	52/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM				√		√		√	- The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the word "honeycombs". - The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it contains an incorrect punchline that the sticky hair in the bee carries pollen. - The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punch line. The punch line "Honeycombs" has multiple meanings.

| 53. | 53/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM | | | | | √ | | √ | | √ | | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because it contains a punch line that contains multiple meanings of the word thyme, which means spices.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. The clock is an inanimate object and can't taste the thyme.

• The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because ambiguity punch line. The word "Thyme' has multiple meanings. |
| 54. | 54/BIJ/VM M | | √ | | | | | | | √ | | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The joke here is likened to a germ that spreads easily.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punchline. The word "Spread" has |

| 55. | 55/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM | | | | | √ | | √ | | √ | The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because it contains a punchline that has multiple meanings. Algaebra is meant as an algebra or algae bra. The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Mermaid didn't go to school and studied math (algebra). The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punch line. The word "Algae-bra" has multiple meanings. |

multiple meanings.

| 56. | 56/EJ/VMQual | | | √ | | √ | | The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because there is an ironic sentence in the punchline exaggerating that strawberries are afraid to watch scary movies. The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue and lies. Strawberries are not afraid and shake when watching scary movies. |
| 57. | 57/AJ/VMQual/VMM | | | √ | | √ | | √ | This joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the word "Sault". The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because acrobats don't only do summersaults in winter. The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of the ambiguity punchline. The word "Summer-saults" has multiple |

No.	Code	Joke								Analysis
										meanings.
58.	58/AJ/VMQual,VMM				√		√		√	● The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because in the punchline there are multiple meanings of the sentence "a hare brush" which means a hairbrush. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Rabbit doesn't need a hairbrush. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of the ambiguity punch line. "a hare brush" has multiple meanings.
59.	59/EJ/VMQual		√			√				● The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because there is an ironic sentence in the punchline that the teddy bear can ask humans. ● The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because untrue and lies that the teddy bear can't ask.

111

No.	Code	Image									Analysis
60.	60/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√				● This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. struck him is meant to be an idea. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Quality (untrue) because lightning doesn't just hit Benjamin.
61.	61/BIJ/VM R		√					√			● This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. That most young people can do Yodel. ● The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because it changes the topic being discussed. At first, they talked about who knocked on the door but turned into Yodel.

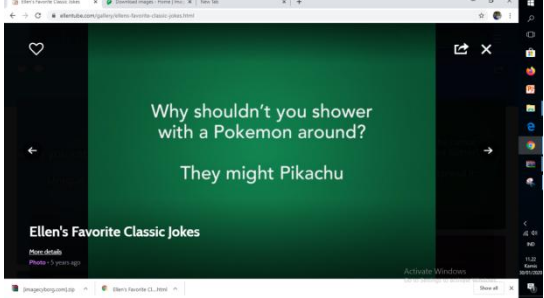| 62.	62/AJ/VMQual,VMM				√		√		√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the punchline "Litter" which is meant as the latter. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. aliens do not exist and cannot talk to cats. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punchline. The word "Litter" has multiple meanings.
63.	63/BIJ/VMQual		√				√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. That the stairs will always end in something. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality due to untrue. The stairs are not always connected to something, it can be used to climb or climb something.

64.	64/BIJ/VM Quan		√			√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Scarecrow is an expert in his field (scaring in the fields). • The joke violates the Maxim of Quantity because not providing enough information in the punchline. The punch line does not explain what is "Oustanding in his field".
65.	65/EJ/VMQ ual			√			√		• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it is ironic and exaggerates the punchline. From the punchline "Dampens their spirit", it is as if rainwater can dampen the human soul. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality due to untrue and lies. Rainwater cannot dampen the soul.

114

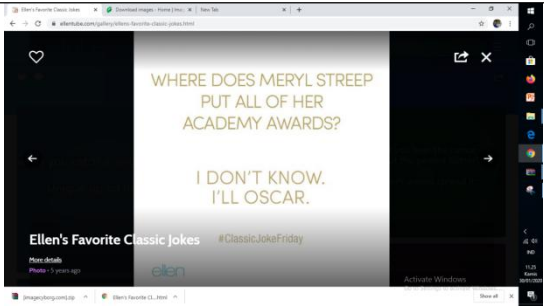| No.	Code	Image			√		√		Analysis
66.	66/EJ/VMQ ual	Star Wars: Classic Joke Thursday			√		√		• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because there is an ironic punchline, namely "Luke I am your father" even though the one speaking is a potato. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality due to untrue and lies. Luke's father is not a potato. Luke Skywalker's father is Anakin Skywalker.
67.	67/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM	Classic Joke Thursday: Tennis Edition			√		√	√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the punchline. Annette can mean the name of a tennis player (Annete kolb). • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. Inside the tennis court, there is not only Annette. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because of ambiguity punch line. The word "Annette" has

				√			√			multiple meanings.
68.	68/EJ/VMQual				√			√			• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because there is an ironic sentence that the chicken can talk to the other side and can make seances. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Quality because what the chicken does is the crow, not summon spirits.
69.	69/BIJ/VM Quan,VMQual				√			√	√		• The joke is an Exaggeration Joke because it exaggerates that porcupines can kiss each other and pronounce pain. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quantity by exaggerating that porcupines can say "ouch" when in pain. The word "ouch" also is included in the word that less information. • The joke also violates the maxim

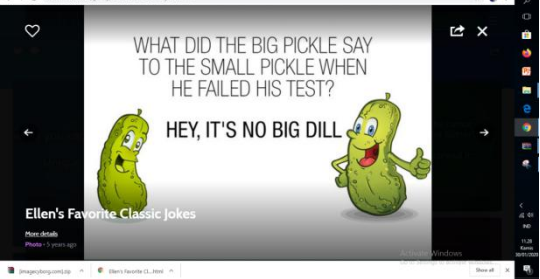| 70.	70/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. That what amnesiac people do is often ask the same questions. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue. The amnesiac person will ask other questions while at the bar.

quality because untrue, the porcupines cannot pronounce the word ouch.

| 71. | 71/BIJ/VMM | | √ | | | | | | | | √ | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Boo is a word that is often pronounced by ghosts so that ghosts are identified with the sound "boo".

• The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because the punch line "boo" is an ambiguous word and has multiple meanings. |
| 72. | 72/BIJ/VM Qual | | √ | | | | | √ | | | | • This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. We can't shower with pokemon like Pikachu because Pikachu is an electric type of pokemon and it will be dangerous if the water meets electricity.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue. Pokemon is just a cartoon character |

No.	Code	Joke								Analysis
			√							and does not exist in real life.
73.	73/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The agreement that happened on the ship was very calm so that it seemed like quite an oar deal. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue. Agreements for buying and selling on board are very diverse and not only quite an oar deal.
74.	74/AJ/VMR ,VMM					√		√	√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is an ambiguity punch line. The word "Decaffeinated" has multiple meanings. • The joke violates the Maxim of Relevance because it gives answers that are not related to the previous topic (baby cow).

										• The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because there is multiple meaning from the punch line "Decaffeinated".
75.	75/BIJ/VM Qual		√			√				• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Blitzen or blitz is a defensive pattern inspired by deer. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue and lies. Reindeer can't play football and they don't know what blitz is.
76.	76/AJ/VMQ ual,VMM				√		√		√	• The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is an ambiguous punch line "Humphrey" which means hump free. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because it is untrue and lies. All camels have a hump because the

										hump is a means of self-protection in the camel. • The joke also violates the Maxim of Manner because "Humprey" has multiple meanings (ambiguous).
77.	77/BIJ/VM Qual		√				√			• This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. Merly Streep is an actress who has received many nominations and awards from Oscar. • The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because the punch line contains a lie sentence that "I don't know I will Oscar". He/She knows Oscar but doesn't know that Merly Streep is often a nominee and winner of Oscar.

78.	78/BIJ/VM Qual		√			√		- This joke is a Bridging-Inference Joke because to understand the joke the reader must conclude between the setup and the punch line. The Wandering caveman means Neanderthal Early Man. - The joke violates the Maxim of Quality because of untrue. The wandering caveman is not just a neanderthal but also another human.
79.	79/AJ/VMM			√			√	- The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there are multiple meanings of the punch line. "Punch" is an ambiguous word because it can mean a hit and it also means part of a joke. - The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because there is an ambiguous punch line for the word "Punch".

| 80. | 80/AJ/VMM | | | | √ | | | | √ | • The joke is an Ambiguity Joke because there is multiple meaning from punchline "Dill". the meaning of the word dill here should be agreement, but it is defined as a pickled dill.

• The joke violates the Maxim of Manner because dill is an ambiguous word and has multiple meanings. |