

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Joke is a part of human life. Every human being makes use of it from time to time, and its presence seems to be very needed to relieve tension or repressed feelings.

“Joke” and “humor” are treated as synonyms and employed interchangeably. Joke or humor is defined as any stimulation that evokes amusement and that is experienced as being funny.

Implicature as one of discourse analysis topic can be used to analyze a joke. Implicature which is proposed by Grice is used to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. There are four maxims which are acceptable in the Cooperative Principle, namely :

1. Maxims of Quantity : What we say must be as brief and informative as required.
2. Maxims of Quality : What we say must be true, honest and supported by evidence.
3. Maxims of Relation : What we say must be relevant with the conversation in the context.
4. Maxims of Manner : What we say must be clear and free from ambiguity.



The Cooperative Principle and its maxims are not only important as a code of conversational etiquette. They are even more significant for identifying the meaning uttered by the speaker. Violation of the maxims can lead to ambiguity or obscurity where the message is not clear to the hearer. To some extent violation is tolerated. In this analysis, the avoiding or the violation of such maxims can raise joke or humor. Grice calls this violation as flouting. The implicature elements above are applied to analyze jokes of serial comedy film "Hope and Gloria" shown by Indosiar.

In the analysis, the data is analyzed into each maxims namely maxims of quantity, maxims of quality, maxims of relation and maxims of manner and combination of some maxims. The most data that are analyzed contain a combination of some maxims. It suggests that all four maxims have a tight relationship one to each other and it is hard to analyze the maxims separately.

There are many data which are appropriate to be analyzed. In this analysis, the writer takes some cases of each maxim. There are two cases for maxims of quantity, two cases for maxims of quality, three cases for maxims of relation, three cases for maxims of manner and six cases for combination of some maxims. All data are fifteen cases which are analyzed in this analysis.

Some of maxim combinations are maxim of relation - maxim of manner, maxim of manner - maxim of quantity, maxim of relation - maxim of quality, maxim of manner - maxim of quality.

In the maxim of quantity analysis, the actor gives unclear information to her son to disguise her affair. The second case, the actor gives clear explanation first. However, finally he influences others that make his statement unclear.

In the maxim of quality analysis, The actor states that he is able to do pull-up. He actually can not do that. The second case the actor says he can do everything without making any mistake. He actually makes some mistakes.

In the maxim of relation analysis, the actor states something which is different from the topic. The other case, the actor makes a plan which is irrelevant with the situation.

In the maxim of manner, the actor speaks something unclear and ambiguous. In the other case, the actor praises the old woman. However, She is angry. This is ambiguous.

The combination of maxims analysis, the ambiguity of *has finished* which has some interpretations and not related with what the actor really means. This violates principle of manner and principle of relation. This kind of combination has three cases. The other case, the actor gives

unclear information and her statement is ambiguous. This violates principle of manner and principle of quantity.

The lesson that we can take from the analysis is that joke is not so simple as we think. It is a complex thing that we have to analyze. Implicature as one of discourse analysis topics can be used to analyze joke.

BIBLIOGRAPHY