CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

After analysing this topic, I arrive at some conclusions. Maxim of relation is the mostly flouted maxim, with the total of eight cases. The second most often flouted maxim is maxim of manner with the total of seven cases. The third most often flouted maxim is maxim of quantity, with the total of six cases. Lastly, maxim of quality is the least flouted maxim, with only two cases out of seventeen data. Throughout the analysis there is no case of violating a maxim, infringing a maxim, opting out a maxim or suspending a maxim. Some of the data also have more than one maxim flouted in it; data 1 and 5 have the maxim of quantity and manner flouted, data 3, 13 and 15 has the maxim of manner and relation flouted, and data 14 has the maxim of relation and quality flouted.

As mentioned earlier, maxim of relation is the mostly flouted maxim in the analysis. In my opinion, the flouting of maxim of relation is effective for creating a joke, because the information in the speaker's utterance given to the hearer does not seem to be related with the situation. This can easily lead the hearer straight to

what the speaker thinks, creating a bridge between two different topics that are normally not connected with each other. Because of this, a great number of topics could be mixed up together with creative thinking and create many kinds of jokes. A good example is the analysis of data 4. The friend asks about how much weight the wife has lost, but the husband says *two weeks* instead. The two utterances are obviously unrelated, yet in the joke they are connected with each other.

On the other hand, maxim of manner is also often flouted. When the maxim of manner is flouted, the speaker's utterance becomes long-winded or indirect, thus the information received by the hearer is not straight to what the situation needs. This leads the hearer to interpret the information according to his knowledge, which could delay the understanding of what the speaker really means with his utterance. The analysis of data 1 shows this phenomenon, as the trucker will not consider that the couple shares everything literally, until the wife mentions it to the trucker directly. It could be noticed that the implicature from the flouting of maxim of manner is still about the topic at hand, thus makes it limited and not quite suitable for creating a joke.

Maxim of quantity is flouted in some of the data as well, and it is quite understandable to be used for a joke because the speaker gives either more or less information to the hearer than what the situation requires. The lack or excess of information requires the hearer to add his own assumption on the meaning of the speaker's utterance which can cause a misunderstanding, depending on what the speaker really means. The final outcome of the assumption could have a lot of possibilities, which makes them ideal for creating a joke. This is visible in the

analysis of data 9, as the husband wrongly assumes that the 'ten' the wife mentions refers to her age, while what she refers to is actually her dress size.

Maxim of quality is the least flouted, and it is because the flouting of maxim of quality has very limited outcome compared to the flouting of other maxims. The flouting of maxim of quality is basically the opposite of what really happens in the current situation, thus making an implicature predictable. The analysis of data 16 shows this clearly, as the man is definitely not dead, yet he claims that he is. The minimal possibilities affect on what topics can be used, and because of this the flouting of maxim of quality is rarely used for a joke.

Aside from flouting the maxim, no other kinds of unobserved maxim is found in the analysis. Unlike flouting the maxim, in violating the maxim the speaker has the intention to mislead the hearer, and thus not the whole truth will be spoken in the speaker's utterance. Because of the violation, any implicature is also avoided, and no joke will be created. As for infringing the maxim, the non-observance of the maxim is not done intentionally, since the speaker has imperfect linguistic performance. Since it is unintentional, there is no implicature intended in the speaker's utterance, which means there will not be any jokes. Meanwhile, in opting out the maxim, the speaker fails to observe the maxim on purpose due to his refusal to cooperate with the hearer. With the lack of cooperation, the conversation itself is abruptly ended, thus it is impossible for any implicature to exist for creating a joke. Lastly, in suspending the maxim, there is an understanding between the speaker and the hearer beforehand on the situation, preventing any implicature to exist. Without any implicature in the first place, no joke will be created.

A script incongruity occurs when two or more scripts exist at the same time in a conversation, triggered by the same word. The flouting of a maxim helps to achieve this condition, since it may easily cause a misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer, creating another script on top of the current one already followed. This new script brings an out of expectation element to the conversation, and the element is what makes a joke become funny.

In analysing humours, I use the theory of script incongruity along with conversational implicature of non-observance of the maxims. Not all data are selected for the analysis, since some of them cannot be analysed with either of these theories. This leads to a difficulty in finding jokes containing maxim, especially when some ambiguity in jokes can be without any implicature in it. By using other theories, such as theories from linguistic aspects, I hope that those data that are not selected can be analysed properly. With further studies in the future, there might be possibilities that this analysis will be beneficial for the readers or researchers.

(1008 words)