

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

This chapter will conclude all the results found in Chapter Three, which provides my analysis about the non-observance of the Gricean maxims in the jokes of *funny junk website* that lead to the occurrence of humor. All the results of Chapter Three will be discussed and explained. It also becomes a conclusion of this thesis.

First of all, there are six jokes that flout the maxim of manner, five jokes flout the maxim of relation, and three jokes violate the maxim. Those three types of non-observance of maxim are those that commonly appear in the data that I have analyzed in my thesis. On the other hand, there are three jokes that flout the maxim of quantity, and one joke flouts the maxim of quality. Some of the data also have more than one maxim flouted in it.

Based on my analysis in Chapter Three, the non-observance of maxim that mostly appears is **flouting the maxim of manner**. I conclude that when people give an ambiguous and unclear answer in a conversation, they can lead the hearer

to jump into a different context instead of the real one. Moreover, when the true meaning is known, people will find this non-observance as a surprising answer that also leads the humor to happen. For example, in data 3, the old man flouts a maxim of manner by giving a statement which has two possible meanings. The short reply ignites a different interpretation which is best applied to make the readers laugh. In this case, the ambiguous and unclear statement also leads script incongruity to happen, which also becomes the reason for the readers to find the twist that leads to the occurrence of humor.

Flouting a maxim of manner is the non-observance that mostly appears, while **flouting a maxim of relation** is the second one. Through my analysis, I find that an unrelated answer will lead the hearer to find it funny and automatically laugh soon after hearing it. It can also be seen that the irrelevance of the answer is an easy way to induce laughter. Besides, the irrelevance of the answer sometimes is superficial in the sense that it does not seem to be relevant, but somehow it is still related when we analyze more deeply in terms of its implicature.

Flouting a maxim of quantity and **quality** are two types of non-observance that rarely appear in the data. Flouting a maxim of quantity and quality do not give a big impact compared to the other types of non-observance that can make the readers laugh. Compared with the other types of flouting, these two types do not show the twist of script incongruity. For example, the ambiguity and unrelated answer support the occurrence of different scripts recognizably while the long answer does not show the twist clearly.

Another type of non-observance that also appears in my analysis is **violating a maxim**. People will find this type of non-observance funny because it is like deceiving people. The speaker does not tell the whole story and keep the main points that automatically mislead the hearer. I also conclude that violating a maxim is a type of non-observance which criticizes people physically or mentally. People tend to choose to mislead someone rather than giving a statement that seems hurtful, and their way to mislead people induces laughter effectively. Moreover, in data 8, violating a maxim also shows us the kid's smartness that has tricked us and led to the occurrence of humor.

There are some types of non-observance of maxim that do not appear in my data, such as infringing a maxim, suspending a maxim, and opting out a maxim. In my opinion, these types of non-observance are rarely found because they lack the possibility to lead humor to happen. For example, opting out of a maxim and suspending a maxim are usually used in serious situations. Opting out of a maxim usually happens for legal or ethical reasons, while suspending a maxim is commonly used in a serious situation. Because of that, these types of non-observance rarely appear as the trigger of humor in jokes.

Each type of non-observance that is analyzed in this thesis has its own effectiveness. For example, we already know that all jokes analyzed in this thesis are in the form of conversation. Flouting a maxim of manner is effective in jokes that have insulting statements within the conversation, while flouting a maxim of relation is effective in jokes that have a purpose to tell the reality in the conversation. Another type of non-observance such as violating a maxim is effective in jokes that have a purpose to make fool of somebody in the

conversation. Moreover, flouting a maxim of quantity is effective in jokes that have an indirect statement within the conversation, while flouting a maxim of quality is effective in jokes that have a satirizing statement within the conversation. From the analysis, we can conclude how each non-observance of maxim has its own effectiveness.

The non-observance of maxim helps to achieve the change of script in a conversation. 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 is beyond the expectation in conversation, and it makes a joke funny.

Through the analysis, we can conclude that the non-observance of maxim that mostly appears in *funny junk website* is **flouting a maxim**. Although in the jokes we can also find other types of non-observance of maxim, such as violating a maxim, flouting a maxim is still the type that mostly appears. All types of flouting a maxim can be found in the data. Because of that, we can conclude that flouting a maxim is the type of non-observance of maxim that mostly leads to the occurrence of humor.

As the writer of this thesis, I hope my analysis could help other students in writing their thesis. I also suggest that other writers use other linguistic approaches to analyze the occurrence of humor. I believe that there are so many linguistic approaches that can be used to analyze jokes. I hope this thesis could be developed into a beneficial research later and also help many people to understand humor found in jokes.

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