

**HUMOR TYPES AND GRICE'S MAXIM IN THE SITCOM COMEDY  
"THE BIG BANG THEORY"**

**By:**

**Anjanillah Fawaida**

**14320067**



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG**

**2018**

**HUMOR TYPES AND GRICE'S MAXIM IN THE SITCOM COMEDY  
"THE BIG BANG THEORY"**

**THESIS**

Presented to:

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

**By:**

Anjanillah Fawaida

NIM 14320067

**Advisor:**

Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd

NIP 19820811 201101 1 008



**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

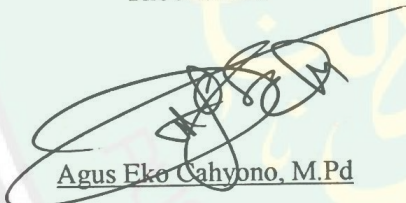
**MALANG**

**2018**

**APPROVAL SHEET**

This is to certify that thesis of Anjanillah Fawaida entitled *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Faculty of Humanities, English Letters Department, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Malang, November 13, 2018

Approved by  
The AdvisorAcknowledged by  
The Head of English Letters Department  
Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

NIP 19820811 201101 1 008

  
Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

The Dean of Humanities Faculty

Dr. H. Sa'afiyah, M.A

NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"*, written by Anjanillah Fawaida (14320067) has been approved by the board of the examiners as the required for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Malang, November 13, 2018

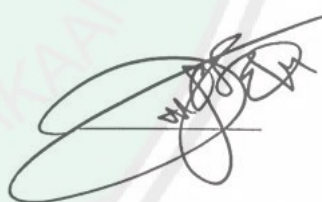
The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D.  
NIP. 19690628 200604 1 004 (Main Examiner)



2. Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd., M.Ed.  
NIP. 19820823 20180201 2 176 (Chair)



3. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.  
NIP. 19820811 201101 1 008 (Secretary)

Approved by

The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang



Dr. Hil Swafriyah, M.A

NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

## CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHENTICITY

Under signed,

Name : Anjanillah Fawaida

NIM : 14320067

Department : English Letters Department

Faculty : Faculty of Humanities

Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in English Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang entitled *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only responsible person for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 28, 2018

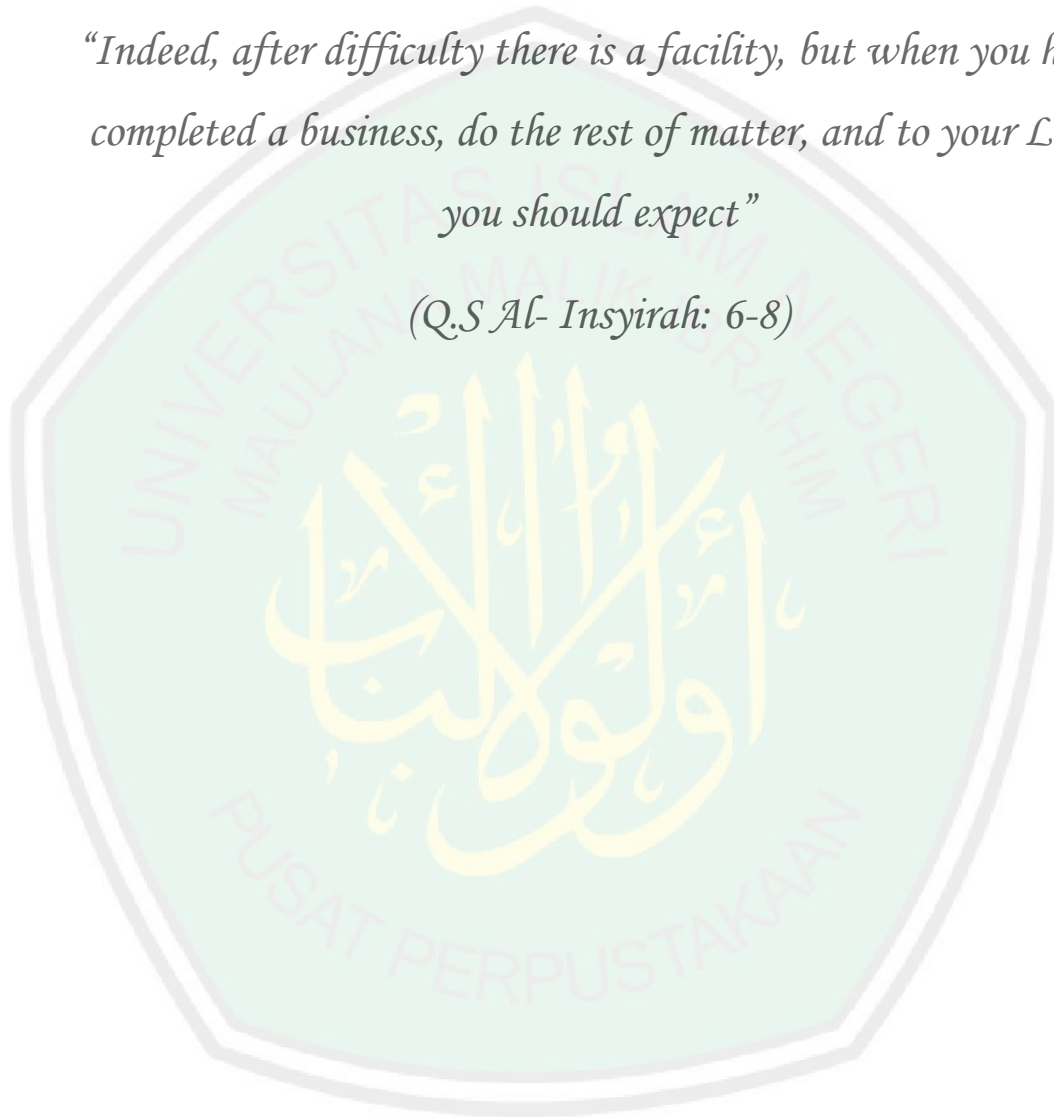


Anjanillah Fawaida

## MOTTO

*“Indeed, after difficulty there is a facility, but when you have completed a business, do the rest of matter, and to your Lord you should expect”*

*(Q.S Al- Insyirah: 6-8)*



## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved abah Drs. Muhammad Dawamul Khaoiri

My beloved umi Masrukah, M.Pd

For endless love, pray, guidance, care, support, and everything you have done since I was born up to now.

My dearest younger brother Sasa Nasrul Islam

For beautiful unforgettable togetherness.

My beloved advisor Mr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

For support and suggestions

My beloved Ibu Chusnul Chodarah and Abi Imam Muslimin

My big family in my beloved ANSHOFA boarding school,

For easy going friendship and creating unforgettable experiences.

All my friends in BSI Heroes'14 that can't mention one by one.

May Allah always mercies and blessing you whenever and wherever you are.

Thank you so much for all love, supports, attention, prays, helps, materials or spirituals and everything.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

Praise be to Allah SWT for blessing the researcher so that she could finally finish this thesis entitle *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"*. The second is peace and blessing be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions and all his followers. He is the role model for humankind.

Finishing this thesis needs support, motivation, and contribution from many people. Therefore, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Mr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd, who has given patience, suggestions, and corrections.

Further, I express sincerely thank to:

1. The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.Pd.
2. The Head of English Letters Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Rina Sari, M.Pd.
3. All of the lectures in English Department who have given me invaluable lessons.
4. My thanks dedicated to Umi and Abah, Masrukah, M.Pd and Drs. Muhammad Dawamul Khoiri who have been giving their great desire, support, and motivation both materials and spirituals, so I finish this thesis. My beloved younger brother Sasa Nasrul Islam and all members of my family, many thanks for your endless love and pray.
5. All my friends in Al- Adzkiya' Nurus Shofa (ANSHOFA) Islamic boarding school, especially my roommates in An-Najm thank for all your attention, support, help, and kindness.
6. All my friends in English Department, BSI Heroes'14 and other departments faculties that I cannot mention one by one.

This thesis is far from the perfect, so the criticism and suggestions are expected and very appreciated. Hopefully, this thesis can give contribution to future



researchers. Finally, I would like to say that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, suggestions from the reader will be fully appreciated and always be waited for improvement.

Malang, June 28, 2018

Anjanillah Fawaida



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>COVER</b> .....	i
<b>APPROVAL</b> .....	ii
<b>LEGITIMATION SHEET</b> .....	iii
<b>CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP</b> .....	iv
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	v
<b>DEDICATIONS</b> .....	vi
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	ix
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	xi
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study .....	7
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	7
1.4 Significance of the Study .....	8
1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study .....	9
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms .....	9
1.7 Research Method .....	10
1.7.1 Research Design .....	10
1.7.2 Research Instrument .....	11
1.7.3 Data and Data Source .....	12
1.7.4 Data Collection .....	12
1.7.5 Data Analysis .....	13
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Pragmatics .....	14
2.2 The Scope of Pragmatic .....	15
2.3 The Cooperative Principle and Grice's Maxims .....	16
2.4 The Non-observances of the Maxims .....	20
2.5 Humor .....	22
2.6 Previous Studies .....	28

**CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

3.1 Finding .....31

    1. Types of Humor in the Sitcom Comedy “The Big Bang Theory” ...32

        1.1 Banter .....32

        1.2 Blunder .....35

        1.3 Chain .....37

        1.4 Freudian Slip .....39

        1.5 Irony .....41

        1.6 Mistaken Identity.....44

        1.7 Relapse .....47

        1.8 Repartee.....47

    2. The use of Maxim in each type of Humor in the .....50

        2.1 Banter .....50

        2.2 Blunder .....51

        2.3 Chain .....53

        2.4 Freudian Slip .....54

        2.5 Irony .....55

        2.6 Mistaken Identity.....57

        2.7 Relapse .....58

        2.8 Repartee.....59

3.2 Discussion .....60

**CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

4.1 Conclusion .....66

4.2 Suggestion.....68

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**APPENDIXES**

## ABSTRACT

Fawaida, Anjanillah. 2018. *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"*. Thesis, English Letters Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd.

Key words: Humor, Grice's Maxim, Sitcom Comedy, The Big Bang Theory.

---

This research study the types of humor appeared in the comedy film "*The Big Bang Theory*", in the episodes of season 3 and its relation to Grice's Maxims. It was conducted to find out the types of humor, which appeared in this episode and defined whether those humor obey or disobey the Grice's Maxims as the standard conversational norms.

This research deals with a pragmatic approach. It was a descriptive study and it employs a purposive sampling as the sampling technique. The data were all from the humor utterances, which were able to arouse laughter from the audiences that have a significant relationship with the problem statement. There were seventy data, which will be analyzed since they have the same characteristics with the types of humor used. They were classified by using Audrieth's humor theory and further analyzed by the theory of maxims proposed by Grice.

The result of this research revealed that there were eight types of humor which can be found in this episode. They were Banter, Blunder, Chain, Freudian Slip, Irony, Mistaken identity, Relapse, and Repartee. Concerning with the maxims, it was found that the humor, which were used in every utterance, tend to disobey at least one of the maxims. The analysis of the maxims was conducted through the context of situation available in each data. The researcher also found that there were three non-observances of the maxims, which were done by the characters in delivering the humor. They were flouting, violating, and infringing the maxims.

The result of this research was expected to provide an additional view and information in the study of humor and its types for the students, lecturer, and other researchers who were interested in the study of humor.

## ABSTRAK

Fawaida, Anjanillah. 2018. *Humor Types and Grice's Maxim in The Sitcom Comedy "The Big Bang Theory"*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Humor, Grice's Maxim, Komedi Sitkom, The Big Bang Theory.

---

Penelitian ini mempelajari jenis-jenis humor yang muncul dalam film komedi "*The Big Bang Theory*", dalam episode season 3 dan hubungannya dengan Grice's Maxims. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui jenis humor yang terdapat di episode ini dan mendefinisikan apakah humor itu mematuhi atau tidak mematuhi Grice's Maxims sebagai norma percakapan standar.

Penelitian ini membahas pendekatan pragmatis. Penelitian ini adalah studi deskriptif dan menggunakan sampling purposive sebagai teknik sampling. Semua datanya berasal dari ucapan humor, yang mampu membuat tawa dari penonton yang memiliki hubungan signifikan dengan pernyataan masalah. Terdapat tujuh puluh data, yang akan dianalisis karena mereka memiliki karakteristik yang sama dengan jenis humor yang digunakan. Mereka diklasifikasikan dengan menggunakan teori humor oleh Audrieth dan dianalisis lebih lanjut oleh teori maksim yang diajukan oleh Grice.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa ada delapan jenis humor yang dapat ditemukan dalam episode ini. Mereka adalah Banter, Blunder, Chain, Freudian Slip, Ironi, Mistaken Identity, Relapse, dan Repartee. Berkenaan dengan maksim, ditemukan bahwa humor yang digunakan dalam setiap ucapan, cenderung untuk tidak mematuhi setidaknya salah satu dari maksim. Analisis maksim dilakukan melalui konteks situasi yang tersedia di setiap data. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa ada tiga non-ketetapan dari prinsip-prinsip yang dilakukan oleh karakter dalam menyampaikan humor. Mereka adalah *flouting*, *violating*, dan *infringing* maksim.

Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pandangan dan informasi tambahan dalam mempelajari humor dan jenisnya bagi para mahasiswa, dosen, dan peneliti lain yang tertarik dalam mempelajari humor.

## مستخلص البحث

فوائد، أنجان الله. 2018. أنواع الفكاهة ومكسيم غريس في المسلسل الكوميدي "The Big Bang Theory". البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية، مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

مستشار : أغوس أيكو جاحيونو م. ف. د

الكلمات الرئيسية : الفكاهة ، مكسيم غريس ، المسلسل الكوميدي ، نظرية الانفجار العظيم.

هذه الدراسة تبحث أنواع الفكاهة التي ظهرت في الفيلم الكوميدي "The Big Bang Theory" في حلقات الموسم 3 وعلاقته بمكسيم غريس. تم إجراؤه لمعرفة أنواع الفكاهة ، التي ظهرت في هذه الحلقة وتحديد ما إذا كانت هذه الفكاهة تطبع أو تعصي مكسيم غريس كقواعد قياسية للحوار. يتناول هذا البحث مقارنة براغماتية. لقد كانت دراسة وصفية وهي تستخدم أسلوب أخذ العينات الهادف كأسلوب أخذ العينات. كانت البيانات كلها من كلمات الفكاهية ، التي كانت قادرة على إثارة الضحك من الجماهير التي لها علاقة كبيرة مع بيان المشكلة. كانت هناك سبعين بيانات ، سيتم تحليلها نظرًا لأن لها نفس الخصائص مع أنواع الفكاهة المستخدمة. تم تصنيفها باستخدام نظرية الفكاهة في Audrieth وتم تحليلها بشكل أكبر من خلال نظرية الحكمة التي اقترحها غريس.

كشفت نتيجة هذا البحث أن هناك ثمانية أنواع من الفكاهة التي يمكن العثور عليها في هذه الحلقة. كانوا مزاح ، خطأ ، سلسلة ، زغب فرويد ، سخرية ، هوية خاطئة ، انتكاسة وحضور البديهة. فيما يتعلق بالقواعد ، وجد أن الفكاهة ، التي استخدمت في كل الكلام ، تميل إلى عصيان واحد على الأقل من القواعد. ووجد الباحث أيضا أن هناك ثلاثة غير مراعاة للمذاهب ، والتي تم تنفيذها من قبل الشخصيات في إيصال الفكاهة. كانوا يخدعون ، ينتهكون ، وينتهكون الحكام.

كان من المتوقع أن تقدم نتيجة هذا البحث نظرة إضافية ومعلومات في دراسة الفكاهة وأنواعها للطلاب ، والمحاضر ، وغيرهم من الباحثين الذين كانوا مهتمين بدراسة الفكاهة.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of study, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key term.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Humor plays an important role in everyday life. Usually, humor is worth doing when the situation in which people are speaking is frozen and rigid. A good laugh makes any conversation so much better. It is a tool that can be used to enhance informal communication and relationship among the users.

Understanding humor in the current situation is extremely required since it could be used to release tiresome, fatigue, and stress. By using humor, it is possible for speaker to say the truth elegantly and softly, without disturbing someone's feeling. The main aspect of humor is to amuse people and to provoke laughter, which should be the primary aim of every humorous situation. It has many social functions, but mostly it is instrumental to lighten some situation, to amuse people or to evoke a good mood. The primary of humor in conversation are effects that the speaker may achieve directly by using humorous segments or texts in his or her discourse (Attardo, 1994: 322).

People can laugh about anything, but not with everyone. Humor is a very subjective concept, and what might be funny for some, might be considered outrageous for others. It makes humor problematic. Humor is a phenomenon

which is influenced by culture. Every society or every culture has its own types of humor that are somehow particular and differ in many aspects. Humor helps people to understand the customs and attitudes of the society. The judgement of whether a joke is funny or not depends on many factors, including age, culture, personal experience, level of education, and geographical location (Felsch, 2004). Therefore, humor is something which is not transferrable from one country to another. What somebody from area may find hilarious may not be amusing at all to somebody from another country. Whether or not someone gets a joke is determined by their interpretation, filtered by the cultural context.

Humor is a part of conversation and communication in daily life style, verbal humor becomes an interesting research object for the linguistics, particularly in pragmatic field. Pragmatics is a science of language use which concerns on the meaning and intention behind the speaker's utterances and how it is interpreted by the interlocutor (Yule, 1996). From the perspective of pragmatics, a humor which is posed by someone can have a hidden meaning or intention which is interesting to be analyzed. It makes some researcher try to study and analyze the relationship of humor in the conversation. Raskin (1985) separates humor dialogues from common conversation. Then, he provides the theory of humor's cooperative principle by stating that the listener actually does not expect the speaker to tell the truth or give related information. It means that the speaker who poses the humor, sometimes has and covers one meaning to the interlocutor during the conversation. Moreover, Attardo (1993) also tries to unfold the substance of humor and reveals the result of the flouting of Grice's Cooperative Principle in which it creates humor.



Nowadays, entertainment has become daily lifestyle. People need entertainment to have relaxation after a long day of routines and pressures. It is able to give different reflection of life where reality can be simulated and manipulated to raise satisfaction. Entertainment in recent days can be found in many forms and media. One media are of them is television. Television, as one of visual media, offers many programs such as news, soap operas, sports, dramas, cartoons, music, etc. Unlike printed media such as magazines and books, television is able to perform the phenomenon of society in attractive and dramatic way that refers to audiences' expectation and attitudes. One of entertainment programs offered by television is comedy. Comedy is a form of dramatic literature designed to amuse and often to correct or instruct through ridicule. It is humorous performing art aimed to entertain people. Comedy has close relationship with humor and laughter that is something which makes people laugh. Humor makes the audiences laugh as they can enjoy and feel funny when others say or do something fool.

The phenomena of humor as the result of Grice's maxims and types of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth can be found in television sitcom comedy that provides many humorous scenes. Situation comedy or sitcom is usually a narrative-based comedy series containing short, 25-30 minutes long episodes with regular characters and setting. Humor phenomena are presented in an American television sitcom comedy entitled *The Big Bang Theory*. The two main characters in the show are two roommates who work at the California Institute of Technology, one is experimental physicist Leonard Hofstadter and the other is theoretical physicist Sheldon Cooper. They are brilliant physicists with higher

than average IQ, but quite awkward in social skills. They have two equally geeky friends and co-workers, Howard Wolowitz, an aerospace engineer, and Rajesh Koothrappali, a particle astrophysicist. Across the hall lives Penny, an attractive blonde waitress and aspiring actress, who later becomes Leonard's girlfriend; the geekiness and intellect of the four guys is contrasted with Penny's social skills and common sense for comic effect.

*The Big Bang Theory* is the sitcom comedy created and produced by Warner Bros. Television and Chuck Lorre Production. It won the best comedy series TCA award in August 2009, and it is honored as "The best situation comedy after *Friends*". Season 3 is the 301<sup>th</sup> episode of *The Big Bang Theory*, that was originally aired on CBS from September 21, 2009 to May 24, 2010 over 23 episodes. It has received higher ratings than the previous two seasons with over 15 million viewers. The main focus of the season was the romance between Leonard and Penny which was hinted at the end of Season 2. In those episodes, many humorous utterances are employed by the characters. Though it is a kind of situational comedy, there are many other kinds of humor applied in this film based on its context of situation.

Related to the conversational maxims that are employed by the characters, the researcher employs Grice (1989:26) who states that there is a set of assumptions guiding the conduct of conversation, and these assumptions may be formulated as guidelines for efficient and effective use of language. The guidelines, according to Grice, are four basic maxims of conversation which together express a general Cooperative Principle. Cooperative Principle itself consists of four maxims; they are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of

relation, and maxim of manner. Sometimes people are invited to violate the maxims to express the feeling or the protest of a certain condition. This makes an amusement because the violation can create humorous utterances. Flouting of maxims is often done by speakers for some reasons, for instance to follow the practices of being polite and also to create a humorous situation in a conversation.

According to Martin in his book *The Psychology of Humor: An Integrative Approach* (2007: 25), there are three forms of humor that happen in people's everyday conversation. The first is jokes that are prepackaged humorous anecdotes that people memorize and pass on to one another. The second is spontaneous conversational humor consisting of eleven types, i.e irony, satire, sarcasm, overstatement and understatement, self-depreciation, teasing, replies to rhetorical questions, clever replies to serious statement, double entendres, transformations of frozen expressions, and puns. The last one is unintentional humor that consists of two types, i.e accidental physical humor and accidental linguistic humor. Accidental physical humor includes minor mishaps and pratfalls such as the person slipping on a banana peel or spilling a drink on one's shirt. Accidental linguistic humor arises from misspellings, mispronunciations, and errors in logic. Since this study deals with pragmatic approach that can only be used to analyze verbal humor, the researcher does not analyze the accidental physical humor. Moreover, the researcher only analyzes the forms of humor that are created by maxim flouting and combine it with the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.

A previous research about humor is done Intan Pradita (2010) from Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta who conducted a research entitled "A Pragmatic

Analysis of American Humor in *Spongebob Squarepants* TV Series as a Reflection of American Social Issue”. She analyzed the types of maxim flouting, the strategy in maxim flouting and American social issue reflected through maxim flouting. Her research finding shows that all the characters employed the flouted maxims of Cooperative Principle to create humorous utterances. The second, Risma Nur Izzah (2016) from UIN Sunan Ampel, with her research “The Verbal Humor in The Sponge Bob Movie: Sponge Out of Water Animated Film”. The researcher used discourse analysis approach. She analyzes the text and context of humor conversation to find the kinds of verbal humor within the film and its violation maxim principle to achieve the goal of humor. The third is done by Imanuel Media Sakti (2015) from University of Sebelas Maret Surakarta with her research “The Analysis of Verbal Humor based on the Violation of Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle in Sitcom *How I Met Your Mother* (Season 1-4)”. The researcher analyzes and explore how the violation of the maxims of Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle construct the verbal humor. She describes the meaning behind the verbal humor related to the context of the conversation as clear as possible by applying Grice’s CP and Leech’s PP.

However, both of them are different from this research. This research tries to figure out the types of humor in every utterance expressed by the characters in the comedy film *The Big Bang Theory* that contain of humor and arouse laughter from the audience. In addition, those utterances are influenced much by the context of situation and the context of culture. Therefore, to explain the humor side from the pragmatics view, the researcher uses the theory of Grice’s Maxims.

The researcher is interested in analyzing humor and Grice's Maxim in the sitcom comedy *The Big Bang Theory* because there are a lot of relevance utterances to the topic of the study which are uttered by the characters in this film. Since the film is comedy film, the researcher found many types humor utterances that can cause laughter from the audiences. However, not all of humor have the same characteristics with the types of humor, which is used. This research only analyzes those who have the same characteristics with the theory of humor used and will be combined with the theory of maxims by Grice.

### 1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background, the research questions will be formulated specifically as follows:

1. What types of humors are employed by the characters in the sitcom comedy "*The Big Bang Theory*" in the episodes of season 3 based on the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth?
2. How are the Grice's Maxims applied in each type of those humors in *The Big Bang Theory*?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the previous problems above, the objective of this study are:

1. To describe types of humor expressed by the characters in the sitcom comedy "*The Big Bang Theory*" in the episodes of season 3 based on the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.
2. To describe the application of Grice's maxims in each types of humor in *The Big Bang Theory*.

#### 1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to be able or widen the theoretical perspective of Grice's conversational maxims theory and the types of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth. That is in terms of giving more description on how maxims are used also to finding the types of humor under pragmatic study. The researcher hopes that this research can be used to understand Grice's maxims theory and the type of humor under the study of pragmatic or other linguistic studies.

Practically, this research can directly give more information about how maxim flouting can be a means to make various types of humor. It is useful for people who are interested in humor, especially humor that is brought in movie or sitcom. For people who love watching humor movies and tv series, it can help them to understand humor from other countries that are problematic because sometimes the humor is not transferable. For those who are interested in making sitcom or humor movies, this research gives some information on the techniques that are used by great sitcom producers to make successful humorous utterances, so that they also can make outstanding humor movies or tv series.

The researcher expect that this research will give input the students and lecturers of English Letters Department in their attempt of learning and developing the language communication principles concerning with Grice's maxims which are combine with the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth. In conclusion, this research will develop the previous researchers and give further analysis of the communication, language and humor.

### 1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher employs pragmatic approach to analyze what kinds of humor used in *The Big Bang Theory*. From pragmatics perspective, humor can be seen as the deviation of the Cooperative Principle, Politeness Principle in communication, the use of Irony Principle, hyperbole, and litotes, and also the contradiction between acts of speech acts. However, this research is only focused on humors as the deviation of the Cooperative Principle and its maxims.

The research limits her research in the characters of this sitcom comedy. The way they make utterance with other characters to observe the conversational maxim. In the other hand, this comedy is consisting of some episodes in the season 3 because in this episode there are lot of utterances that contain of humor. Therefore, the researcher will interpret the verbal humor expression used by the characters with the four maxims of the Cooperative Principle and combine it with the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.

### 1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of this study, the definition of the key terms as state as follows:

1.6.1 Humor is the ability to find things funny, the way in which people see that some things are funny, or the quality of being funny.

1.6.2 Grice's maxims are communicative principles that were proposed by H.P. Grice as an elaboration of his Cooperative Principle. He distinguished four categories, with several submaxims. They are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, maxim of relation.

1.6.3 Sitcom comedy is a genre of comedy centered on a fixed set of characters who carry over from episode to episode. Sitcoms can be contrasted with sketch comedy, where a troupe may use new characters in each sketch, and stand-up comedy, where a comedian tells a joke and stories to an audience.

1.6.4 The Big Bang Theory is an American sitcom comedy created and produced by Warner Bros. Television and Chuck Lorre Production. It won the best comedy series TCA award in August 2009.

## **1.7 Research Method**

This chapter discusses all elements regarding to the research method including research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

### **1.7.1 Research Design**

This research focuses on a qualitative approach which employs a descriptive method. Bogdan and Biklen (1992) state that the qualitative study has five characteristics and features which this research. Firstly, the research has natural setting as the direct source of the data and the researcher as the key instrument. Secondly, the research is descriptive since the data are collected, analyzed and described in the form of words. Next, qualitative research is concerning with the process rather than simply with the results or the products. Furthermore, the data are analyzed inductively and the theory is used to enrich and enlarge the researcher knowledge in analyzing and interpreting findings. The last, the study is concerning with meaning and social process. In short, this research uses



descriptive qualitative approach because it explains and describes a language phenomenon that is impossible using number.

By using a descriptive method, the researcher tries to describe the classification of the humor uttered by the characters of the film based on the theory of humor by Audrieth with Grice's maxims. Therefore, the researcher collects the data, analyzes, classifies and interprets them, and draws conclusion about the types of humor uttered by characters in the film and its relation to Grice's maxims.

### **1.7.2 Research Instrument**

The main instrument of this study is the researcher herself. In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. Lincoln and Guba (1985) states "human as instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative researchers play in their inquiry, because qualitative research studies human experiences and situation. I talk with people in the setting observe their activities, read their document and write record, and record this information in field notes and journals". As Lincoln and Guba's stated before that human as the main instrument in research, the researcher become the first who plans the study, collects the data, identifies and analyzes them in the study.

In this study, the researcher tries to find out the answer of the problems of the study by conducting some ways of data collection. The researcher observes the utterances produces by the characters in The Big Bang Theory that indicate conversational maxim and humor type as the instrument to observe. The main aims to get the real and representative data from the original source or primary

data. The researcher analyzes the data which are related to the problems of the study using Grice's cooperative principle theory and the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.

### **1.7.3 Data and Data Source**

The main data of this study are in the forms of utterances taken from The Big Bang Theory Season 3. Bakhtin (1986) explains that utterance is a link in the chain of speech communication of a particular subject. The boundaries of the utterance are determined by a change of speech subject. Utterances are not indifferent to one another and are not self-sufficient, they are aware of and mutually reflect one another. Every utterance must be regarded as primarily a response to preceding utterances of the given subject.

The primary source of data in this research are taken from the result of conversation by the characters of the film. The secondary source of data is the script of the sitcom comedy retrieved from <https://bigbangtrans.wordpress.com/>. There are 23 episodes from season three to be analyzed as well as the samples because they were enough to represent conversational maxims also create the type of humor, its forms and its function. The researcher chooses some of the episodes based on the story which contain of Grice's Maxim and humor.

### **1.7.4 Data Collection**

The data in this study are the utterances spoken by the characters containing the types of humor and Grice's maxims. The utterances could be found in the data source The Big Bang Theory TV series that was aired during September 2009 – May 2010 in the US. First step of collecting the data was the researcher achieve

the data by downloading and watching The Big Bang Theory season 3 from episode 1 to 23 from the internet. The following step was downloading the transcript from <https://bigbangtrans.wordpress.com/>. Then checking the suitability between the video of the sitcom and the script to make it easier to analyze. Next, selecting the conversation which contain of Grice's Maxims and the humor types. The last step, the researcher continuing the process to analyze the data using related theory.

### 1.7.5 Data Analysis

Wimmer and Dominick (2010: 119) state that data analysis in qualitative studies is done early in the collection process and continues throughout the project. This means that in this type of research, when the researcher conducts the data collection, they actually have started conducting the data analysis as well. In this research, the researcher employs the content analysis of spoken words in the sitcom comedy and written text of the sitcom comedy script to find the forms and functions of Grice's Maxim and the type of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth created by the characters of The Big Bang Theory.

To answer the two research problems, the researcher classifying the humor utterances based on the types of humor by Anthony L. Aidrieth. Then describing the characters of each datum used based of the types of humor. Next, analyzing each datum through the theory of maxims by Grice. After that, the researcher draws the conclusion from the analysis of the data.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Related literature which contains the main theory of the study, and related study which was about the author's research as the supporting theory and some reference books and reliable sources that support the theory applied in this research.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how interpretation of language depends on knowledge of the world, how speaker use and understand utterances, and how the structure of sentences is influenced by relationship between speaker and hearer. Yule (1996: 4) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Generally, it is a study of language usage in communication, in studying language; one cannot ignore the situation in which the speech is uttered. There is a close relationship between an utterance and its situation by the pragmatics approach.

Pragmatics is considered as the study of linguistics meaning which is related to context. The term 'pragmatic' deals with both context dependent aspect of language structure and principles of language usage and understanding that have nothing or little to do with linguistic structure. It is later explained that as a science, pragmatics is the study of relation between language and context that is the basic account to an account of language understanding (Leech, 1983:10). The importance of pragmatic is obvious. In interpreting any utterance, linguists must always be concerned with pragmatics. It is because an utterance should be

comprehended in relation to the context of situation and the context of culture in which it is delivered. If the context of situation and the context of culture are ignored, the interpretation emerges can be very different. It is clear that in understanding language expression, pragmatics should be involved. It concludes that in studying pragmatics, one should emphasize the relation between language and context which language is used.

## 2.2 The Scope of Pragmatic

Stalneker (in Levinson, 1983: 27) defines that there are five aspects within pragmatics, namely: deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech act, and conversational structure. However, this research will only focus on the implicature that happens in the utterances under certain situations.

The word 'implicature' is derived from the verb 'to imply' which means 'to fold something into something else'. Therefore, that which is implied 'is folded in' and has to 'unfolded' in order to be understood. Grice uses the term 'implicature' to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says (Mey, 1993:99).

In Levinson (1983:126-129), Grice classifies implicature into two kinds, namely:

1. Conventional Implicature.

It is an implicature solely derived from the conventional features of the words employed in an utterance and reveals an implicit meaning, which can be generally or conventionally accepted by all people.

“Conventional implicatures are non-truth conditional inferences that are not derived from super ordinate pragmatic principles like the maxims but

are simply attached by the convention to particular lexical items (Levinson, 1983:127).

## 2. Conversational Implicature

It is an implicature which is derived from a general principle of conversation and member of maxim which the speaker will normally obey. Conversational implicature reveals an implicit meaning, which is only assured by participants involved in the speech events that is closely related to its context. It is subdivided into two kinds: particularized implicature and generalized implicature. The first refers to the implicature that requires a specific context, while the second refers to implicature that arises without any particular contexts.

Since this research involves the context of its utterances, the researcher will use the conversational implicature and will be interpreted further with the use of cooperative principle and its maxims.

### 2.3 The Cooperative Principle and Grice's Maxim

In order to explain the mechanism by which people interpret conversational implicature, Grice introduced the concept of conversational maxims and the cooperative principle. His concept was first outlined at William James lectures at Harvard University in a form of a paper, 'Logic and Conversation' by clarifying the distinction between meaning and use of utterances (Thomas, 1995:62).

Grice's concept is related to conversation. In conducting a conversation, all participants of the conversation want that what they say will be understood by their interlocutors, so the purpose of the conversation will be reached. Grice was suggesting that in conversational interaction, people work on the assumption that

a certain set of rules is in operation, unless they receive indications to the contrary. There will be times when speakers operate the same conversational norms as the interlocutors and they obey the norms. On the other hand, sometimes the interlocutors deliberately mislead the speakers' utterances and cause the occurrences of mistakes and misunderstandings.

The four conversational maxims were proposed by Grice in his 'Logic and Conversation'. These four sets of maxims are to guide those who are conversing with others in order that they can achieve the purpose of conversation maximally, efficiently, and rationally. For this purpose, they have to speak honestly, relevantly, clearly, and they give information as is needed. The following are the four sets of conversational maxims quoted from Levinson's book entitled Pragmatics (Levinson,1983:101):

a. The Maxim of Quality

Be as truthful as is appropriate:

- Do not say what you believe to be false
- Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

These ideas run into three sets of problem; those are connected with the notion 'truth', those connected with the logic of belief, and those involved in the nature of 'adequate evidence'. In a conversation, each participant must say the truth, he will not say what he believes to be false, and will not say something that he has no adequate evidence. For example, John is a doctor, implicates I believe he is and I have adequate evidence that he is a doctor. However, if later it is found out that he has

no degree in doctor, it will appear that he disobeyed the maxim of quality.

b. The Maxim of Quantity

Say as much as is helpful

- Make your contribution as informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange.
- Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

The maxim is “say as much as is helpful but no more and no less”.

In a conversation, the participants must present the message as informative as is required. For example, I went to Balapan train station yesterday, will implicate that you went to no other place than the train station. If it is later discovered that you got on to the train and went somewhere else, it means that you disobeyed the maxim of quantity, as you are not being informative.

c. The Maxim of Relation

Make what you say bear on the issue at hand:

“Make your contributions relevant”

The maxim of relevance is treated to be the relevancy condition that is interpreted in such away to be directly relevant to the present interaction.

It means that the connection between participants can be shown to be one of relevance not only in simple cases of replies. For example:



*ohn: Where's the roast beef?*

*Ann: The dog looks happy.*

Ann's answer means something like "In answer to your question, the beef has been eaten by the dog." However, Ann does not say that, instead he says something that seems irrelevant to John's question. Ann's answer can be made relevant to John's question, supposing Ann does not know the exact answer, by implicating that the dog may eat the beef since it looks happy and full.

d. The Maxim of Manner

"Be perspicuous, and specifically:

- a. Avoid obscurity of expression
- b. Avoid ambiguity
- c. Be brief
- d. Be orderly

Thus, Gazdar (Gazdar, 1979: 44-45) rephrases these instructions to be: part (i) instructs speakers and addressers to use, and interpret each other as using the same language or to use the intersection of their perspective languages or idiolects; part (ii) instructs not to use ambiguous expressions; part (iii) concerns with quantifying over the length of expression at some level of representation; and part (iv) is the formulation requires tightening up, generalizing to cover more than two expressions and generalizing to cover spatial precedence as well as temporal precedence.

The maxims of co-operative principle that are stated by Grice above are not a scientific law but a norm to maintain the conversational goal. The conversation goal will be less function when one of those sub maxims is not fulfilled maximally. Levinson says that these maxims specify what participants have to do in order to converse in a maximally efficient, rational, co-operative way: they should speak sincerely, relevantly, and clearly, while providing sufficient information.

#### 2.4 The Non-observances of the Maxim

However, there are many occasions, when people fail to observe the maxims, for example, they are incapable of speaking clearly or because they deliberately choose to lie. According to Grice in Jenny Thomas, there are five ways of failing to observe a maxim, they are:

##### 1. Flouting maxim

A flout occurs when a speaker obviously fails to observe a maxim at the level of what is said, with the deliberate intention of generating an implicature (Thomas, 1995: 65). For example:

*Rachel: Wow! How are you?!*

*Ross: Good-good, I'm married. (Shows her his ring).*

From the dialogue above, we can see that Ross' response in Rachel's question appears to flout the maxim of quantity. He gives superfluous information to Rachel's question. He should just answer the question by saying, "Good-good, I'm fine". However, he flouts the maxim of Quantity by giving addition information, which has no relation with the question. Then it seems that he flouts

the maxim of Relevance as well. The answer “I’m married” appears having no relation with the question “How are you?”. However, Ross states that information in order to show off his marriage to Rachel. The reason for his utterance is that Rachel knows that he ever loved her in the past and she rejected him. Therefore, he gives that information.!

## 2. Violating a Maxim

A violation happens when a speaker quietly and unostentatiously violates a maxim. Grice states that if a speaker violates a maxim, he will be liable to mislead. For instance, if you are not a doctor, but you say that you are a doctor, you violate the first maxim of Quality in other words you are lying. For example:

John : Rose, why is smoke coming out of the bathroom?!

Rose : **Oh yeah, the doctor said that could be one of the side effects.**

John : Rose! Put that cigarette out!

Rose : **No! It’s not a cigarette! The smoke is coming out of me!**

John : Put it out!!

From the dialogue above, it can be seen that Rose has violated the maxim of quality in order to hide the truth that she is smoking. She tries to mislead John by giving such answer. The reason for doing this, is that, she does not want John knows that she is smoking while he is still sick.

## 3. Infringing Maxim

It happens when a speaker who, with no intention of generating an implicature and with no intention of deceiving, fails to observe a maxim. In other words, the speaker has a lack of ability to express his intention (Thomas, 1995: 74). For instance, *We do not want no education.* (double negative)

#### 4. Opting Out Maxim

Speaker opts out of observing a maxim by indicating unwillingness to cooperate in the way the maxim requires. The speaker deliberately implicates the truth in order to obey the rules or ethic codes (Thomas, 1995: 74). For example, *The Conservative M.P, Teddy Taylor, had been asked a question about talk he had with Colonel Gadafy:*

‘Well, honestly, I can’t tell you a thing, because what was said to me was told me in confidence’ (Thomas, 1995:75).

Mr. Teddy opts out the first maxim of Quantity in order to preserve confidentiality. He explicitly informs that the maxim cannot be satisfied.

#### 5. Suspending a Maxim

It is hiding the truth because of the cultural code. This non-observance of maxims is rarely occurred. For instance, in Indians: Mentioning a late person’s name might evoke evil spirits and bring bad luck.

#### 2.5 Humor

Every human has/her own instinct to seek for happiness, joy, or pleasure. Humor is one of the sources of joy. There are many theories define humor, yet there is no single theory that can explain it thoroughly. Today, most lay sense of humor is something funny which cause amusement or laughter. The term of humor is from Latin word ‘humor’ meaning ‘the fluid of the body’ (Encyclopedia Americana, 1991, p. 562). In ancient, medieval and Renaissance period, man’s temperament is considered normal when the humors (fluid) of his body are in balance. When his body does not own proper humor fluids, the condition leads

abnormal temperament and the abnormality is balanced by laughter. In modern usage, the term, humor is used to denote ‘anything comic or anything that makes people laugh’ (Encyclopedia Britannica, 1970, p. 841).

Humor can be used as a tool to express idea, thought, and feeling so it will touch humor’s objection. It can also serve as a self-defense mechanism in confrontation without vulgar words or physical contact. In addition, it can be used to reduce mental stress and relax one’s mind. However, not all laughable thing are humor. People may laugh at an incident on the street, at weird people, or at a wrong-dressed lady in a party, but they are not humor. Being purposely made should be the criteria of humor. There are two kinds of humor; they are verbal humor and non-verbal humor. The verbal humor exploits some verbal elements such as words, phrases, and sentences; while the other makes use of behavior, kinesics, and so forth.

According to Anthony L. Audrieth (1998: 5-19), humor is defined as ‘the mental faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous or absurdly incongruous. Ludicrous is an adjective meaning amusing or laughable through obvious absurdity, incongruity, exaggeration, or eccentricity. He gives some types of humor, namely adviser, anecdotes, antonymism, aside, banter, blend word, biogram, blue humor, blunder, blunting, bonehead, boners, bon mot, bull, burlesque, caricature, the catch tale, chain, Confucian saying, conundrum, cumulative, double blunder, epigram, exaggerism, extended proverb, fool’s query, Freudian slip, gag, goldwynism, The hecklerism, hyperbole, irony, joke, the little Willie, malapropism, marshallism, mistaken identity, nonsenism, parkerism, parody, pendulum, the personifier, the practical joke, pun, recovery, the relapse,

repartee, reversible, round, sarcasm, satire, situational humor, slanting, spoonerism, switching, tall tale, twist, wit, the typographical error, under statement, wellerism, wise crack, wit, and word play.

However, not all types of humor are found in the film, especially for the types which exclude any context of situation. These types of humor usually are just formed by funny words which need no certain knowledge of background situation to understand the meaning of the humor. They also involve no participants and dialogue in them. Here, the researcher will only use the types of humor which include certain situation as a base to get clearer understanding about the meaning of the humor. In this case, the humor will involve some participants which connected in a conversation with certain context of situation. The other types which only use a link of words with no participants and situation will be excluded. The types of humor which will be used are as follow:

### **1. Banter**

According to Anthony L. Audrieth (1998: 6), Banter could be defined as a good-natured give & take, exchange of teasing or witty remarks between friends. It is synonymous with raillery and persiflage. For example, *Bob, you're going to have to save that suit, I hear they're coming back.*

### **2. Blunder**

In Audrieth's *The Art of Using Humor*, the blunder is wit based on a person who makes a mistake which in turn makes them look foolish (1998: 7). There are a number of types of blunders. Some are based on mistaken identities of people and derive their punch from the failure to

observe distinctions between people due to surrounding circumstances. The example: *A man rushed into a tavern and asked the bartender, who was removing the dew from the bar, if he knew anything that would stop hiccups. His answer was a slap across the face with a wet towel. Surprised and furious, the stranger demanded the reason for such action. With a placating grin the bartender replied: "Well, you haven't any hiccups now, have you?" "I never did have," was the indignant answer. "I wanted something for my wife. She's out in the car."*

### 3. Chain

According to Anthony L. Audrieth (1998: 10), the chain is based on a series of things linked or joined together. It may be of any type: chronological, linguistic, geographical, etc. It may also be based on alternative choices. It includes a variety of types like blunting, cumulative and pendulum stories. For example, here is a chain relating to British socialized medicine: *A National Health Service patient went to see his doctor. He walked through the front door and found himself facing two more doors marked "Male" and "Female". He walked through the door for males and saw another corridor with two doors, one marked "Over 21" and the other "Under 21". He passed through the former and again found himself facing two doors marked "Married" and "Single". Through the "Married" door he was confronted with another choice: "Socialist" or "Conservative". He walked through the door marked "Conservative" - and found himself in the street!.*

#### 4. Freudian slip

Audrieth in his paper *The Art of Using Humor*, defines the Freudian slip as a humorous statement which seems accidental, but supposedly comes from some deep psychological disturbance (1998: 12). An example of this is: *"A woman who refused to attend a party with her husband because she loathed the hostess finally consented because it involved his business. She promised her husband she would act pleasant and agreeable. True to her word, she behaved charmingly to her hostess all evening. When they left, she shook hands with her hostess and said warmly, "It was so nice for us to come."*

#### 5. Irony

According to Anthony L. Audrieth (1998: 12), Irony is one of the leading elements in humor. It is the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. The most common form of irony is the expression by which a person says the opposite of what they mean and the listener believes the opposite of what is said. Contrast: *Upon finding out that his friend had won the lottery, he asked him, "are you excited?" Me, excited, I'm as calm as a man with his pants on fire. Mockery masked in politeness: The tired store clerk had pulled down blanket after blanket until only one was left on the shelf. Then the customer remarked, "I don't really want to buy today, I am only looking for a friend." "Well, Madam," said the clerk, "I'll take down the last one if you think he's in it."*



## 6. Mistaken Identity

Mistaken identity is the standard term for the comic confusion of one person with another, or one thing with another, due to similarities, common characteristics, or suggestive circumstances (Anthony L. Audrieth, 1998: 14). The example: *Then there was the young wife who had found it impossible to manage her refractory husband. So, she planned on a change of tactics. Instead of berating him, when he came home drunk, she decided to be affectionate and forgiving. The next time he returned intoxicated, she addressed him tenderly: "Sit down, honey. I'll get your slippers and then you can sit on my lap." The husband looked at her in bewilderment, his mind befuddled, and then said: "Oh, I might as well. I'll get hell anyway when I get home."*

## 7. Relapse

The comic relapse is the counterpart of the comic recovery. A person does something cunning or says something clever but discovers that it is really a blunder (Anthony L. Audrieth, 1998: 16). The example: *A man bought a railroad ticket, picked up his change, and walked off. After a few minutes he returned and said to the agent: "You gave me the wrong change." "Sorry, sir," replied the man behind the window. "You should have called my attention to it at the time." "Okay," acquiesced the passenger, "you gave me five dollars too much."*

## 8. Repartee

According to Audrieth in his *The Art of Using Humor*, Repartee is the branch of wit that covers clever replies and retorts. But for all of the

reported instances of true repartee, the majority are in reality like that old saying, "I wish I'd said". Repartee includes the insult, the double insult, reversible and parallel. The most prevalent form of repartee is the insult. The double insult is a situation when person affronts another only to be crushed in return (Anthony L. Audrieth, 1998: 16). The example: *Two women are talking. One says: "I refused to marry Bob three months ago and he's been drinking ever since." The other replies, "That's what I call carrying a celebration too far!"*

Those are the types of humor which can be found in this episode. The humors which had been classified have the same characteristics with those theories above. The other types which are not explained here, will be excluded from this research.

## 2.6 Previous Studies

Many researchers have done many studies on humor with pragmatic approach. The researcher of this study used these previous researchers as the references in undertaking this study.

The first researcher is Intan Pradita (2010) who conducted a research entitled "A Pragmatic Analysis of American Humor in *Spongebob Squarepants* TV Series as a Reflection of American Social Issue". She analyzed the types of maxim flouting, the strategy in maxim flouting and American social issue reflected through maxim flouting. Her research finding shows that all the characters employed the flouted maxims of Cooperative Principle to create humorous utterances. The most prominent flouted maxim of Cooperative Principle is the flouted maxim of quality with percentages 74.7 %. Then, it is followed by flouted

maxim of relation (15.3%), the flouted maxim of quantity (8.7%), and the flouted maxim of manner (1.8%). The second finding shows that the most prominent flouted maxim of quality works through telling untruth, metaphor, hyperbole, sarcasm, and irony to create a humorous expression. The third finding shows that the realization of flouting maxim of Cooperative Principle can reflect the American social issue.

The second researcher is done by Risma Nur Izzah (2016) with her research "The Verbal Humor in the *Spongeboob Movie: Sponge Out of Water Animated Film*". The researcher used discourse analysis approach. She analyzes the text and context of humor conversation to find the kinds of verbal within the film and its maxim principle to achieve the goal of humor. She found that there are 9 kinds of verbal humor found in the animated film over 44 humor conversation. There are absurd, ambiguity, irony, malapropism, paraprosookian, hyperbole sarcasm, repartee, and pun. There also type of violation maxim is emerged in the animated film. Those are violation maxim of quality, violation maxim of quantity, violation maxim of relation and violation maxim of manner. The violation maxim of relation is most frequently appeared and followed by violation maxim of quantity, violation maxim of quality, and the last violation maxim of manner. It could be concluded that violation maxim of relation becomes the most emerged in the animated film to amuse the audiences.

The third researcher is done by Imanuel Media Sakti (2015) with her research "The Analysis of Verbal Humor based on the Violation of Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle in Sitcom *How I Meet Your Mother* (Season 1-4). She analyzes and explore how the violation of the maxims of Cooperative

Principle and Politeness Principle construct the verbal humor she describes the meaning behind the verbal humor related to the context of the conversation as clear as possible by applying Grice's CP and Leech's PP. Her research finding concluded that maxim of cooperative principle and politeness principle can be applied in verbal humor analysis. Maxims of CP and PP have relation which can be used to analyzed humor in the conversation. CP and PP are complementary each other in the analysis in that research some appications CP and PP are found. It shows that they have relation in order to make verbal humor.



## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the data are analyzed based on the theory of humor used by Anthony L. Audrieth which contains of eight humor types, namely: banter, blunder, chain, Freudian slip, irony, mistaken identity, relapse, ad repartee and will be combined with Grice's theory of cooperative principle which contains of four maxims, namely; maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relevance, and maxim of manner. Therefore, in this chapter, the researcher would like to analyze the classified data concerning with the statement of the problem. It will be divided in to two sub-chapters. The first will be the finding of the types of humor which are used in this chapter, the second will be the finding of the data concerning with Grice's maxims. In addition, there are seventeen humors, which will be presented in this research.

#### 3.1 Findings

In the *Big Bang Theory* season 3 which there are 23 episodes. There are some characters, the two main characters in the show are two roommates who work at the California Institute of Technology, one is experimental physicist Leonard Hofstadter and the other is theoretical physicist Sheldon Cooper. They are brilliant physicists with higher than average IQ, but quite awkward in social skills. They have two equally geeky friends and co-workers, Howard Wolowitz, an aerospace engineer, and Rajesh Koothrappali, a particle astrophysicist. Across the hall lives Penny, an attractive blonde waitress and aspiring actress, who later becomes

Leonard's girlfriend; the geekiness and intellect of the four guys is contracted with Penny's social skills and common sense for comic effect. Since the film is a comedy film, the researcher found many various humor utterances that can arouse laughter from the audiences. However, not all those humor have the same characteristics with the types of humor, which is used. Therefore, the researcher tries to find and explain the types of humor and will be combined with the theory of Grice's maxims that are used by the characters.

## 1. Types of Humor in the sitcom comedy "The Big Bang Theory"

### 1.1 BANTER

Banter is defined as a good-natured give & take, exchange of teasing or witty remarks between friends.

#### Data 1

*Episode 1, 00:16:36 - 00:17:20*

*[Scene: Sheldon's mother's kitchen].*

Sheldon : Thank you for carving a smiley face in my grilled cheese sandwich.

Mrs Cooper: Oh, I know how to take care of my baby. His eyes came out a little thin, but you can just pretend he's Chinese. So, do you want to talk about what happened with you and your little friends?

Sheldon : They're not my friends.

Mrs Cooper: All right. If you recall, when you were little, we sat right here at this very spot and we talked about some of the problems you had getting along with the neighbour kids.

Sheldon : That was different. They were threatened by my intelligence and too stupid to know that's why they hated me.

Mrs Cooper: **Oh baby, they knew very well why they hated you.**

#### Context of the data:

Here, while they have a breakfast, Mrs. Cooper asks Sheldon about what happened with him and his friends. Sheldon does not want to answer because he is still angry and lazy to talk about it. Mrs. Cooper recalls that

when he was a little, he always talked about his problem with his friends, and there is no different. Sheldon replies that their friends hate him because of his intelligence.

### **Analysis of the data:**

The humor happens when Mrs. Cooper teases Sheldon which says that Sheldon's friends know very well why they hate him, which means that everyone knows including Mrs. Cooper that they are also threatened by his intelligence. Based on the types of humor according to Anthony L. Audrieth this humor belongs to banter because there is an exchange of teasing or clever utterances between friends or close people. Therefore, this humor belongs to Banter.

### **Data 2**

*Episode 2, 00:02:43 – 00:03:15*

*[Scene: The apartment].*

Leonard : Sheldon, dinner's here.

Sheldon : Tandoori Palace?

Leonard : No, we went somewhere new.

Sheldon : You're good-naturedly ribbing me, aren't you?

Leonard : No, look, Mumbai Palace.

Sheldon : Why? Why would we change? We had a perfectly good palace. Tandoori Palace is our palace.

Leonard : Trust me, this will be just fine.

Howard : **You are the authority on "just fine".(snickering)**

Leonard : What's that supposed to mean?

Howard (*after Raj whispers to him*): Yeah, exactly. "Not bad, but not great".

### **Context of the data:**

Leonard, Sheldon Howard, Raj, and Penny has a dinner. Leonard invites Sheldon for dinner, which is a menu of Mumbai palace. Sheldon protests why should the Mumbai palace when their favorite is the Tandoori palace. Leonard replies that the Mumbai palace will be just fine.

### Analysis of the data:

The humor happens when Howard responds to the phrase "just fine" as a temptation to tease Leonard as everyone knows except Penny that "just fine" is the word Leonard uses to characterize his sexual encounter with Penny which means that it is disappointed. This makes Penny shy then go to her room. Leonard is annoyed because of them and go follow Penny to give explanation. This humor belongs to banter as the participant, who are much-close friends, teasing each other based on their history that they all know. This part can cause laughter from the audiences as they regard the mocking as something funny.

### Data 3

*Episode 7, 00:07:24 – 00:07:37*

*[Scene: The comic book store]*

Howard : Hey! Look! Amazing Spider-Man 183.

Sheldon : Got it.

Howard : **Remember this one? Spider-Man loses a big fight and then his girlfriend breaks up with him. Want me to get it for you? It'll help take your mind off things.(to Leonard)**

### Context of the data:

Leonard, Sheldon, and Howard are in the comic book store. Howard shows a comic Amazing Spiderman 183 to Leonard and tells what happened to Spiderman and his girlfriend.

### Analysis of the data:

The banter occurs when Howard states that Spider-man loses a big fight and then his girlfriend breaks up with him. Responding to that statement Leonard just does not care. Actually, he just teases him about his quarrel with



Penny who is his girlfriend. However, that statement makes Leonard annoyed but makes the other laugh because they all know that Leonard and Penny are in a fight. Therefore, this humor belongs to banter because there is teasing each other between friends.

## 1.2 BLUNDER

The blunder is wit based on a person who makes a mistake which in turn makes them look foolish.

### Data 4

*Episode 1, 00:06:05 – 00:21:02*

*[Scene: Penny's apartment]*

Sheldon : Wolowitz has informed me of your grand deception. Do you have anything to say for yourself?

Leonard : **Yes, I feel terrible about it. I will never forgive myself, I don't expect you to either, and I would really appreciate it if you would leave me with Penny for a session of self-criticism and repentance.**

Penny : Okay, can someone please tell me what's going on here?

Sheldon : What's going on is I was led to believe I was making groundbreaking strides in science, when in fact, I was being fed false data at the hands of Wolowitz, Koothrappali and your furry little boy toy.

### Context of the data:

On the conversation above, the participants are Sheldon, Leonard, and Penny. Sheldon comes over to Leonard who is with Penny to ask for an explanation of what happened at North pole because he is so angry with his friends, especially to Leonard. He felt lied to by his friends for being given wrong data while doing experiments in North pole. In that case, Leonard is the one who gave the idea to do that.

### Analysis of the data:

Blunder is a wit based on a person who makes a mistake, which in turn makes them look foolish. Based on the theory, the blunder happens when Leonard replies that he feels terrible and guilty about his mistake. Instead of asking apology, Leonard asks Sheldon to leave him with Penny for a session of self-criticism and repentance, it makes Leonard look foolish because he does not feel guilty. It makes Sheldon very angry because what they have done is destroy his dream and he should apologize.

#### Data 5

*Episode 2, 00:03:19 – 00:03:45*

*[Continued from the previous scene: All the characters have a dinner while teasing Leonard and Penny about their sexual encounter]*

Penny : What are they talking about?

Leonard : I don't know

Sheldon : I know. As I'm sure you're aware...

Leonard : **Duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh.**

Sheldon : If that's Morse code, that's terrible. As I was saying, you and Leonard had a disappointing sexual encounter. Earlier this evening, Leonard characterized it as just fine. So what you're seeing here is a continuation of the mocking that followed.

Penny : Okay, yeah, well, I'm just gonna go eat my dinner elsewhere. Maybe an airplane headed for a mountainside.

#### Context of the data:

This dialogue takes a place in apartment where all the characters has a dinner. When Howard and Raj teased and laughed about what Leonard had said early evening about his sexual encounter was “just fine” that make Penny wants to know what they are talking about. Unfortunately, when Sheldon will tell her, Leonard suddenly responds by saying “Duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh”

which means to ask Sheldon to do not to tell her because he is embarrassed, though in the end Sheldon tells her.

### **Analysis of the data:**

Dealing with this humor by Anthony L. Audrieth, it is categorized as the blunder. To hide his embarrassment to Penny, he does something stupid by saying “Duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh” which makes him look more foolish even Penny also feels embarrassed and leaves them. This characteristic fit with blunder because Leonard makes a mistake which makes him look foolish

### **1.3 CHAIN**

The chain is based on a series of things linked or joined together. It may be of any type: chronological, linguistic, geographical, etc. It may also be based on alternative choices. It includes a variety of types like blunting, cumulative and pendulum stories.

#### **Data 6**

*Episode 1, 00:17:32 – 00:21:02*

*[Scene: A rental car on the way to Sheldon's home].*

Leonard : I can't believe you bought a red cowboy hat.

Howard : Hello? I'm wearing a red turtleneck. Plus, it was the only boys' large they had.

Raj : **I'm sorry, this does not look like Texas. Where's the tumbleweeds? Where's the saloons?**

Leonard : Saloons?

Raj : Yeah, like in the movies I saw growing up in India. You know, uh, Four for Texas, Yellow Rose of Texas.

Howard : This neighbourhood is more Texas Chainsaw Massacre.

Raj : I was really hoping to see a cattle drive.

Leonard : What can I tell you? They probably have steaks on sale at that big-ass Costco over there.

### Context of the data:

The dialogue happens in a rental car when on the way to Sheldon's home that is in Texas. It comes out when Raj says that the place that they are visited does not look like Texas where there are the tumbleweeds, the saloons, a cattle drive, and the other characteristics of Texas, but it just looks like Texas Chainsaw Massacre (horror movie) which there is no anything that describe Texas.

### Analysis of the data:

From interpretation above, it can be seen that this humor has the same characteristics with the chain because it involves a series of things that linked together based on the description of thing. It is showed by the characteristic that Raj used to describe Texas which should has tumbleweeds, the saloons, a cattle drive, and the other things that characteristics of Texas.

### Data 7

*Episode 1, 00:18:29 – 00:18:54*

*[Scene: Sheldon's mother's house].*

Mrs Cooper: Hi, boys.

Howard : Howdy, ma'am.

Mrs Cooper: Howdy to you, too. You got here quick.

Leonard : – We took the red-eye.

Mrs Cooper: Well, come on in.

Howard : Thank you kindly.

Mrs Cooper: Can I... Can I get you something to drink?

Leonard : Uh, no, thank you.

Howard : **If y'all don't mind, I got a hankerin' for a Lone Star beer.**

Mrs Cooper: There's no alcohol in this household. Stop talking like that and lose the hat.

Howard : Sorry. I'll take a diet Yoo-Hoo if you have it.

**Context of the data:**

The dialogue takes place in Sheldon's house. Leonard, Howard, and Raj has just arrived at Sheldon's house. Mrs. Cooper offers them a drink.

**Analysis of the data:**

According to Anthony L. Audrieth this humor belongs to chain. The chain happens when Howard asks a Lone Star beer to Mrs. Cooper which everyone knows that Lone star beer is a typical Texas drink. This humor belongs to chain because it involves a series of thing that linked together based on the characteristic aspect about Texas.

**1.4 FREUDIAN SLIP**

The Freudian slip is a humorous statement which seems accidental, but supposedly comes from some deep psychological disturbance. Freud often discovered from the accidental slips of his patients, their subsurface thought processes and in this way was able to remove their neurotic symptoms.

**Data 8**

*Episode 1, 00:09:47 – 00:10:09*

*[Scene: Sheldon's bedroom. Penny knocks an enters].*

Penny : Look, Sheldon, I just don't think that the guys and Leonard really meant to hurt you. You know? They just told an unfortunate lie to deal with a difficult situation. Okay, you know what it's like? Remember that scene in the new Star Trek movie when Kirk has to take over the ship, so he tells Spock all that stuff he knew wasn't true, like saying Spock didn't care his mom died?

Sheldon : **I missed Comic-Con and the new Star Trek movie! (crying)**

### Context of the data:

In this scene, Sheldon is still angry because he felt betrayed by his friends. Seeing that, Penny tries to cheer and give understanding of what they have done. Inadvertently, Penny even gave a statement of the wrong example to give understanding to Sheldon related to Star Trek movie which is Sheldon favorite movie.

### Analysis of the data:

This humor belongs to Freudian slip. Sheldon shows his deep psychological disturbance to his friends by his words as he has been disappointed by his friends because Sheldon shows his annoyance by saying “I missed Comic-Con and the new Star Trek movie!”, for the response Penny’s statement and makes Penny feels guilty about saying that because it does not make him calm, but instead make him even more angry and regretful for spending three months experimenting on the North pole with fruitless results and also having missed going to the Comic-con which is also his favorite.

### Data 09

*Episode 1, 00:19:36 – 00:21:02*

*[Scene: Sheldon’s mother’s house. Leonard, Howard, and Raj come to apologize to Sheldon]*

Sheldon : What are they doing here?

Leonard : We came to apologize.

Howard : Again.

Leonard : And bring you home. So, why don’t you pack up your stuff and we’ll head back.

Leonard : No, this is my home now. Thanks to you, my career is over and I will spend the rest of my life here in Texas trying to teach evolution to creationists.

Mrs Cooper: You watch your mouth, Shelly. Everyone’s entitled to their opinion.

Sheldon : Evolution isn’t an opinion, it’s fact.

Mrs Cooper: And that is your opinion.  
 Sheldon : **I forgive you. Let's go home**

**Context of the data:**

The participants of this dialogue are Sheldon, Leonard, Howard, and Mrs. Cooper. At that time Sheldon's friends come to apologize and bring Sheldon home, but Sheldon does not want to, because his career is over and he will spend the rest of his life in Texas trying to teach evolution to creationists also does not want to forgive them. However, Mrs. Cooper suggests that what he said entitled his opinion.

**Analysis of the data:**

Based on the humor types by Anthony L. Audrieth, this humor belongs to Freudian slip which Sheldon shows his deep psychological disturbance to Mrs. Cooper because of her pressure to Sheldon and do not want to argue with her. This makes Sheldon feel very disturbed and he forces to forgive them and return home, even though he does not want to. This humor can make people laugh because of Sheldon's act to hide his disturbance.

**1.5 IRONY**

Irony is one of the leading elements in humor. It is the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. The most common form of irony is the expression by which a person says the opposite of what they mean and the listener believes the opposite of what is said.

**Data 10**

*Episode 1, 00:13:05 – 00:13:45*

*[Scene: Penny's apartment].*

Penny : Hi.

Leonard : Hey. Listen, since we got, you know, interrupted last night, I didn't have a chance to give you this.

Penny : Oh, Leonard, you shouldn't have. Oh, boy! What is it?

Leonard : It's a snowflake. From the North Pole.

Penny : Are you serious?

Leonard : Uh-huh. It'll last forever. I preserved it in a one percent solution of polyvinyl acetal resin.

Penny : **Oh, my God. That's the most romantic thing anyone's ever said to me that I didn't understand.**

Leonard : It's actually a pretty simple process. You see, cyanoacrylate are monomers which polymerize on... *(she kisses him)*

**Context of the data:**

Leonard comes to Penny to give a gift that he has made from the North pole.

**Analysis of the data:**

The utterance, which are said by Penny, bring the Irony. When Penny receives a gift which is the snowflake from Leonard that he brought from the North pole, she says that "That's the most romantic thing anyone's ever said to me that I didn't understand", however, this statement brings irony as she is not happy about the gift, since she receives a strange gift that is snowflake, which she never gets from anyone, but she still shows a happy expression.

**Data 11**

*Episode 6, 00:01:05 – 00:01:33*

*[Scene: The stairwell].*

Leonard : You want to come watch?

Penny : Oh, gee, sounds amazing, but, um, I've got some friends coming over. Not a big thing, we're just gonna watch the Nebraska game.

Leonard : Oh. Football, sure.

Howard : Good guess.

Penny : I would've invited you, but I know you're not a football fan.



- Leonard : **No, no, I'm not, so, great. You've got plans doing something you like, I've got plans doing something I like, so it's good.**
- Penny : Well, maybe we'll hang out later, you know, after everybody's gone.
- Leonard : Yeah, great.

### **Context of the data:**

The guys are carrying kites then Penny comes and ask what they are talking while they bring a kite.

### **Analysis of the data:**

This humor belongs to irony, it occurs when Leonard invites Penny to watch a kite fighting, but Penny refuses it because she will go to watch a football with her friends. Penny wants to invite Leonard but she knows that Leonard not a football fan, he replies it by saying “No, no, I'm not, so, great. You've got plans doing something you like, I've got plans doing something I like, so it's good”, this utterance does not mean the actual condition. He just wants to please Penny with the hope that she might invite him to watch a football and meet her friends as he is her boyfriend.

### **Data 12**

*Episode 7, 00:00:03 – 00:01:08*

*[Scene: The apartment]*

- Penny : Wow, Sheldon, I cannot believe you made up your own game.
- Sheldon : Oh, Research Lab is more than a game. It's like the slogan says, the physics is theoretical, but the fun is real.
- Leonard : We must not be playing it right.
- Penny : All right, five. One, two, three, four, five. Oh, wow, look at that, my Department of Defence research grant is renewed.
- Sheldon : Oh! Great roll! Now you can demolish your Soviet-style cyclotron and build the large Hadron Collider.
- Penny : Yay.
- Sheldon : You're a natural at this, Penny. And as the first beta testers, you two'll have quite the edge when we play with Wolowitz and Koothrappali on Sunday.

- Leonard : Oh, gee, Sheldon, I don't think we can play on Sunday.  
 Sheldon : Why not?  
 Leonard : Because of the reasons that Penny will now tell you. Penny?  
 Penny : Actually, I have to pick up my friend Justin from the airport.  
 Leonard : **There you go, she has to pick up her friend Justin at the airport, and I can't play 'cause I'm going with her, right?**  
 Penny : Um, yeah, if you want. I mean, there may not be room. He's got a lot of stuff, like guitars and amplifiers.

#### Context of the data:

Sheldon makes his own game about the physics, Penny and Sheldon becomes the first tester of his game. Sheldon praises Penny because she is playing well whereas it is a new game, then ask to Penny and Leonard to join the game on Sunday but they can't.

#### Analysis of the data:

The humor above belongs to the irony. It occurs when Sheldon praises Penny about her playing on his own game and he wants to invite Leonard and her to play it again on Sunday. Nevertheless, Leonard reasons that Penny has another event. It implies that they do not want to play it again since the game is boring. Despite the fact, Penny has to pick up her friend and Leonard just reasons do not want to play the game.

### 1.6 MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Mistaken identity is the standard term for the comic confusion of one person with another, or one thing with another, due to similarities, common characteristics, or suggestive circumstances. Similar to a Fool's story, it usually portrays an ignorant person or simpleton, who, seeing or hearing something for the first time, mistook it for something else.

### Data 13

*Episode 2, 00:07:42 – 00:08:08*

*[Scene: The apartment].*

Howard : What's the matter, you chicken?

Sheldon : **I've always found that an inappropriate slur. Chickens are not, by nature, at all timid. In fact, when I was young, my neighbour's chicken got loose and chased me up the big elm tree in front of our house.**

Raj : Chickens can't climb trees

Sheldon : Thank God.

Howard : Okay, I believe a chicken made you his bitch. But the cricket thing, I don't buy. Bet me.

#### Context of the data:

Howard and Sheldon are arguing about crickets. Sheldon's insistence that the cricket chirping within earshot is, due to the length between chirps and the ambient temperature in the room, is a snowy tree cricket, while Howard insists that the insect is a cricket field.

#### Analysis of the data:

Howard is annoyed by saying "What's the matter, you chicken?", he uses the word chicken as an expression of annoyance to Sheldon, which people know that it is slang. However, Sheldon who is intelligent, cold, self-centered, condescending, and immature, but at the same time it is commonly not intentionally hurtful and is in a well-meaning way, he connects it with the chicken in a general way. Howard is annoyed and believe him. Concerning with this type, it is the standard term for the comic confusion of one person or one thing with another. Mistaken identity has given the intention on this humor since Sheldon misinterprets what Howard means.

### Data 14

*Episode 8, 00:11:41 – 00:12:21*

*[Scene: Penny's car]*

- Penny : Could you please drive a little faster?  
 Sheldon : Oh, I think we're going sufficiently fast. What's that?  
 Penny : Nothing. The engine does that sometimes.  
 Sheldon : That can't be nothing, the check engine light is on. We need to find a service station.  
 Penny : No. The light has been on since I bought the car.  
 Sheldon : All the more reason to consult with a mechanic before it explodes.  
 Penny : It's not going to explode, just keep driving. Warp speed ahead, Mr. Spock.  
 Sheldon : **Mr. Spock did not pilot the Enterprise. He was the science officer, and I guarantee you that if he ever saw the Enterprise's check engine light blinking, he would pull the ship over immediately.**  
 Penny : oh god, I'm gonna lose the arm.

#### Context of the data:

Penny and Sheldon are going to the hospital because Penny's arm is sick. During on the way, Sheldon is the first time driving a car and also a scientist knows that his car is not in good condition. Penny is annoyed and asks him to go faster by calling him Mr. Spock because he was in pain.

#### Analysis of the data:

The humor occurs when Penny calls Sheldon Mr. Spock to go faster while driving because she is in hurry. In the other hand, Sheldon replies that Mr. Spock does not a pilot which means he is not Mr. Spock who is driving a car. Concerning with this type, it is the standard term for the comic confusion of one person or one thing with another. Mistaken identity has given intention on this humor since Sheldon misinterprets what Penny actually means with Mr. Spock who is one of the characters in Star trek movie that Sheldon favorites.

## 1.7 RELAPSE

The comic relapse is the counterpart of the comic recovery. A person does something cunning or says something clever but discovers that it is really a blunder.

### Data 15

*Episode 1, 00:11:44 – 00:12:06*

*[Scene: Penny's bathroom. Leonard is vomiting in the toilet].*

Penny : Oh, sweetie. You really can't hold your liquor, can you?

Leonard : **I'm okay. Just a little mouthwash, and then I'm gonna rock your world. Are you okay? (Vomits in toilet again)**

#### Context of the data:

In this scene, Penny and Leonard are drinking. Once, Leonard goes to the toilet because he wants to vomit. Fortunately, Penny comes and sees that Leonard vomits in the sink.

#### Analysis of the data:

The relapse happens when Leonard tries to cover what he has done by saying "I'm okay. Just a little mouthwash, and then I'm gonna rock your world", he just pretends to be fine because he does not want to look weak just because of the drink. Certainly, Penny does not believe it and she also vomits as Leonard. Leonard says something clever to discover his blunder to look cool. Therefore, this humor is categorized as a relapse based on the types of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.

## 1.8 REPARTEE

Repartee is the branch of wit that covers clever replies and retorts.

Repartee includes the insult, the double insult, reversible and parallel.

**Data 16**

*Episode 1, 00:00:30 – 00:00:44*

*[Scene: The apartment].*

Leonard : Oh, thank God we're home.

Howard : I can't believe we spent three months in that frozen hell.

Raj : It was like a snowy nightmare from which there was no awakening.

Sheldon : **I don't know what Arctic expedition you guys were on, but I thought it was a hoot and a half.**

**Context of the data:**

Opening shows some scenes from the final episode of the previous season, followed by the caption "Three months later." Scene then opens in lobby, with the guys arriving home from the North Pole. All have long hair and bushy beards except Sheldon, whose hair is slightly longer and who has a goatee.

**Analysis of the data:**

Repartee is one of humor kinds concerning with the branch of wit that clever replies or mock. All the guys Sheldon, Leonard, Howard, and Raj arriving home from the North Pole. All have long hair and bushy beards except Sheldon, whose hair is slightly longer and who has a goatee. When they are talking, all the guys except Sheldon said that they feel cold during their life in North Pole. The repartee is started when Sheldon states that "I thought it was a hoot and a half". It is a mockery that he does not has a long hair like the other guys which indicate that he lives in the frozen hell, although in fact he feels it.

**Data 17**

*Episode 1, 00:11:36 – 00:12:35*

*[Scene: The university cafeteria].*

- Kripke : Hey, Cooper. Read your retraction e-mail. Way to destroy your reputation.
- Sheldon : You see? People have been pointing and laughing at me all morning.
- Kripke : That's not true. People have been pointing and laughing at you your whole life.
- Sheldon : All right, I've had enough. Attention, everyone. I'm Dr. Sheldon Cooper. As many of you in the physics department might know, my career trajectory has taken a minor detour.
- Kripke : Off a cliff.
- Sheldon : My credibility may have been damaged...
- Kripke : Completely wrecked.
- Sheldon : But I would like to remind you that in science, there's no such thing as failure. There once was a man who referred to his prediction of a cosmological constant as the single biggest blunder of his career. That man's name was, surprise, surprise, Albert Einstein.
- Kripke : **Yeah, but research into Dark Energy proved that Einstein's cosmological constant was actually right all along, so you're still, surprise, surprise, a loser.**

#### **Context of the data:**

The conversation happens between Kripke and Sheldon. Sheldon is still so angry as he has been cheated by his friends about his experimental results. Therefore, all people have been pointing and laughing at him all morning because he has already sent an e-mail to everyone at the university about his experimental result which he has confirmed string theory and forever changed man's understanding the universe, but in actual results are unsuccessful. Not accepting that, he explained that Albert Einstein had also made the biggest blunder about the cosmological constant, so he considered the error in his experimental results to be natural.

#### **Analysis of the data:**

Repartee occurs when Sheldon explained that Albert Einstein had also made the biggest blunder about the cosmological constant, so he considered

the error in his experimental results to be natural, but Kripke insults Sheldon by saying he is a loser as Dark Energy proved that Einstein's cosmological constant is actually right all along while nothing proves for the results of Sheldon's experiments. Noticing this, Sheldon is very annoyed and leave.

## 2. The use of Maxim in each type of humor in the sitcom comedy "The Big Bang Theory"

### 2.1 BANTER

#### Data 1

Mrs. Cooper and Sheldon has a breakfast, while Mrs. Cooper asks about what happened with Sheldon and his friends, but Sheldon answers that they are not his friends and they hate Sheldon, then Mrs. Cooper says that his friends know very well why they hate Sheldon. Mrs. Cooper's statement flouts the maxim of quality. She is being truthful about what she believes about Sheldon and his friends.

#### Data 2

All the characters have a dinner. Here, Leonard invites Sheldon for diner, which the menu is from the Mumbai palace. Sheldon protests why should the Mumbai palace when their favorite is the Tandoori palace. Leonard replies that the Mumbai palace will be just fine. However, Howard interrupts by saying "You are the authority on "just fine", to tease him. From the situation above, it can be seen that the statement flouts the maxim of quantity as it is less informative than what Leonard needs for the reason of the teasing. They just tease him without giving further explanation about the teasing. This makes them flout the second maxim of



quality as well because they do not give enough evidence in giving the statement. Further, they also flout the maxim of manner as well. They have given an unclear statement without giving the reason. However, they obey the maxim of relation, as what they say is relevant to the actual condition. In conclusion, the statement which contains the banter here has flouted the maxim of quantity, quality, and manner and it only obeys the maxim of relation.

### **Data 3**

Leonard, Sheldon, and Howard are in the comic book store. Howard shows a comic Amazing Spiderman 183 to Leonard and tells that spider-man loses a big fight and then his girlfriend breaks up with him. Here, it is clear that Howard's statement does not obey the maxim of quality. Without asking whether Spiderman and his girlfriend breaks up or not. His statement does not observe the maxim of quantity as well, because he says something, which is not required because there is no one asking about what happened to Spiderman. However, he obeys the maxim of relation with what is going on at that time which they are know that Leonard and Penny is on a fight, so the reason is just to tease him.

## **2.2 BLUNDER**

### **Data 4**

The participants are Sheldon, Leonard, and Penny. Sheldon come over to Leonard who is with Penny to ask for an explanation of what happened at North pole because he is so angry with his friends, especially to Leonard. He felt lied to by his friends for being given wrong data while

doing experiments in North pole. In that case, Leonard is the one who give the idea to do that. Instead of ask apology, after realizing his mistake he ask Sheldon to leave him with Penny for a session of self-criticism and repentance. From Leonard's response in Sheldon's question. He should just answer the question by saying "Yes, I feel terrible about it. I will never forgive myself, I don't expect you to either". Here, he flouts the maxim of quantity by giving addition information, which has no relation with the question. Then it seems that he flouts the maxim of relevance as well. The answer "I would really appreciate it if you would leave me with Penny for a session of self-criticism and repentance" appears having no relation with the question "Do you have anything to say for yourself?". However, Leonard states that information I order to ask Sheldon leave him and Penny because he wants to make out with Penny.

#### **Data 5**

Here, Penny asks to Sheldon what their friends are talking about, but he answers that he does not know, even when Sheldon will tell her, he interrupts by answering "duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh". Leonard's answer violates the maxim of quality in order to hide the truth that he is embarrassed because he told to his friend about his sexual encounter with Penny is "just fine" which means disappointed. He also violates the maxim of manner since his statement is ambiguous and there is no more explanation. Therefore, his statement makes him do the blunder.

## 2.3 CHAIN

### Data 6

The dialogue happens in a rental car when on the way to Sheldon's home that is in Texas. It comes out when Raj says that the place that they are visited does not look like Texas where there are the tumbleweeds, the saloons, a cattle drive, and the other characteristics of Texas, but it just looks like Texas Chainsaw Massacre (horror movie) which there is no anything that describe Texas. Here, it is seen that his statement observes the maxim of quality because he has been truthful by saying the real conditions of Texas that are not what he imagined. However, he seems to give more information than it requires that flouts the maxim of quantity. He obscure and prolix information fails to observe the maxim of manner. Further, he says something that is relevant about Texas which fit with the maxim of relation. In summary, when Raj says his statement, which is categorized as a Chain, it flouts the maxims of relation, quantity, and manner. Meanwhile, the maxim of quality is observed by him since he does not intend to lie to express his feeling about Texas.

### Data 7

Leonard, Howard, and Raj has just arrived at Sheldon's house. Mrs. Cooper offers them a drink. Howard asks a Lone Star beer to Mrs. Cooper which everyone knows that beer is a typical Texas drink. In this case, Howard observes the maxim of quality because he tells the truthful by asking the typical drink of Texas to Mrs. Cooper. However, he also flouts the maxim of manner by saying "I'll take a diet Yoo-hoo if you have

it” which is ambiguous that make Mrs. Cooper does not understand what he asked.

## 2.4 FREUDIAN SLIP

### Data 8

Sheldon is still angry because he felt betrayed by his friends. Seeing that, Penny tries to cheer and give understanding of what they have done. Inadvertently, Penny even give a statement of the wrong example to give understanding to Sheldon related to Star Trek movie which is Sheldon favorite movie. Sheldon shows his deep psychological disturbance to his friends by his words as he has been disappointed by his friends because Sheldon shows his annoyance by saying “I missed Comic-Con and the new Star Trek movie!”, for the response Penny’s statement and makes Penny feels guilty about saying that because it does not make him calm, but instead make him even more angry and regretful for spending three months experimenting on the North pole with fruitless results and also having missed going to the Comic-con which is also his favorite. Sheldon has been truthful about his feeling to show that he is annoyed with his friends and that fits with the maxim of quality. However, he flouts the maxim of quantity to imply that if he missed comic-con and the new Star trek movie, whether he does not say actually missed or not. Sheldon’s statement is also obscure that flouts the maxim of manner. It flouts the maxim of relation as well because it does not address Penny’s aim in asking the question. The suppression, which is accepted by Sheldon, makes him state his deep disturbance feeling. It is categorized as

the Freudian slip. When he utters it, the maxim of quantity, relation, and manner are flouted by him. By doing that, he wants to imply that actually he is very angry with his friends. Meanwhile, the maxim of quality is followed by him since he does not lie about his feeling.

#### **Data 09**

Sheldon's friends come to apologize and bring Sheldon home, but Sheldon does not want to, because his career is over and he will spend the rest of his life in Texas trying to teach evolution to creationists also does not want to forgive them. However, Mrs. Cooper suggests that what he said entitled his opinion. This makes Sheldon feel very disturbed and he forces to forgive them and return home, even though he does not want to. Here, Sheldon's statement disobeyed the maxim of quality because he lied to forgive his friends because of his mother. He also flouts the maxim of quantity because he gives statement as well.

### **2.5 IRONY**

#### **Data 10**

Leonard come to Penny to give a gift that he has made from the North pole. To Show her pleasure, she says "That's the most romantic thing anyone's ever said to me that I didn't understand". However, this utterance does not mean the actual condition. She just wants to appreciate Leonard's gift. It means that she has failed to observe the maxim of quality for being untrue and the maxim of quality for being less informative. Her statement does not follow the maxim of manner as well because it is ambiguous. However, she tries to follow the maxim of relation by being

pleasure in that condition but she fails. In short, the utterance which brings the irony above, flouts the maxims of quality, quantity, and manner. However, it follows the maxim of relation.

#### **Data 11**

The guys are carrying kites then Penny comes and ask what they are talking while they bring a kite. Leonard invites Penny to watch a kite fighting, but Penny refuses it because she will go to watch a football with her friends. Penny wants to invite Leonard but she knows that Leonard not a football fan, he replies it by saying “No, no, I’m not, so, great. You’ve got plans doing something you like, I’ve got plans doing something I like, so it’s good”. From this interpretation, it is clear that his answer violates the maxim of quality. He lies to Penny in order to hide his true desire that actually he wants to join her to watch football with her friends. Further, his answer seems to violate the maxim of relation as well. He does not address Penny’s goal in asking question. From the interpretation of the Grice’s maxims above, it is clear that in doing the irony, Leonard violates the maxim of quality. He wants to hide his desire to Penny by lying to her.

#### **Data 12**

Sheldon makes his own game about the physics, Penny and Sheldon becomes the first tester of his game. Sheldon praises Penny because she is playing well whereas it is a new game, then ask to Penny and Leonard to join the game on Sunday but they can’t. Nevertheless, Leonard reasons that Penny has another event to pick up her friend in the airport. Leonard is being truthful by saying that he can’t play because he

will go with Penny even that is also the reason since the game is boring. This does not fit to the maxim of quality. That statement also makes him violate the maxim of quantity as he does not give enough information about why he makes the reason. Further, his statement seems to flout the maxim of relation, as he does not give the goal of Sheldon's question in asking that. He does the maxim to imply that actually he does not want to play game anymore since the game is boring.

## 2.6 MISTAKEN IDENTITY

### Data 13

Howard and Sheldon are arguing about crickets. Sheldon's insistence that the cricket chirping within earshot is, due to the length between chirps and the ambient temperature in the room, is a snowy tree cricket, while Howard insists that the insect is a cricket field. Howard is annoyed by saying "What's the matter, you chicken?", he uses the word chicken as an expression of annoyance to Sheldon, which people know that it is slang. However, Sheldon who is intelligent, cold, self-centered, condescending, and immature, but at the same time it is commonly not intentionally hurtful and is in a well-meaning way, he connects it with the chicken in a general way. In relation to the maxim, Sheldon's statement infringes all of the maxims. It is caused by his stiffness that makes him think no other matters since he is intelligent and immature person. Therefore, he cannot catch what Howard intends with chicken as in general way. In short, his statement, which is categorized as mistaken identity, has infringed all of the maxims.

**Data 14**

Penny and Sheldon are going to the hospital because Penny's arm is sick. During on the way, Sheldon is the first time driving a car and also a scientist knows that his car is not in good condition. Penny is annoyed and asks him to go faster by calling him Mr. Spock because he was in pain. Penny calls Sheldon Mr. Spock to go faster while driving because she is in hurry. In the other hand, Sheldon replies that Mr. Spock does not a pilot which means he is not Mr. Spock who is driving a car. Concerning with Grice's maxim, Sheldon's statement follows the maxim of quality as he says a statement, which is based on something true that Mr. Spock does not pilot wo driving a car in The Star Trek movie, while it does not observe the maxim of quantity as Sheldon says something that is not required. His statement also does not follow the maxim of manner, because it brings the obscurity in the question or it is not obvious. Further, in this case, Sheldon also infringes the maxim of relation, as his statement does not appropriate to Penny's information. From the interpretation of the Grice's maxims above, it is seen that when someone's utterance is categorized as mistaken identity, it will tend to infringe the maxim.

**2.7 RELAPSE****Data 15**

Penny and Leonard are drinking. Once, Leonard go to the toilet because he wants to vomit. Fortunately, Penny comes and sees that Leonard vomits in sink. Leonard tries to cover what he has done by saying "I'm okay. Just a little mouthwash, and then I'm gonna rock your world".



From the interpretation above, it is clear that Leonard has violated the maxim of quality to hide his embarrassed. Therefore, when Penny is catching his vomiting, he tries to hide it by giving wrong answer. Leonard also violates the maxim of relation as well. He gives an irrelevant answer to Penny's question. Further, the maxim of manner is violated by him as well because he gives an obscure answer and he violates the maxim of quantity as he generates intentionally the misleading implicature by giving less information. In conclusion, when Leonard does the relapse, he violates all of the maxims.

## 2.8 REPARTEE

### Data 16

All the guys Sheldon, Leonard, Howard, and Raj arriving home from the North Pole. All have long hair and bushy beards except Sheldon, whose hair is slightly longer and who has a goatee. When they are talking, all the guys except Sheldon said that they feel cold during their life in North Pole, but Sheldon does not feel the same with his friends. He states "I thought it was a hoot and a half". From this interpretation it can be seen that Sheldon's statement observes the maxim of quality by giving the truth feeling and condition not to feel cold during in the North pole. The maxim of relation is followed by him as well since he has given the relevant answer to response his friends.

**Data 17**

The conversation happens between Kripke and Sheldon. Sheldon is still so angry as he has been cheated by his friends about his experimental results. Therefore, all people have been pointing and laughing at him all morning because he has already sent an e-mail to everyone at the university about his experimental result which he has confirmed string theory and forever changed man's understanding the universe, but in actual results are unsuccessful. Not accepting that, he explained that Albert Einstein had also made the biggest blunder about the cosmological constant, so he considered the error in his experimental results to be natural. Instead of mocking him, Kripke insults Sheldon by saying "Yeah, but research into Dark Energy proved that Einstein's cosmological constant was actually right all along, so you're still, surprise, surprise, a loser" which means that Sheldon is a loser as Dark Energy proved that Einstein's cosmological constant is actually right all along while nothing proves for the results of Sheldon's experiments. Kripke's statement obeys the maxim of quality. He has given the true information toward Sheldon's information. He also observes the maxim of relation by giving the exact and relevant response toward Sheldon's statement although it seems that he wants to tease him. His statement also flouts the maxim of quantity by giving the enough information to Sheldon.

**3.2 Discussions**

The discussion below will describe some findings obtained from the data analysis above. It is arranged based on the problem statement of the research as a

guide which cover the types of humor used and the analysis of the Grice's maxims. It means that the following result of the data analysis is used to answer the problem statements in this research.

There are many kinds of humor, which can be found in the film. Those humor types averagely involved the context of situation as there must be a certain situation included in a film. This research uses those types of humor and excludes the other types, which involve no situation. There are for about thirty four humors, which involve situation in them. However, there are only several types that can be found in these episodes of season 3. They are, Banter, Blunder, Chain, Freudian Slip, Irony, Mistaken Identity, Relapse, and Repartee. Some humors in these episodes, which are able to arouse laughter from the audience, appear to have same characteristic with them.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the types of humor, which are frequently found in these episodes, are the Banter and Irony. Each of them has three examples of humor in these episodes. For the former, the Banter is defined as a good-natured give & take, exchange of teasing or witty remarks between friends. Since this is a comedy film, the characters often ease each other to create the humor situation between them and this is common for a comedy film. Banter can only be done if the participants have known each other well or they are a close-friends. It is told that all the characters in this film are close-friends because they have known each other well. They do the Banter in purpose to tease or maybe mocking the other to create the humor situation. Usually the one who is the target of the Banter will not be angry or upset. They will just feel annoyed, like the example in the data 2 and 3. While the data 1, the Banter makes the person

shocked and somewhat angry. However, this does not cause certain conflict in this film since they are just in the form of humor. In relation to the Grice's maxims, they tend to flout certain maxim like maxim of quantity, manner, and relation when they are doing the Banter. Frequently, they flout the maxim of quantity and relation. When they do the Banter, they intend to tease each other. Therefore, they tend to flout this maxim. They will not give enough information in order to attempt the others to find the implicature of what have been said, for instance in the data 1,2, and 3. The maxim of quality is flouted, like in the data 1 and 2. The maxim of manner is usually flouted in order to get the obscure or prolix statement, like in the data 1 and 2. While the maxim of relation obeyed by them since they say something which is relevant, like in the data 2 and 3.

The second humor, which is frequently found in these episodes, is the Irony. There are also three humors which have the same characteristics with the irony. Irony is the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. The most common form of irony is the expression by which a person says opposite of what they mean and the listener believes the opposite of what is said. The characters of the film reveal to play some words which contain ironical statement to arouse the funny situation. The forms of irony which can be found in the data are the contrary statement in the data 12. The mockery masked in politeness in the data 08, and the relation between aim and achievement in the data 11. Dealing with the Grice's maxims, the characters' statement tend to flout the maxims. They flout the maxims in order to stir the other to find another meaning of the utterances they said. This fits with the characteristics of the irony which generally said something in the opposite way.

The characters flout the maxim in order to create humor and to give the ironical statement.

The third humor is the Blunder. It is a wit based on a person who makes a mistake which in turn makes them look foolish. There are two data which are found and have the same characteristics with the Blunder. When the characters do the Blunder, they do a mistake, then try to recover it but they tend to make another Blunder. In relation to the Grice's maxims, the humor used will tend to flout the maxim of quantity and relation, like in the data 4. While the other humor used tend to violate maxim of quality and manner, like in the data 5. When they do the Blunder, they will mislead the interlocutor about the meaning of the utterances they said. They do this to cover their mistake that can make them look foolish.

The fourth humor is Chain. For the former, it is based on a series of things linked or joined together. It may be of any type: chronological, linguistic, geographical, etc. The researcher presents it in the data 6 and 7. Dealing with the Grice's maxims, the characters who does the Chain, observes the maxim of quality, as he said something which is true. While he flouts the other maxims, like in the data 6. For the data 7, the speaker observes the maxim of quality and flouts the maxim of manner.

The fifth humor is Freudian slip. It is humorous statement which seems accidental, but supposedly comes from deep psychological disturbance. The data is presented in data 8 and 9. Dealing with Grice's maxims, the speaker observes the maxim of quality as he utters the statement which is true from his heart. However, he flouts the maxim of quantity for being less informative and flouts the maxim of manner for being obscure. The maxim of relation is flouted by him as

well because he wanted to imply that he completely does not like what is ordered for him. In the data 9, the speaker disobeyed the maxim of quality also flouts the maxim of quantity because he gives statement as well.

The sixth humor Mistaken identity. It is the standard term for comic confusion of one person with another, or one thing with another, due to similarities, common characteristics, or suggestive circumstances. There are two data which have the same characteristics with Mistaken identity that are the data 13 and 14. Mistaken identity usually done by the characters who misinterpret of the other's statement based on their foolishness or ignorance. This part certainly can create the humor since when the characters do the Mistaken identity because of their funny foolishness. Dealing with the Grice's maxims, the humor statements which are used tend to infringe the maxims. They do not do the non-observances of the maxim intentionally, but it is caused by their ignorance. Like in the data 13, the character infringes all the maxims. The characters do the same in the other data. They tend to infringe those maxims and obey only one maxim that is the maxim of quality. Their ignorance or their foolishness do not cause them to tell something is untrue.

The seventh humor is Repartee. It is the branch of wit that covers clever replies and retorts. There are two humors which can be found in the data. The characters do the Repartee to deliver a clever reply toward some foolish question or statement. The repartee can be found in the data 16 and 17. Dealing with the Grice's maxims, the Repartee tends to obey the maxim of quality since the comments are usually based on something true. While it tends to flout the maxim of quantity. They also obey the maxim of relation for being too prolix.

Furthermore, the last humor is Relapse which only has one example. It is the counterpart of the comic recovery. A person does something cunning or says something clever but discover that it is really a blunder. There is one data, it is data 15. Dealing with Grice's maxims, the characters who did the relapse tend to violate all the maxims.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion which are drawn by the researcher after analyzing and interpreting the data. The conclusion is made based on the research problem, while suggestion is addresses to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in the same field of research.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

The types of humor which are found in this comedy film prove that those types can not only be applied in the free humor as those in a magazine or in a book of humor. As it is discussed in the analysis, the researcher found that the dialogues in this film which contain of humor can be classified into several kinds of humor since they have the same characteristics with those types of humor. Furthermore, the analysis of the Grice's maxims shows that each types of humor contain of the deviation of the maxims. However, not all of the maxims are always deviated. Several types only observe one or two maxims. Then, from the result of the analysis on the previous discussion, the researcher can draw the conclusion as the answer of the problem statement.

Based on the data above, the researcher concludes that:

1. The data found in the comedy film "The Big Bang Theory", are categorized based on the theory of humor by Anthony L. Audreth. From the sixty three types of humor listed in the theory, there are eight out of them which are found in the film. They have the same characteristics with several humors



which have been categorized as the data. Those humors are kinds of verbal humor which are uttered by the characters in the film. They have been categorized as the data. Those humors are kinds of verbal humor which are uttered by the characters in the film, they are Banter, Blunder, Chain, Freudian Slip, Irony, Mistaken Identity, Relapse, Repartee. The types of humors which have the most data are Banter and Irony. There are three data each of them. Then there are two data each of them which have the same characteristics with Mistaken Identity, Blunder, Chain, Freudian Slip, and Repartee. The last which has one data is Relapse.

2. From the analysis, it can be noticed that each humorous statement, which is uttered by the characters, deviates one of or all the maxims of Grice. Those verbal humors tend to disobey those maxims in order to create the humor.

The maxim of quality consists of two sub-maxims, i.e:

- i. Do not say what you believe to be false.
- ii. Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence.

They tend to deviated in order to create humor by telling the untrue thing between the characters. The characters often flout, violate, or infringe the maxim by telling or lie or having not adequate evidence. The second maxim is maxim of quantity, which has two sub-maxim, e.i:

- iii. Make your contribution more informative as is required for the current purposes of the exchange.
- iv. Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

They are flouted, violated or infringed by giving superfluous information. The characters try to mislead each other or they try to make the others find another interpretation as they intended. The third maxim, which is the maxim of relation, which contains 'make your contributions relevant', is flouted or violated as well by giving irrelevant information. The last maxim, that is the maxim of manner, consists of four sub-maxims, namely avoiding obscurity of expression, avoiding ambiguity, being brief, and being orderly. These sub-maxims are often deviated when the characters say something which is unclear.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

The types of humor cannot only be found in a comedy film, magazine, or newspaper. They can also be found in live comedy show, daily conversation, or even a speech. Further, the humor is not only a deviation of the cooperative principle and its maxims. Other theory of pragmatics can also be used to analyze the humor such as, Politeness Principle in communication, the use of Irony Principle, hyperbole, and litotes, and also the contradiction between acts of speech acts. Thus, for the students who are interested to study the humor and its types, and also for its analyzing based on the pragmatic perspective, they can develop their research on those fields. This researcher expect that this research will give input the students and lecturers in their attempt of learning and developing the language communication principles concerning with Grice's maxims which are combine with the types of humor by Anthony L. Audrieth.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Attardo, S. 1994. *Linguistic Theories of Humor*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter. Retrieved from [https://static.uni-graz.at/fileadmin/gewi-institute/Sprachwissenschaft/GLS\\_Download/GLS\\_45\\_-\\_Sornig5.pdf](https://static.uni-graz.at/fileadmin/gewi-institute/Sprachwissenschaft/GLS_Download/GLS_45_-_Sornig5.pdf) on March 26, 2018
- Audrieth, L.A. 1998. *The Art of Using Humor in Public Speaking*. Retrieved from <http://www.squaresail.com/onhumor.html> on December 27, 2017
- Bogdan, R. C., & Biklen, S. K. (1992). *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Freud, Sigmund. 1975. *Introduction to Psychology*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Gazdar, Gerald. 1979. *Pragmatics, Implicature, Presupposition and Logical Form*. London: Academic Press Inc.
- Grice, H.P. 1989. *Studies in The Way of Words*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman.
- Levinson, S.C. 1983. *Pragmatic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lincoln, Y. S., & E. G. Guba,.1985. *Naturalistic Inquiry*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. Retrieved from [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=2oA9aWlNeooC&printsec=frontcover&hl=id&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=2oA9aWlNeooC&printsec=frontcover&hl=id&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false) on March 10, 2018
- Martin, R.A. 2007. *The Psychology of Humor: An Intragative Approach*. Burlington, MA: Elsier Academic Press. Retieved from <https://ia801409.us.archive.org/7/items/psychologyofhumo00martrich/psychologyofhumo00martrich.pdf> on March 26, 2018.
- Media Sakti, Imanuel. 2015. *The Analysis of Verbal Humor based on the Violation of Cooperative Principle and Politeness Principle in Sitcom How I Met Your Mother (Season 1-4)*. Surakarta Faculty of Letters: University of Sebelas Maret. Retrieved from <https://digilib.uns.ac.id/dokumen/detail/49661/The-Analysis-of-Verbal-Humor-Based-on-the-Violation-of-Cooperative->

Principle-and-Politeness-Principle-in-Sitcom-How-I-Met-Your-Mother-Season-1-4-A-Pragmatics-Approach on March 24, 2018

Mey, Jacob. 1993. *Pragmatics an Introduction*. Blackwell Cambridge.

Nur Azizah, Risma. 2016. *The Verbal Humor in The Sponge Bob Movie: Sponge Out of Water Animated Film*. Surabaya: UIN Sunan Ampel. Retrieved from <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/9516/> on March 24, 2018.

Pradita, Intan. 2010. *A Pragmatic Analysis of American Humor in Spongebob Squarepants TV Series as a Reflection of American Social Issue*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta. Retrieved from <http://eprints.uny.ac.id/32426/> on March 24, 2018.

Raskin, V. 1985. *Semantic Mechanism of Humor*. Dordrecht & Boston & Lancaster: D. Reidel Publishing Company. Retrieved from <https://journals.linguisticsociety.org/proceedings/index.php/BLS/article/download/2164/1934> on March 26, 2018

Tarigan, H. Guntur. 1984. *Pengajaran Analisis Kesalahan Berbahasa*. Bandung: Penerbit Angkasa.

Thomas, Jenny. 1995. *Meaning in Interaction: An introduction to Pragmatic*. London&New York: Longman.

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Wimmer, R., and Dominick, J. 2010. *Mass Media Research: An Introduction*. Stamford, CT: Cengage Learning. Retrieved from <http://www.csus.edu/indiv/s/stonerm/wimmer-dimmic-massmediaresearch.pdf> on March 10, 2018

APPENDIX

No	Utterances	Episode	Duration	Type of Humor	Type of Maxim	Data
1.	<p>Mrs Cooper: Here you go, Shelly.            Sheldon : Thanks, Mom.            Mrs Cooper: Hold your horses, young man. Here in Texas, we pray before we eat.            Sheldon : Aw, Mom.            Mrs Cooper: This is not California, land of the heathen. Gimme. By His hand we are all...            Sheldon : Fed.            Mrs Cooper: Give us, Lord, our daily...            Sheldon : Bread.            Mrs Cooper: Please know that we are truly...            Sheldon : Grateful.            Mrs Cooper: For every cup and every...            Sheldon : Plateful.            Mrs Cooper: Amen. Now, that wasn't so hard, was it?            Sheldon :My objection was based on considerations other than difficulty.            Mrs Cooper: Whatever. Jesus still loves you.            Sheldon : Thank you for carving a smiley face in my grilled cheese sandwich.            Mrs Cooper: Oh, I know how to take care of my baby. His eyes came out a little thin, but you can just pretend he's Chinese. So, do you want to talk about what happened with you and your little friends?            Sheldon : They're not my friends.</p>	1	00:16:36 - 00:17:20	Banter	-Flouting maxim of quality	06

	<p>Mrs Cooper: All right. If you recall, when you were little, we sat right here at this very spot and we talked about some of the problems you had getting along with the neighbour kids.</p> <p>Sheldon : That was different. They were threatened by my intelligence and too stupid to know that's why they hated me.</p> <p>Mrs Cooper: <b>Oh baby, they knew very well why they hated you.</b></p>					
2.	<p>Leonard : Sheldon, dinner's here.</p> <p>Sheldon : Tandoori Palace?</p> <p>Leonard : No, we went somewhere new.</p> <p>Sheldon : You're good-naturedly ribbing me, aren't you?</p> <p>Leonard : No, look, Mumbai Palace.</p> <p>Sheldon : Why? Why would we change? We had a perfectly good palace. Tandoori Palace is our palace.</p> <p>Leonard : Trust me, this will be just fine.</p> <p>Howard : <b>You are the authority on just fine.</b></p> <p>Leonard : What's that supposed to mean?</p> <p>Howard (<i>after Raj whispers to him</i>): Yeah, exactly. Not bad, but not great.</p> <p>Penny : What are they talking about?</p> <p>Leonard : I don't know</p> <p>Sheldon : I know. As I'm sure you're aware...</p> <p>Leonard : Duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh.</p> <p>Sheldon : If that's Morse code, that's terrible. As I was saying, you and Leonard had a disappointing sexual encounter. Earlier this evening, Leonard characterized it as just fine. So what you're seeing here is a continuation of the mocking that followed.</p> <p>Penny : Okay, yeah, well, I'm just gonna go eat my dinner elsewhere. Maybe an airplane headed for a mountainside.</p>	2	00:02:43 - 00:03:15	Banter	-Flouting maxim of quantity, quality, and manner.	10

3.	<p>Howard : Hey! Look! Amazing Spider-Man 183.          Sheldon : Got it.          Howard : <b>Remember this one? Spider-Man loses a big fight and then his girlfriend breaks up with him. Want me to get it for you? It'll help take your mind off things.</b>          Stuart : Hey, guys. What's going on?          Leonard : Oh, we need to kill a couple hours till the next showing of Time Bandits.          Stuart : Oh, well, no problem. I was thinking of closing early and going home, but let's face it, that's just a slightly smaller lonely room filled with comic books.          Leonard : Thanks, Stuart. Let me ask you something. Do you think it's okay for Penny to have an ex-boyfriend sleep on her couch?          Howard : No, I mean, she's obviously way out of line.          Leonard : Thank you!</p>	7	00:07:24 - 00:07:37	Banter	-Obeying the maxim of relation	16
	<p>Penny : I missed you so much.          Leonard : I missed you, too.          Penny : I couldn't even think of anyone else while you were gone.          Leonard : Me, neither. Except for one night when the heat went out. Long story, it's... don't ask.          Sheldon : <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Leonard. <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Leonard. <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Leonard.          Leonard <i>(whispering)</i>: Do not make a sound.          Sheldon : Whispering do not make a sound is a sound.          Leonard : Damn his Vulcan hearing. Not a good time, Sheldon.          Sheldon : <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Penny. <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Penny. <i>(Knock, knock, knock)</i> Penny.          Penny : Oh, this is ridiculous. What?</p>	1	00:06:05 - 00:21:02	Blunder	-Flouting maxim of quantity and relation	02

	<p>Sheldon : Hello, Penny. I realize you're currently at the mercy of your primitive biological urges, but as you have an entire lifetime of poor decisions ahead of you, may I interrupt this one?</p> <p>Penny : It's great to see you too. Come on in.</p> <p>Sheldon : Wolowitz has informed me of your grand deception. Do you have anything to say for yourself?</p> <p>Leonard : <b>Yes, I feel terrible about it. I will never forgive myself, I don't expect you to either, and I would really appreciate it if you would leave me with Penny for a session of self-criticism and repentance.</b></p> <p>Penny : Okay, can someone please tell me what's going on here?</p> <p>Sheldon : What's going on is I was led to believe I was making groundbreaking strides in science, when in fact, I was being fed false data at the hands of Wolowitz, Koothrappali and your furry little boy toy.</p> <p>Penny : Is that true?</p> <p>Leonard : It was the only way to make him happy.</p> <p>Penny : Why did you have to make him happy?</p> <p>Leonard : Because when he wasn't happy, we wanted to kill him. There was even a plan. We were going to throw his Kindle outside, and when he went to get it, lock the door and let him freeze to death.</p>					
4.	<p>Leonard: Sheldon, dinner's here.</p> <p>Sheldon: Tandoori Palace?</p> <p>Leonard: No, we went somewhere new.</p> <p>Sheldon: You're good-naturedly ribbing me, aren't you?</p> <p>Leonard: No, look, Mumbai Palace.</p> <p>Sheldon: Why? Why would we change? We had a perfectly good palace. Tandoori Palace is our palace.</p> <p>Leonard: Trust me, this will be just fine.</p> <p>Howard: You are the authority on just fine.</p>	2	00:03:19 - 00:03:45	Blunder	-Violating the maxim of quality and manner	11



	<p>Leonard: What's that supposed to mean?  Howard (<i>after Raj whispers to him</i>): Yeah, exactly. Not bad, but not great.  Penny: What are they talking about?  Leonard: I don't know  Sheldon: I know. As I'm sure you're aware...  Leonard: <b>Duh-duh-duh-duh-duh-duh.</b>  Sheldon: If that's Morse code, that's terrible. As I was saying, you and Leonard had a disappointing sexual encounter. Earlier this evening, Leonard characterized it as just fine. So what you're seeing here is a continuation of the mocking that followed.  Penny : Okay, yeah, well, I'm just gonna go eat my dinner elsewhere. Maybe an airplane headed for a mountainside.  Leonard: Penny, wait. Aagh! What is wrong with you?  Sheldon: I sense I may have crossed some sort of line.  Raj : Yeah, you...  Howard: Uh, no, no, no, don't tell him, let's see if he can figure it out.</p>					
5.	<p>Leonard: I can't believe you bought a red cowboy hat.  Howard: Hello? I'm wearing a red turtleneck. Plus, it was the only boys' large they had.  Raj : <b>I'm sorry, this does not look like Texas. Where's the tumbleweeds? Where's the saloons?</b>  Leonard: Saloons?  Raj : Yeah, like in the movies I saw growing up in India. You know, uh, Four for Texas, Yellow Rose of Texas.  Howard: This neighbourhood is more Texas Chainsaw Massacre.  Raj : I was really hoping to see a cattle drive.  Leonard: What can I tell you? They probably have steaks on sale at that big-ass Costco over there.</p>	1	00:17:32 - 00:21:02	Chain	-flouting the maxim of relation, quantity, and manner	07

6.	<p>Leonard : Will you please take that stupid hat off?          Howard : No, I want to blend in.          Raj : To what? Toy Story?          Mrs Cooper: Hi, boys.          Howard : Howdy, ma'am.          Mrs Cooper: Howdy to you, too. You got here quick.          Leonard : – We took the red-eye.          Mrs Cooper: Well, come on in.          Howard : Thank you kindly.          Mrs Cooper: Can I... Can I get you something to drink?          Leonard : Uh, no, thank you.          Howard : <b>If y'all don't mind, I got a hankerin' for a Lone Star beer.</b>          Mrs Cooper: There's no alcohol in this household. Stop talking like that and lose the hat.          Howard : Sorry. I'll take a diet Yoo-Hoo if you have it.          Mrs Cooper: You'll take a Cola.* What about you? Radge, isn't it? Oh, you still having trouble talking to the ladies? Because, you know, at our church we have a woman who's an amazing healer. Mostly she does, uh, crutch and wheelchair people, but I bet she'd be willing to take a shot at whatever Third World demon is running around inside of you.          Leonard : Uh, if you don't mind, Mrs. Cooper, there's a 3:05 nonstop back to Los Angeles, and you have no idea how much I want to be on it.</p>	1	00:18:29 – 00:18:54	Chain	-Flouting the maxim of quantity, quality, and manner.	08
7.	<p>Penny : Hey. Do you want to talk?          Sheldon: About what? Being betrayed by my friends? Spending three months at the North Pole for nothing? And I didn't even get to go to Comic-Con!          Penny : Oh, hon... Uh... (<i>singing</i>) Soft kitty, warm kitty...          Sheldon: That's for when I'm sick. Sad is not sick.</p>	1	00:09:47 – 00:10:09	Freudian Slip	-Flouting the maxim of quantity, relation, and manner.	03

	<p>Penny : Oh. Sorry. I don't know your sad song.                  Sheldon: I don't have a sad song. I'm not a child.                  Penny : Well, you know, I do understand what you're going through.                  Sheldon: Really? Did you just have the Nobel Prize in waitressing stolen from you?                  Penny : Well, no, but when I was a senior in high school, one of my friends heard I was going to be named head cheerleader. Oh, I was so excited. My mom even made me a celebration pie. Then they named stupid Valerie Mossbacher head cheerleader. Big ol' slutbag.                  Sheldon: Are you saying that you think a celebration pie is even remotely comparable to a Nobel Prize?                  Penny : Well, they're pretty tasty.                  Sheldon: And on a different, but not unrelated topic, based on your current efforts to buoy my spirits, do you truly believe that you were ever fit to be a cheer leader?                  Penny : Look, Sheldon, I just don't think that the guys and Leonard really meant to hurt you. You know? They just told an unfortunate lie to deal with a difficult situation. Okay, you know what it's like? Remember that scene in the new Star Trek movie when Kirk has to take over the ship, so he tells Spock all that stuff he knew wasn't true, like saying Spock didn't care his mom died?                  Sheldon: <b>I missed Comic-Con and the new Star Trek movie!</b></p>					
8.	<p>Sheldon : What are they doing here?                  Leonard : We came to apologize.                  Howard : Again.                  Leonard : And bring you home. So, why don't you pack up your stuff and we'll head back.</p>	1	00:19:36 - 00:21:02	Freudian slip	-Flouting the maxim of quantity	09

	<p>Leonard : No, this is my home now. Thanks to you, my career is over and I will spend the rest of my life here in Texas trying to teach evolution to creationists.</p> <p>Mrs Cooper: You watch your mouth, Shelly. Everyone's entitled to their opinion.</p> <p>Sheldon : Evolution isn't an opinion, it's fact.</p> <p>Mrs Cooper: And that is your opinion.</p> <p>Sheldon : <b>I forgive you. Let's go home.</b></p> <p>Mrs Cooper: Don't tell me prayer doesn't work.</p>					
9.	<p>Penny : Hi.</p> <p>Leonard: Hey. Listen, since we got, you know, interrupted last night, I didn't have a chance to give you this.</p> <p>Penny : Oh, Leonard, you shouldn't have. Oh, boy! What is it?</p> <p>Leonard: It's a snowflake. From the North Pole.</p> <p>Penny : Are you serious?</p> <p>Leonard: Uh-huh. It'll last forever. I preserved it in a one percent solution of polyvinyl acetal resin.</p> <p>Penny : <b>Oh, my God. That's the most romantic thing anyone's ever said to me that I didn't understand.</b></p> <p>Leonard: It's actually a pretty simple process. You see, cyanoacrylate are monomers which polymerize on... <i>(she kisses him)</i></p>	1	00:13:05 – 00:13:45	Irony	-Flouting the maxim of quality, quantity, and manner	05
10.	<p>Leonard: Kites, ho!</p> <p>Howard: Kites ho!</p> <p>Raj : Kites ho!</p> <p>All three: Kites, ho!</p> <p>Sheldon: Excuse me. You're misusing the word ho. It's an interjection used to call attention to a destination, not an object, as in, uh, Land, ho! Or, uh, Westward, ho!</p> <p>The three guys: Kites, ho!</p> <p>Penny : Hey, guys. What you doing? Going out to discover electricity?</p>	6	00:01:05 – 00:01:33	Irony	-Violating the maxim of quality	14

	<p>Leonard: If you're referring to the work of Benjamin Franklin, he did not discover electricity, he merely used a kite to determine that lightning consists of electricity. He also invented the Franklin stove, bifocals and the flexible urinary catheter. Kites, ho.</p> <p>Leonard: We're heading out for some kite fighting.</p> <p>Penny : Kite fighting?</p> <p>Leonard: Oh, yeah. It's an extremely competitive, cutthroat sport.</p> <p>Sheldon: Well, actually, the risk of throat cutting is very low. On the other hand, severe string burn is a real and ever-present danger.</p> <p>Leonard: You want to come watch?</p> <p>Penny : Oh, gee, sounds amazing, but, um, I've got some friends coming over. Not a big thing, we're just gonna watch the Nebraska game.</p> <p>Leonard: Oh. Football, sure.</p> <p>Howard: Good guess.</p> <p>Penny : I would've invited you, but I know you're not a football fan.</p> <p>Leonard: <b>No, no, I'm not, so, great. You've got plans doing something you like, I've got plans doing something I like, so it's good.</b></p> <p>Penny : Well, maybe we'll hang out later, you know, after everybody's gone.</p> <p>Leonard: Yeah, great.</p> <p>Penny : See ya.</p> <p>Leonard: Well, this sucks.</p> <p>Sheldon: I'm sorry, I got bored and drifted off. Where exactly in the interaction did the sucking lie?</p> <p>Raj : Leonard just realized that Penny's been hiding him from her friends because he's a tiny, little man who flies kites.</p> <p>Sheldon: Oh, that certainly would suck.</p>	7	00:00:03 - 00:01:08	Irony	-Violating the maximum of quality	15
11.	<p>Penny : Wow, Sheldon, I cannot believe you made up your own game.</p> <p>Sheldon: Oh, Research Lab is more than a game. It's like the slogan says, the physics is theoretical, but the fun is real.</p>					

	<p>Leonard: We must not be playing it right.  Penny : All right, five. One, two, three, four, five. Oh, wow, look at that, my Department of Defence research grant is renewed.  Sheldon: Oh! Great roll! Now you can demolish your Soviet-style cyclotron and build the large Hadron Collider.  Penny : Yay.  Sheldon: You're a natural at this, Penny. And as the first beta testers, you two'll have quite the edge when we play with Wolowitz and Koothrappali on Sunday.  Leonard: Oh, gee, Sheldon, I don't think we can play on Sunday.  Sheldon: Why not?  Leonard: Because of the reasons that Penny will now tell you. Penny?  Penny : Actually, I have to pick up my friend Justin from the airport.  Leonard: <b>There you go, she has to pick up her friend Justin at the airport, aAnd I can't play 'cause I'm going with her, right?</b>  Penny : Um, yeah, if you want. I mean, there may not be room. He's got a lot of stuff, like guitars and amplifiers.  Leonard: Wait. What are you talking about?  Penny : My friend, Justin.  Sheldon: Pay attention, Leonard. That's why she can't play on Sunday.</p>					
12.	<p>Raj : What's that?  Howard: Sounds like a cricket.  Sheldon: Hang on. Based on the number of chirps per minute and the ambient temperature in this room, it is a snowy tree cricket.  Howard: Oh, give me a frickin' break. How could you possibly know that?  Sheldon: In 1890, Emile Dolbear determined that there was a fixed relationship between the number of chirps per minute of the snowy tree cricket and the ambient temperature. A precise relationship that is not present with ordinary field crickets.  Raj : How do you know what the exact temperature of the room is?</p>	2	00:07:42 – 00:08:08	Mistaken Identity	-Infringing all of the maxims	12

<p>Sheldon: Under the terms of my roommate agreement with Leonard, I've had unilateral control of the thermostat ever since the sweaty night of '06.</p> <p>Howard: Okay, you were right about Wolverine and bone claws, but you're wrong about the cricket.</p> <p>Sheldon: Howard, don't embarrass yourself, the science chirps for itself. Humorous word play.</p> <p>Howard: No, no, not this time. I know insects, my friend, I spent many childhood years capturing them with nets, putting them in glass jars, sticking pins through them, mounting them on corrugated cardboard with Dymo labels underneath, identifying the genus and species. In Latin.</p> <p>Raj : Oh, dude, you are never getting a shiksa goddess.</p> <p>Sheldon: That is a snowy tree cricket. <i>Oecanthus fultoni</i>. I was done with Latin by fifth grade.</p> <p>Howard: Okay, okay, tell you what. I am willing to bet anything that's an ordinary field cricket.</p> <p>Sheldon: I can't take your money.</p> <p>Howard: What's the matter, you chicken?</p> <p>Sheldon: <b>I've always found that an inappropriate slur. Chickens are not, by nature, at all timid. In fact, when I was young, my neighbour's chicken got loose and chased me up the big elm tree in front of our house.</b></p> <p>Raj : Chickens can't climb trees</p> <p>Sheldon: Thank God.</p> <p>Howard: Okay, I believe a chicken made you his bitch. But the cricket thing, I don't buy. Bet me.</p> <p>Sheldon: Fair enough. What stake do you propose?</p> <p>Howard: I will put up my Fantastic Four number 48, first appearance of Silver Surfer against your Flash 123, the classic Flash of two worlds issue.</p> <p>Sheldon: All right, you have a wager.</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--

	<p>Howard: Hmm.  Raj : Great. Now how are you going to settle it, hmm? There is no way to determine the species of the cricket without examining it.</p>				
13.	<p>Penny : Could you please drive a little faster?  Sheldon: Oh, I think we're going sufficiently fast. What's that?  Penny : Nothing. The engine does that sometimes.  Sheldon: That can't be nothing, the check engine light is on. We need to find a service station.  Penny : No. The light has been on since I bought the car.  Sheldon: All the more reason to consult with a mechanic before it explodes.  Penny : It's not going to explode, just keep driving. Warp speed ahead, Mr. Spock.  Sheldon: <b>Mr. Spock did not pilot the Enterprise. He was the science officer, and I guarantee you that if he ever saw the Enterprise's check engine light blinking, he would pull the ship over immediately.</b>  Penny : Oh, god, I'm gonna lose the arm.  Sheldon: Oh, oh, red light, release accelerator and slowly apply the brake. Nailed it. While we have a moment, may I ask you a question?  Penny : What?  Sheldon: Why do you have the Chinese character for soup tattooed on your right buttock?  Penny : It's not soup, it's courage.  Sheldon: No, it isn't. But I suppose it does take courage to demonstrate that kind of commitment to soup.  Penny : How did you see it? You said you wouldn't look.  Sheldon: Sorry. As I told you, the hero always peeks.</p>	8	00:11:41 - 00:12:21	Mistaken Identity	-Infringing the maxim of relation



14.	<p>Penny : Oh, sweetie. You really can't hold your liquor, can you?  Leonard: <b>I'm okay. Just a little mouthwash, and then I'm gonna rock your world. (Penny vomits in sink) Are you okay? (Vomits in toilet again)</b></p>	2	00:11:44 – 00:12:06	Relapse	-Violating all of the maxims	13
15.	<p>Leonard: Oh, thank God we're home.  Howard: I can't believe we spent three months in that frozen hell.  Raj : It was like a snowy nightmare from which there was no awakening.  Sheldon: <b>I don't know what Arctic expedition you guys were on, but I thought it was a hoot and a half.</b></p>	1	00:00:30 – 00:00:44	Repartee	-Observing the maxim of quality and relation	01
16.	<p>Howard: What are you doing?  Raj : I feel bad for the guy.  Leonard: Sheldon, why are you sitting by yourself?  Sheldon: Because I am without friends. Like the proverbial cheese, I stand alone. Even while seated.  Leonard: Come on. We said we were sorry.  Sheldon: It's going to take more than I'm sorry and a store-bought apology pie from Penny to make up for what you've done to me.  Kripke (<i>arriving</i>): Hey, Cooper. Wead your wetwaction e-mail. Way to destroy your reputation.  Sheldon: You see? People have been pointing and laughing at me all morning.  Kripke : That's not twue. People have been pointing and waughing at you your whole wife.  Sheldon: All right, I've had enough. Attention, everyone. I' m Dr. Sheldon Cooper. As many of you in the physics department might know, my career trajectory has taken a minor detour.  Kripke : Off a cwiff.  Sheldon: My credibility may have been damaged...  Kripke : Compwetely wecked.</p>	1	00:11:36 – 00:12:35	Repartee	-Flouting the maxim of quantity	04

<p>Sheldon: But I would like to remind you that in science, there's no such thing as failure. There once was a man who referred to his prediction of a cosmological constant as the single biggest blunder of his career. That man's name was, surprise, surprise, Albert Einstein.</p> <p>Kripke : <b>Yeah, but wesearch into Dark Energy proved that Einstein's cosmological constant was actually right all along, so you're still, surprise, surprise, a loser.</b></p> <p>Sheldon: Oh, you think you're so clever. Well, let me just tell you, while I do not currently have a scathing retort, you check your e-mail periodically for a doozy.</p> <p>Leonard: So much for our friendship with Sheldon.</p> <p>Raj : Well, we'll always have the night the heat went out.</p>					
---	--	--	--	--	--



