

**VERBAL HUMOUR USED IN COMEDIAN IN CARS
GETTING COFFEE TALK SHOW: “JUST TELL HIM
YOU’RE THE PRESIDENT”**

THESIS

By:

Nurul Hidayati

NIM 15320059



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2019

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THESIS

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By:

Nurul Hidayati

NIM 15320059

Advisor:

Masrokhin, M.A.

NIP 19780410201608011035



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

2019

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **“Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 26th September 2019

The researcher



Nurul Hidayati

NIM. 15320059

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nurul Hidayati's thesis entitled **Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: "Just Tell Him You're The President"** has been approved by thesis advisor for further approval by the Board Examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Malang, 26th September 2019

Approved by
Advisor,

Head of Department of
English Literature,



Masrokhin, M.A.
NIDT 1978041020 160801 1 035



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

Acknowledged by
Dean of Humanities Faculty,



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

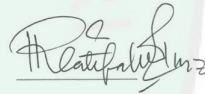
This is to certify that Nurul Hidayati's thesis entitled **Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: "Just Tell Him You're The President"** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S. S)* in Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Malang, 26th September 2019

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Drs. H. Basri, M.A., Ph.D (Main Examiner)
NIP 19681231 199403 1 022
2. Nur Latifah, M.A. (Chair)
NIPT 19770625 20180201 2 178
3. Masrokhin, M.A. (Advisor)
NIPT 1978041020 160801 1 035




Approved by

Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 19660910 199103 2 002

MOTTO

Laughter crosses boundaries of class and age. Humour is universal.

(Jeremy Lloyd)



ABSTRACT

Hidayati, Nurul. (2019). Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

Keywords: Verbal Humor, Kinds, GTVH, Knowledge Resources.

Humor is an intricate phenomenon. Therefore, the research about humor is still rare. However, the research is really necessary. In spite of its intricacy, humor is phenomenon that often occurs in daily life. It begins to be a tool for the mass entertainment. It also has many kinds, including verbal humor that are found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The theory about verbal humor namely General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) causes it interesting to do study about verbal humor.

Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” was intended to do an investigation about verbal humor. The first research objective was to examine kinds of verbal humor that are found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The second research objective was for analyzing verbal humor that are found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” with GTVH.

This research was qualitative. The research data was collected by using content or document analysis. The instrument employed in the study was human instrument. The classification of verbal humor by Shade (1996) was utilized to solve the first problem of the study, while the second problem of the study was solved by employing GTVH by Attardo (1994).

There were findings of the study. 41 verbal humors were gathered within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The verbal humor appeared most was satire (31.7%), then joke (24.4%), riddle (12.2%), irony (12.2%), anecdote (4.9%), tall tale (4.9%), wit (4.9%), farce (2.4%) and sarcasm (2.4%). The verbal humor that were found in the talk show were analyzed by using the Knowledge Resources (KRs) from GTVH. They are Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM) and Script Opposition (SO). The analysis was conducted in sequence according to the order of the KRs for the purpose of examining verbal humor from the fundamental element.

مستخلص البحث

الهداية، نور. 2019. (Just Tell Him You're The President). قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

الكلمات المفتاحيات: الفكاكة اللفظية، أنواعها، (GTVH)، (Knowledge Resources)

الفكاهة هي الظاهرة المعقدة. بسبب تلك، مازلنا طريف ليلتقي البحث بهذا الموضوع. في حين، يحتاج جدا حقيقة. ولو معقدة، الفكاهة هي الظاهرة الحادثة مرارا في أيام الحياة، خاصة في عالم الترفيه. تملك الفكاهة كثيرة من الأنواع. واحدة منها هي الفكاهة اللفظية التي تكتشف في (Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”). يسببه (General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH)) ممتعا لإفعال البحث عن الفكاهة اللفظية.

البحث بالموضوع (Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk)

” (Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”) يهدف لتصّحّح عن الفكاهة اللفظية. القصد من هذا البحث، الأول هو ليستطلع الأنواع من الفكاهة اللفظية التي تكتشف في (Comedian in Cars)

” (Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”). والقصد الثاني هو ليستطلع الفكاهة اللفظية التي تكتشف في (Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him

(You’re The President” dengan GTVH).

يفسر هذا البحث تحليل المستندات لإجتماع البيانات. تستخدم هذه أداة البحث أداة الإنسان أيضا. يرتدي تصنيف الفكاهة اللفظية من سادي ((Shade 1996) لحل المشكلة الأولى. ويختتم السؤال الثاني باستخدام (GTVH) من ((Attardo 1994).

Comedian in موجود بضعة من الإكتشافات في هذا البحث. ينال 41 الفكاهات اللفظيات في (Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” الفكاهة اللفظية التي (irony(12.2% ، joke (24.4% ، ثمّ (31,7%) satireتطلع مرة شديدة هي (sarcasm(2.4% ، و(farce(2.4% ، wit(4.9% ، anecdote(4.9%) ، tall tale(4.9%) تستطلع (2.4% ، و(farce(2.4% ، wit(4.9% ، anecdote(4.9%) ، tall tale(4.9%)

(Language). هم: (GTVH) من ((KRs)) Knowledge Resources الفكاهاة اللفظية بتفسير ((LA))، ((Narrative Strategy (NS))، ((Target (TA))، ((Situation (SI))، ((Logical Mechanism (LM))، ((KRs (Script Opposition (SO))، و ((LM)) يعمل هذا التحليل بالترتيب ويناسب بالترتيب ((Script Opposition (SO))، و ((LM)) لتحليل الفكاهاة اللفظية من رئيس عنصرها.



ABSTRAK

Hidayati, Nurul. (2019). Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.

Kata kunci: Humor Verbal, Jenis-jenisnya, GTVH, Knowledge Resources

Humor adalah fenomena yang rumit. Dengan sebab itu, penelitian dengan topik ini masih jarang dijumpai, padahal kenyataannya sangat diperlukan. Walaupun rumit, humor adalah sebuah fenomena yang sering terjadi didalam kehidupan setiap harinya, khususnya di dunia hiburan. Humor memiliki banyak jenis. Satu diantaranya ialah humor verbal yang ditemukan dalam Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) menyebabkannya menarik untuk melakukan penelitian tentang humor verbal.

Penelitian dengan judul Verbal Humour Used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” ini bertujuan untuk menelaah humor verbal. Sasaran penelitian ini yang pertama yaitu untuk menyelidiki jenis humor verbal yang ditemukan dalam Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Sementara sasaran yang kedua yaitu untuk menelaah humor verbal yang ditemukan dalam Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” dengan GTVH.

Penelitian ini memakai analisis dokumen guna mengumpulkan data. Instrumen penelitian ini juga menggunakan instrumen manusia. Klasifikasi humor verbal oleh Shade (1996) dipakai untuk memecahkan masalah pertama. Sementara soal kedua diselesaikan dengan memakai GTVH dari Attardo (1994).

Ada beberapa penemuan dari penelitian ini. Didapatkan 41 humor verbal di Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Humor verbal yang sangat sering muncul ialah satire (31.7%), lalu joke (24.4%), riddle (12.2%), irony (12.2%), anecdote (4.9%), tall tale (4.9%), wit (4.9%), farce (2.4%) dan sarcasm (2.4%). Humor verbal ditelaah dengan memakai Knowledge Resources (KRs) dari GTVH. Mereka adalah Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM) dan Script Opposition (SO). Analisa ini dikerjakan dengan berurutan sesuai dengan urutan KRs guna meneliti humor verbal dari elemen pokoknya.

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Malang, 29 July 2019

Author,

Nurul Hidayati

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of the study is about introduction. The introduction to the study presents background, problems, objectives and significances of the study, also scope and limitation, and definition of key terms. Background of the study section elaborates reasons why choosing the topic. Problems of the study provide research questions. Objectives clarify purpose of the study. Significances of the study explain benefit of conducting the study. Definition of key terms defines key terms that are used in the study.

A. Background of The Study

At all times, we as human communicate in order to share information and to preserve relationship with others. There are two ways to communicate, i.e. non-bona fide mode of communication and bona fide (Raskin, 1985). The first one is a way of communication to make the hearer laughs in response to what the speaker said. Humour is related to this way of communication. On the other hand, the second one is a way of communication to exchange information. This is serious kind of communication.

It is difficult to describe humour itself. It is because it may receive different responses, some people see a particular scene or hear something and they may not laugh at it while others are entertained and laugh at it. Consequently, it is difficult to classify something as humour or not. Somehow, humour generally relates to something funny (Jay, 2003).

Something is included to humour if it produces amusement and laughter or even just smile. It can be intended or not.

After all, humour is still included in one of the complex fields to investigate. Humour is considered as a mysterious phenomenon because it does not have an exact method for producing a joke or amusing story that makes hearer laughs (Lew, 1996). Accordingly, humour does not have rule for anyone to make a joke or funny story that causes every single person who hears it smiles or laughs.

Moreover, many people are not attracted to investigate the study of humour because there is assumption that the study of humour will cause humour not funny anymore. White (2011) stated that interpreting humour is same with dissecting frog, there are only several people attracted in doing it and it causes the frog dies. In consequence, many people are unwilling to analyse and explain how humor works because it will make humour becomes less funny. As well as what Aden (1996) said that the research of humor will kill itself.

On the contrary, Lew (1996) asserted that it is illogical to have a thought that the study of humour will reduce the quality of humour and it also inhibits researcher who wants to explore the study of humour more deeply. He argues that the study of humour needs to be extended. Thus, further studies of humour are necessary.

However, humour has a significant role in life. It is exactly like what Ross (1998) explained that humour has a very important role in the society. In this century, there are many comedy's shows on television. Ross also said that books contained humours are included in best-selling books. Comedians become popular too by their comedy. Likewise, Spanakaki (2007) stated that humour begins to be really important for daily communication between human beings and also necessary in literary works. Besides, humour is applied in most works of art, like comics, dramas and movies. Briefly, humour cannot be excluded from human lives.

Humour has many kinds from the simple one to the complex one, such as seeing somebody falls down because of banana peel and seeing Shakespearean comedy. There are four categories of humour, i.e. figural, verbal, visual and auditory humour (Shade, 1996). Figural humour is a humour that uses drawing to deliver the humour, for example caricatures, comics and movies. Verbal humour uses language to produce the humour, such as puns, riddles and anecdote. Visual humor utilizes visual cue to convey the humour, for instance impersonation and clowning. Auditory humour uses auditory cue to deliver the humour, like sounds, noises and impressions.

In this era, humour is applied in various forms of works in entertainment like talk show, such as Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: "Just Tell Him You're The President". The talk show sets place in a car. The

conversations of the chosen episode are between Jerry Seinfeld and Barack Obama.

Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” utilizes verbal humour to most of the conversations. Although the talk show has no live audience in its setting because it takes place in a small car that is only ridden by Barack Obama and Jerry Seinfeld but funny scene can be enjoyed by watching the video through YouTube. Barack Obama and Jerry Seinfeld’s humorous personality absolutely encourages viewers to laugh.

Attardo (1994) proposed well-known linguistic theory of verbal humour, that is General Theory of Verbal Humour (GTVH). Attardo (1994) claimed that his theory is able to analyze all sorts of humorous texts. The GTVH by Attardo is further theory of Semantic Script Theory of Humour (SSTH) by Raskin. SSTH only focuses on semantic while GTVH focuses on all branches of linguistics. GTVH provides a way for researchers to analyse verbal humour linguistically.

It is challenging yet interesting to find out types of verbal humour in order to know the difference between one type of verbal humour with the other types. Moreover, it is also attractive to analyze verbal humour linguistically in order to discover verbal humour’s elements.

This study focuses on analysing verbal humour used in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. It intends to

observe verbal humours that are found in the talk show. It is done for classifying them to several types and analyzing them linguistically with GTVH.

B. Problems of The Study

This research focuses on verbal humours that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show. This research formulates two problems.

1. Which types of verbal humour are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”?
2. What are the analyses of the verbal humour found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” using General Theory of Verbal Humour?

C. Objectives of The Study

There are two objectives in this study.

1. To find out which types of verbal humour that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”.
2. To analyse the verbal humour that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” linguistically using General Theory of Verbal Humour.

D. Scope and Limitation

The research examines verbal humours that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show in season 7 episode 1, “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The researcher selects episode 1 of season 7 since the guest of the talk show is Barack Obama who is well-known as the president who has great sense of humour so there are possibilities to find many verbal humour in this episode.

The research is only limited on investigating types of verbal humour that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” and analysing it linguistically using General Theory of Verbal Humour. The researcher uses the transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” wholly to answer the first research question. Somehow, the researcher analyses only one sample for every type of verbal humour to answer the second research question because it will be extremely long if analysing the whole sample.

E. Significances of The Study

There are five significances of the study.

1. Present some significant information about verbal humour in daily conversations.

The expectation of researcher in doing this research is able to present significant information about verbal humour. The types and

elements of verbal humour are significant information that researcher wants to present in this research. The researcher also expects readers to be able to understand verbal humour more extensively after reading this study.

2. Assist for appreciating humour more.

The study assists readers for appreciating humour well as it is not easy to make a funny humour because humour is complicated phenomenon. The study also helps readers for understanding the comedians' complexity for being funny beside enjoying the humour only. Therefore, the readers can experience humour in a different way and feel grateful for the existence of humour itself.

3. Encourage other researchers to do research about study of humour, since the study is still uncommon.

Many people are not interested to do research about study of humour. Therefore, the researcher's expectation of doing this research is to increase the number of researchers who conduct the study of humour. In hope, this research can encourage many researchers to do research about study of humour.

4. Support further studies of humour.

The researcher expects that this study is capable to become a recourse for the next researcher in doing research about study of humour.

This study perhaps can be a background to pursue the other studies of humour. At last, hopefully, this research can contribute in expanding knowledge of humour.

5. Present useful information about types of humour for teachers that can be practiced in the classroom.

This study presents types of humour with expectation that this study perhaps can inspire teachers especially language teachers to apply humour in the class so that the class becomes lively. Furthermore, the researcher expects teachers who apply humour in their classes are wise in selecting types of humour that are proper to be practiced in such circumstances.

F. Definition of key terms

The following section is definitions of key terms that are used in this study.

1. Humour

Humour refers to the word laughter, funny and amusement. Generally, humour relates to anything funny. It can be intended or unintended.

2. Verbal Humour

Verbal humour is only belonging to languages that are used within the humour in its humour production, not sounds or pictures.

3. Talk Show

In talk show, there is one person or more who talks over various topics that are presented by the host of the talk show. Talk shows have their own theme, for instance entertainment, politic and education. In this research, the researcher selects talk show with entertainment as its theme.

4. Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

“Just Tell Him You’re The President” is the title of the episode 1 of the season 7 of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show broadcasted by Blacktree TV. The episode takes place in the white house. It tells about the life of Barack Obama as the president of the United States. The talk show is starred by Jerry Seinfeld as the host and Barack Obama as the guest of the talk show.

G. Previous studies

There are several studies about humor that have been done. Furthermore, some of the studies are elaborated in this section. Three studies are briefly reviewed below.

The first study is done by Baskara (2013) titled *An Analysis on the Verbal Humour and the Consistency of the Indonesian Subtitle in Ice Age 3*. He investigates verbal humors that are found in the object and then classifies them to several types. Besides, he also examines how accurate Indonesian translation of the dialogue in the movie. The result of the research reveals that 57 from 64 verbal humors in the object are accurately translated to Indonesian.

The next study is done by Magnotta & Strohl (2011) titled *A Linguistic Analysis of Humor: A Look at Seinfeld*. They examine humors that are found within the television show by Seinfeld. They investigate incongruous elements like impersonation, ignorance and moral shortcoming that are found in the object using Incongruity Theory and Interactional Sociolinguistic Methodology. Besides, they also investigate contextualization cues that are employed in producing the humor. The result of the research reveals that the contextualization cues and the incongruities generate humor within the object.

The third study is done by Ortega (2013) titled *An Approach to Verbal Humor in Interaction*. He investigates irony and also humour within conversations in Spanish. Using the theory of irony by the GRIALE group and the general theory of verbal humour by Attardo, he pays attention to the use of these theories to ironic yet humorous utterances that appear within conversation. He also observes effects that are created by humor and irony. The result of the research reveals that these theories complement with one

another to describe the utterances in detail. Also, humor and irony create an effect that is positive.

The fourth study is done by Schwarz (2010) titled *Linguistic Aspects of Verbal Humor in Stand-up Comedy*. This study attempts to explore the ways in which stand-up comedians organize and perform their material. This study also examines the audience's central role in comedians' organization and presentation of the material. The result of the research reveals that successful humor in stand-up comedy is created out of a comedian's use of a chain of various linguistic aspects of joke telling and in most cases out of the incongruity revealed by the punch lines in the stories and jokes.

The next study is done by Kadarisman (2017) titled *Verbal Humor: a Salient Case in Translation and Translatability*. This study tries to investigate jokes and puns translatability using a linguistic approach and collecting relevant data. The result shows that joke is in general translatable and pun is typically untranslatable.

The last study is done by Hassaine (2014) titled *Linguistic Analysis of Verbal Humour in Algerian Stand-up Comedy*. This study aims to disclose the linguistic reasons behind the comedian's verbal humour which lead to laughter. The result reveals that the stand-up comedian's discourse is funny because the crux of his jokes is their incongruous perception between two ideas.

There is gap between those previous studies with this study. This research does not only investigate verbal humours that are found in the object but also classify them to several types. However, this study also analyses verbal humour that are found in the object linguistically using GTVH.

H. Methodology

This chapter elaborates methodology that is used in collecting the data of this study. This chapter has five sections, namely research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis and research procedures. The elaboration of those sections are as follows.

1. Research Design

This study is qualitative research. The researcher gathers data thru content or document analysis. Content or document analysis is sort of qualitative technique. The technique learns human behaviour by analysing recorded material (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen 2010). The forms of the material are letters, textbooks, films, public records, tapes, TV programs, speeches, WebPages and many more. As the content or document analysis research, this research studies documents that are available in order to answer research questions.

The document that will be analysed in the research is the transcripts of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” episode since the research objective is to investigate verbal humour in the talk show. This research studies

transcripts of the talk show episode using content or document analysis method to obtain verbal humour and then classify it into several types.

2. **Data Source**

The object of the research is Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”, hosted by Jerry Seinfeld. It is an episode of the talk show broadcasted by Blacktree TV, the talk show has 10 seasons in total with 6 up to 12 episodes in every seasons. “Just Tell Him You’re The President” is episode 1 of season 7 aired in 2015.

3. **Research Instrument**

The instrument of the research is human instrument. It begins to be a principal instrument for qualitative studies in analyzing data because of its flexibility (Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, 2010). The researcher of the study performs as a human instrument in analysing data. In this research, the researcher has role to gather verbal humour in the research object, identify its types, classify them into several classes and analyze them linguistically with GTVH.

4. **Data Collection**

Document and artefacts data collection technique is used to collect the data of the research. Document and artefacts data collection technique is employed by researchers to comprehend phenomena within study (Ary, Jacobs & Sorensen, 2010). Visual, physical and written materials are

included in document while artwork, photographs, video and audio recordings are included in artefacts. Howsoever, the study focuses on written documents, particularly the transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The researcher employs the technique to gather verbal humour from transcript manually. Then, the data is analyzed by using GTVH.

The steps how to collect the data are:

- a. Watch Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”.

The researcher watches Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” several times.

- b. Listen to Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”.

The researcher listens to Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” several times. The researcher does not read the transcript while listening to it.

- c. Read the transcript while listening to Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

The researcher listens to Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Anyhow, the

researcher reads transcript of the talk show while listening to it in this time.

- d. Select verbal humour within the transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

The researcher selects verbal humour within the transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

- e. Gather verbal humour that are found in transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

The researcher gathers verbal humour in transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” by using theory of verbal humor. The researcher uses transcript of the talk show wholly. The utterances that contain any kind of verbal humor are highlighted first and analyzed then by the researcher.

5. Data Analysis

There are five steps in analyzing the data. Each step is elaborated below.

First, the researcher selects comedic talk show that is aired by Blacktree TV. It is Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show. Accordingly, many talk shows are broadcasted in this age. However, the researcher chooses a talk show that is a popular one.

Next, the researcher chooses episode 1 of season 7 entitled “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The researcher answers the first research question by using that episode wholly. Somehow, the researcher answers the second research question by using several samples of verbal humour because it is overly broad if analyzing the verbal humour of the whole episode.

Then, the researcher utilizes Shade’s (1996) theory on verbal humour’s categories. Hence, it assists the researcher in classifying findings of the research into several categories. They are pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit.

Fourth, the researcher classifies verbal humour. The researcher classifies it into several categorizations by putting it on the table 1.1. Below is the explanation of the table.

Table 1.1 Verbal Humor Sample

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
1.		
2.		

The researcher makes use of the table 1.1 to aid in classifying verbal humour that are found in object of the research. Minute in Talk Show presents information about the times when verbal humors are delivered within the recording. Dialogue presents transcript of verbal humor that are found within the recording.

After those steps, the researcher begins to analyze the result. The researcher employs a tool namely GTVH by Attardo (1994) to analyse the result. The researcher uses table 1.2 to analyze verbal humour that are found in transcript.

Table 1.2 Analysis of Verbal Humor

Number of Verbal Humour:		
Minute in Talk Show:		
Dialogue:		
KR	SO	
	LM	
	SI	
	TA	
	NS	
	LA	

In the table above, Number of Verbal Humour provides verbal humor's number that is found in transcript. Minute in Talk Show indicates the time when verbal humour shows in the recording. Dialogue presents dialog of verbal humour that shows within the talk show. The remaining rows show Knowledge Resources that are raised by Attardo, they are Script Opposition (SO), Logical Mechanism (LM), Situation (SI), Target (TA), Narrative Strategy (NS) and Language (LA). The table above is

employed by the researcher to analyze verbal humours that are found in the talk show.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents two sections, they are theoretical description and theoretical framework. Theoretical description presents theories that are used to support the research. The research employs theory of verbal humour and types of verbal humour, General Theory of Verbal Humour (GTVH) and theory of talk show. Theoretical framework discusses about how the theories employed to the research.

A. Theoretical description

Theoretical description presents theory of verbal humour and its types, GTVH and theory of talk show. Besides, there are also related researches reviewed in the review of related studies section.

1. Pragmatics

Language is used by human beings for communicating with each other in the entire world. The elements of language are learned in a knowledge named linguistics. It is related to the features of language both internally and externally.

Pragmatics is a linguistic branch about meaning in use. It deals with how the language is used by the speaker in context. It is also related to the capability of someone in interpreting meanings of certain sort of speech situations (Kreidler, 2002). Moreover, Yule (1996) describes it as

the subject of the relation of linguistic form with its user (human being). The user of language has role in leading pragmatics scope to the language context (Cutting, 2002). Verbal humour is included to the area of pragmatics (Attardo, 1994).

2. Verbal Humour and its types

It will be better to understand the meaning of word humour before elaborating the meaning of verbal humour. Humour relates to anything funny, it can be intended or unintended, it is belonging to humour if a thing can make someone laugh or smile effectively (Jay, 2003). Indeed, that definition of humor has many exceptions. Ross (1998) says if there is no one smiles or laughs at a thing, then even that thing is also possible to be claimed as a funny thing. Perhaps, some people do not laugh or smile at a thing because they assert that the thing is not humorous while others laugh at that thing because they assert that the thing is funny. Besides, Ross (1998) adds that humorous thing is not certainly denoted by laughing or smiling, these two may be a denotation of embarrassment or fear. Somehow, he also acknowledges that humor is a thing that is amusing or capable to make people laugh or smile.

Humour has four types, they are verbal humour, auditory humour, visual humour and figural humour (Shade, 1996). Verbal humour or focus of the research employs language to produce humor. Auditory humour uses auditory cue to deliver humour. Visual humour utilizes visual cue in

delivering humour, for instance impersonation and clowning. Figural humour uses drawing to convey humour.

Verbal humour depends on the utilization of the language rather than sound, picture and so on in producing humour. Frequently, Shade (1994) states that verbal humour depends on the incongruity operated through understatement, contradiction, exaggeration and surprise. Those things are performed by the language. Verbal humour is related to any type of humor delivered in a language.

Humour also has many subtypes. There are subtypes of verbal humour, auditory humour, visual humour and figural humour proposed by Shade (1996). Verbal humour or focus of the research has 12 subtypes. Each subtype is elaborated in the following sections.

a. Pun

Pun utilizes words in the humorous utilization. Pun is a humor that plays word in order to propose different application and meaning. Pun utilizes words that own similar sound and dissimilar meaning sometimes. Shakespeare's play namely Richard III is one of many examples of pun:

Richard: Now is the winter of our discontent,

Made glorious summer by this **sun** of York.

That is the utterance of Richard III which is written in the first line of the script. The line narrates about the cold winter of York has been blown away by the warm summer that is radiated from the York's sun. The line is humorous because **sun** has the same pronunciation with **son** in line with the reality that Richard III is Duke of York's son.

b. Riddle

Generally, riddle is performed in a format of the question and answer, such as puzzling fact. Riddle is employed for misleading a trick in order to entertain listener. There is an example of riddle below:

Question: If six children and two dogs were under just one umbrella, how come none of them got wet?

Answer: It wasn't raining.

The above example is amusing because the answer is unexpected to such a question. The listener is misled by the riddle to have a thought that those children and dogs did not get wet because the umbrella can cover them all as its big size. However, the answer to the question why those children and dogs did not become wet is because it wasn't raining.

c. Joke

Joke is related to things that are uttered with the aim to make the listeners laugh, such as idiom, metaphors and multiple meaning of words (Shade, 1994). Joke has five types as follows:

1) The first is phonological joke. It refers to the structure of words phonologically. It uses sound of word itself in producing the humor. There is an instance of the joke.

A: What is this?

B: It's **bean** soup.

A: I don't care what it's **been**. What is it now?

There is misunderstanding communication between the speakers because **bean** and **been** have the same pronunciation. The misunderstanding is able to induce the laughter.

2) The next is lexical joke. It refers to meaning of words which is multiple. The joke depends on multiple meaning of words in creating the humour so that is able to interpret it in many humorous ways. The example of the lexical joke is:

A: Do you believe in **clubs** for young people?

B: Only when kindness fails.

There are two meanings of **clubs**. Generally, **Clubs** is understood as a group of people or association who hold a regular gathering to enjoy common interest. Anyhow, the reply to the question reveals that **clubs** is related to a weapon. These two meanings can boost the laughter.

3) The third is surface structure joke. It refers to grouping words. The grouping of words is able to create an ambiguity that can induce a humorous effect. The space between the two words is erased to create ambiguity. Here is an example of the joke.

Nothing is **impossible**, the word itself says **I'm possible**.

The example above presents an ambiguity that is made by grouping words: . The before and after grouping words can make dissimilar interpretations.

4) The fourth is deep structure joke. It refers to the interpretations of word or phrase. It depends on ambiguity that is made by phrases or words in producing the joke. Below is an example of the joke.

A: My parents are stuck at Waterloo station. There's been a bomb scare.

B: Are **they** safe?

A: No, bombs are really dangerous.

The instance of the joke indicates that it is able to relate **they** with **parents** and **bombs**. In fact, the B speaker intends to know about the condition of A's **parents**. However, the answer refers to the **bombs**. These interpretations create an ambiguity that makes the joke humorous.

5) The last is metalinguistic joke. It is concentrated on language form. It depends on language form that is employed in the joke. Here is an instance of the joke.

Why does Edward Woodward have 4 D's in his name? Because if he didn't he'd be called **E-war Woo-war-**.

The instance of the joke presents the way to utilize language form in producing humour. Language form that is utilized in the example is in a form of spelling to make humorous effect.

d. Satire

Satire is included to literary composition and used to express criticism but in a humorous form. It includes criticism and humour. At the present time, satire is used to express criticism toward the behaviors of human beings in a form of artistic way (LeBoeuf, 2007). Understatement, exaggeration and distortion are

the techniques that are used by satire. There is an example of satire as follows.

An old lady was sent on a 10-day cruise paid for by her son.

She wrote to complain: The food on this ship is absolutely awful. **And such small portions!**

The old lady who expresses her criticism on the food that is served on the ship is shown in the instance above. She finds that the taste of food is extremely awful. Lastly, she yells and such small portions. The final line is humorous. It may be the trigger for laughter.

e. Limerick

Limerick is five lines of verse. There are three rules for writing the limerick. They are the first line rhymes with the second line, the third line rhymes with the fourth line and the last line rhymes with the first and second lines. Limerick is unlimited on the subject matters in order to enable many possibilities of nonsense that can produce funny retort (Mullins, 2010). There is an example of limerick below by Mullins (2010).

A chef spent too long in the sun

All the time he was having fun;

But the daylight soon closed,

And the sunburn exposed,

He was well and truly **well-done**.

The example is about the chef who spent a very long time underneath the sun. He had sunburn after finishing sunbathing. **Well-done** refers to steak that has been cooked well since the chef is the character of the limerick. Also, **well-done** is used to describe his dark skin after finishing sunbathing.

f. Parody

Parody is related to the imitation of story, poem and song by using the same style but different theme. Parody is defined as writing, art, music and so forth which imitates someone's style especially the famous one or a certain situation intentionally by rendering the original features more obvious in a funny way (8th edition of Cambridge Dictionary). The lyrics of Somebody that I Used to Know or the original one by Gotye and Stars Wars that I Used to Know or the imitation one by Eddie King and Tyler Marshal are the example of parody.

The original one:

You didn't have to stoop so low

Have your friends collect your records and then change
your number

I guess that I don't need that though

Now you are just somebody that I used to know

The imitation one:

No you didn't have to make them blow

Have your friends direct your movies and they'll turn out
better

You think that you don't need them though

What happened to the stars wars that I used to know

The original and parody versions seem quite similar because those versions have same amount of syllables and same rhyme too. Howsoever, they have different stories. The original one is about the pain that is felt by the character because the girl who is loved by him has changed. He says that she begins to be someone he used to be familiar with. On the contrary, the parody one is about the character's disappointment toward the latest stars wars movie because the character misses stars wars that he used to watch. The humorous imitation of the parody itself can be the trigger of laughter.

g. Anecdote

Anecdote is oral form of fictional or real event, such as biography. It elaborates and embellishes a story to become a short amusing story. There is an instance of anecdote below.

A man found his neighbour on hands and knees.

The man : “What are you searching for?”

The neighbour : “My key.”

Both got on their knees to search.

The man : “Where did you lose it?”

The neighbour : “At home.”

The man : “Good Lord! Then why are you searching here?”

The neighbour : **“Because it’s brighter here.”**

The example of anecdote above narrates about the neighbour who is trying to find his key. The neighbour lost the key inside his home but he is searching it outside because of the brighter lighting. The nonsense of the story can cause the reader to laugh or smile.

h. Farce

Farce is a humor that is boisterous. In most cases, it uses a particular event as a place for making fun of. A monologue from Ferris Bueller's Day Off movie that is uttered by a teacher is an example of Farce.

In 1930, the Republican-controlled House of Representatives, in an effort to alleviate the effects of the...
Anyone? Anyone? The Great Depression. Passed the...
Anyone? Anyone? A tariff bill. The Holly-Smoot Tariff Act. Which... **Anyone? Raised or lowered?** Raised...
 tariffs in an effort to collect more revenue for the federal government. **Did it work? Anyone? Anyone know the effects?** It did not work and the United States sank deeper into the Great Depression. Today, we have a similar debate over this. **Anyone know what this is? Class? Anyone? Anyone? Anyone seen this before?**

The instance tells about a teacher who is lecturing economics in the classroom. Somehow, there is no one of his students who answers his speech as if he is talking to himself. That odd situation can make the audience laugh.

i. Irony

Irony is related to the utterance that its intended meaning is in contrast with its literal meaning. It means that the word is contradictory to the action and also the expectation is contrary to the actual happening. Here is the example below.

“When a **severe snow storm** forces you to cancel your planned **ski vacation!**”

The example above shows how ironic it is to cancel ski vacation because of snow itself. The expectation of the example is different from the actual happening. It produces a funny result.

j. Sarcasm

Sarcasm arouses laughter by using taunt, jibe and veiled sneer. It may hurt someone's heart because of its sharpness. It is a remark to criticize or offend someone which what is meant is contrary to what is uttered in a funny way (3rd edition of Cambridge Dictionary). There is an instance of sarcasm below.

“You have been **working hard**”, he said with heavy sarcasm, as he looked at the **empty page**.

Working hard is in contrast to **empty page**. In fact, the speaker aims to insult the addressee because of his bad work by uttering words that is precisely different from what is meant.

k. Tall Tale

Tall tale uses exaggeration for narrating facts or events over characters, plots and setting of the story. It is in absurd or impossible form. The folklore titled Paul Bunyan is an instance of tall tale.

Even as a baby, Paul Bunyan was mighty big. How big? Well, he was so big that his parents had to use **a covered wagon for his cradle**. As you might imagine, young Paul Bunyan had a big appetite. He gobbled up **five barrels of porridge** a day, and his parents had to milk **four dozen cows** every morning and evening just to keep his baby bottle filled.

There are three exaggerations in the story above. Those three phrases of exaggerations utilize hyperbole in the story in order to carry facts all around the character.

l. Wit

Wit relies on ingenuity to link ideas that are not in harmony. Usually, it is conveyed spontaneously. It produces spontaneous statements. There is an example of wit.

Judge : **Order. Order** in the courtroom.

Lawyer: Okay. I guess I'll have a cheeseburger.

The lawyer orders burger in the courtroom spontaneously after hearing what is said by the judge. It is caused by the misinterpretation because **order** has different meaning if it is used in the courtroom.

In conclusion, there are 12 types of verbal humour namely pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit (Shade, 1996). These types are different from each other because they have their own features.

3. General Theory of Verbal Humour

Attardo (1994) proposes General Theory of Verbal Humour (GTVH) to analyze humor linguistically. GTVH is the further theory of the previous one namely SSTH that is proposed by Attardo himself and Raskin (1971) for analyzing humor semantically.

In GTVH, there are several parameters i.e. Knowledge Resources (KR) that is used to generate verbal humor. KRs present attributes of humor (Eyre, 2014). KRs compare one humor with another humor. Those are Language, Narrative Strategy, Target, Situation, Logical Mechanism and Script Opposition. The elaboration of each parameter is below.

a. Language (LA)

LA includes every information of the verbalization of humor. It is related to the wording of humor and the placement of

its elements. It is as well related to the placement of punch line. For example:

Set-up

Golfer A : Hey, guess what!

Punch line

Golfer A : I got a set of gold clubs **for** my wife!

Golfer B : **Great trade!**

b. Narrative Strategy (NS)

NS is related to the narrative organization where the humour is placed. All types of humour have to be put in a narrative organization (Attardo, 1994). For example, they have to be put in a form of question and answer dialog, conversation or narrative. For example:

Golfer A : “Hey, guess what! I got a set of gold clubs **for** my wife!”

Golfer B : “**Great trade!**”

The narrative strategy of the verbal humor above is short narrative.

c. Target (TA)

TA is related to the target of humor namely butt. It presents name of the individual or group who is the target of humor. However, it can be emptied in case the humor is specifically unintended to make fun of a person or group. For example:

Golfer A : “Hey, guess what! I got a set of gold clubs
for my wife!”

Golfer B : “**Great trade!**”

The target of the verbal humor above is golfer A’s wife.

d. Situation (SI)

Humour has to occur within a situation. However, some people disregard it sometimes. All types of humour have to be about anything that is able to be treated as props of humor (Attardo, 1994). For example:

Golfer A : “Hey, guess what! I got a set of gold clubs
for my wife!”

Golfer B : “**Great trade!**”

The situation of the verbal humor above is golfer A who got a set of gold clubs by trading his wife.

e. Logical Mechanism (LM)

LM is more complex parameter. It deals with how to set the humor script together. Its task is how to meet the humor that is produced with the laughter. Moreover, it is a dynamic that is utilized to oppose the script containing the element of SO (Eyre, 2014).

LM has various types from the simple type to the more complicated types and from the small to the bigger linguistic units (Pasaribu & Kadarisman, 2015). Those are twisting prepositions, twisting homonymy, twisting idiomatic expressions, twisting figurative language, absurd neologism, absurd interpretation, false analogy, fallacious reasoning, word repetition and insult or put down humour.

Those types have their own features. The first four types are related to the way preposition, homonymy, idiomatic expression and figurative language are able to trigger laughter if these types are utilized in funny ways. Absurd neologism is related to the word formation that is humorous while absurd interpretation is related to humor that arouses disharmonious understanding. False analogy compares two things ridiculously. Fallacious reasoning is related to irrational reason of an argument. Word repetition repeats words to

represent contrast to create interesting expressions. Insult or put down humour is related to humor produced by the insult.

There is an instance of verbal humour that utilizes twisting preposition as its logical mechanism below.

One golfer tells another, “Hey, guess what! I got a set of gold clubs **for** my wife!”

The other replies, “**Great trade!**”

The instance above is about the golfer who received a present for his wife. The listeners have expectation that he will **give** the present to his wife. However, the reply from the other golfer gives an unexpected information that the golfer **barters** a present with his wife. The verbal humor provides the ambiguity of giving and bartering. The humour utilizes twisting preposition for producing the ambiguity and funny situation. The humor makes use of the preposition **for** to twist the meaning in order to create the ambiguity. The listener may comprehend it as wanting to give to or to obtain another thing.

f. Script Opposition (SO)

SO is related to the contradiction between two scripts and organized pieces of information regarding a thing. SO is the most

complex parameter. Any text of humour has SO (Attardo, 1994). SO is absolutely necessary for every humorous text.

According to Attardo (1994), SO has some classes, they are actual vs. non-actual, normal vs. abnormal and possible vs. impossible. The contradiction of real with unreal situation within the text is a base of those classes. According to Raskin (1985), Soss that are found often are good vs. bad, life vs. death, obscene vs. non-obscene, money vs. no-money and high vs. low stature. It is also possible for SO to have another classes.

There is an example of SO which is the same as the example of LM.

One golfer tells another, “Hey, guess what! I got a set of gold clubs **for** my wife!”

The other replies, “**Great trade!**”

In the beginning, the example above narrates about a golfer who obtained a present for his wife. The listener may think that the golfer will **give** the present to his wife. Anyhow, at last, the reply from the other golfer shows that the golfer **barter**s the present with his wife. It creates a ridiculous atmosphere.

The example shows a role of SO as a soul of verbal humor. The first sentence of the example is able to be defined into two

meanings: giving and bartering, both scripts are corresponding with the sentence. That is the example of SO within verbal humour. The example above opposes the two scripts. It is the basic that produces verbal humour.

Those KRs are put in a hierarchical order. Below is an illustration of the hierarchical order of KRs.



Figure 2.1 the Order of the Krs

The arrangement above is based on the power of each element. A parameter is determined by the parameter above it and determines parameter below it (Attardo, 1994). The determinations that are selected in

a higher parameter cause the choices that are available for the parameter below it more limited.

4. **Talk Show**

Talk show is an interactive communication. It is one of many programs in television. In talk show, there is one person or more who talks over various topics that are presented by the host of the talk show (Littlejohn, 1999). Talk shows have their own theme, for instance entertainment, politic and education. In this research, the researcher selects talk show with entertainment as its theme. The talk show contains verbal humour in the utterances to be found out its types and analysed it.

B. Theoretical Framework

The aim of the study is to investigate verbal humors that are found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The study has two problems in relation to the matter. The first problem is about identifying types of the verbal humor within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. The second problem is about analysing verbal humor that are found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” linguistically using GTVH.

Theories that are related to the problems of the study have been explained in the previous section. The first theory is theory of verbal humor and types of verbal humor. It explains the definition of verbal humour and the

categorization of verbal humour. As explained, there are 12 types of verbal humour namely pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit. The features and instances of those types have been presented in detail in the previous section. The second theory is GTVH. It explains the humour linguistically using several parameters i.e. Knowledge Resources, they are Language, Narrative Strategy, Target, Situation, Logical Mechanism and Script Opposition. The last one explains about talk show.

Those theories are employed in order to assist the researcher in solving problems of the study. The theory of verbal humour is employed to gather verbal humour in the transcript of Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Therefore, the researcher is able to gather all verbal humour that are found in the object.

After gathering verbal humour in the object, the researcher employs the theory of types of verbal humor in classifying verbal humour that are found in the transcript. The researcher classifies verbal humour to 12 categories namely pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit. It is done to answer the first problem of the study.

Furthermore, the researcher utilizes GTVH to answer the second problem of the study. GTVH is very helpful for the researcher in solving the problem. The researcher is able to analyze verbal humours that are found in the object linguistically by paying attention to all KRs in GTVH.

The whole framework of the study is constructed in talk show context since the research object is talk show. Below is a diagram of framework of the study.

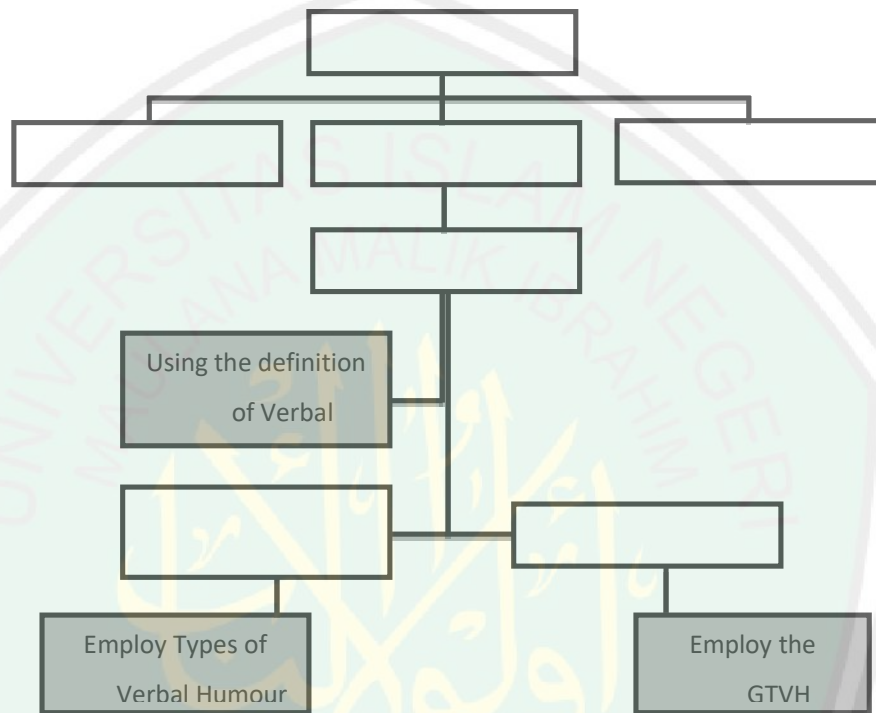


Figure 2.2 The Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the study and also the discussion in detail. Also, this chapter has two sections because this study also has two problems. The first section examines verbal humor's types that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: "Just Tell Him You're The President". The second section presents the analysis of verbal humors that are found in the object.

A. Verbal Humor's Types Found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: "Just Tell Him You're The President"

This section is to solve the first problem that has an objective to find out types of the verbal humors that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee talk show: "Just Tell Him You're The President". The classification of verbal humors uses Shade's (1996) classification of the verbal humour. Those are pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit.

The researcher gathered 44 verbal humors in the research object. These verbal humours were classified into twelve types. Somehow, there are two types that are not found in the object. Those are pun and limerick. Below is a statistic of verbal humors that are found.

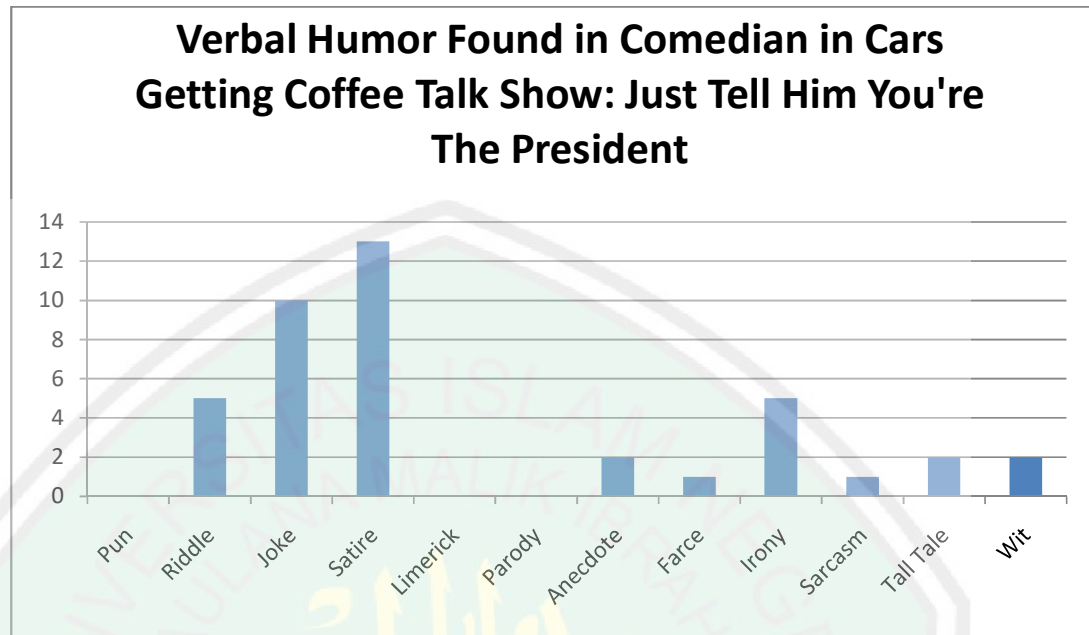


Figure 3.1 Verbal Humor Found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: Just Tell Him You're The President

The researcher discusses a sample of every type. The discussion is about the explanation of the way a humor is classified into a particular type. Below is the discussion of every type of verbal humors that are found in the object.

1. Riddle

As stated by Shade (1996), riddle is sort of verbal humor that is delivered in the form of question and answer, such as puzzling fact. The researcher found five riddles in the transcript. One of those five riddles is shown in the table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Verbal Humor Sample: Riddle

No	Minute in Talk	Dialogue

	Show	
3	03.44	<p>Jerry : “Could I throw this out? Do you have a garbage?”</p> <p>Obama : “You have to use the non presidential garbage.”</p>

Verbal humour above was delivered in the format of question and answer. The answer was unexpected which entertained the hearer. Thus, it was included in riddle. Jerry asked Obama whether Obama has a garbage or not. On the contrary, Obama did not reply the question from Jerry with an appropriate answer about whether he has a garbage or not. Unexpectedly, Obama delivered a funny answer by telling that Jerry has to use non presidential garbage. That unexpected reply was able to make the hearer laughs.

2. Joke

There are five subtypes of joke, namely phonological joke, lexical joke, surface structure joke, deep structure joke and metalinguistic joke. The researcher found four of the five subtypes in the transcript. They are lexical, surface structure, deep structure and metalinguistic joke. Lexical joke depends on multiple meaning of words in creating the humour so that is able to interpret it in many humorous ways. Surface structure joke refers to the grouping of words that is able to create an ambiguity that can induce a humorous effect. Deep structure joke refers to the interpretations of word or phrase in making an amusing atmosphere. Metalinguistic joke depends

on language form that is employed in the joke. In total, the researcher gathered ten jokes in the transcript. The sample of lexical joke is presented below.

Table 3.2 Verbal Humor Sample: Joke

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
13	05.53	Obama : “This is called the Beast. It’s a caddy basically on a tank frame. I could call a nuclear submarine right here from this puppy.”

Verbal humour above presented an ambiguity. There are two dissimilar meanings of the word “puppy”. The first meaning of the word “puppy” is a young dog. Anyhow in the utterance above, Obama explained about his presidential car. Therefore, the word “puppy” here was used in a playful way to refer to a thing, i.e. the car. These two different meanings provoked the hearer to laugh.

3. Satire

Satire is kind of verbal humor which is employed for criticizing (Shade, 1996). There were 13 satires found in the transcript. This kind of verbal humor emerged the most within the research object than the other kinds. A sample of satire is shown below.

Table 3.3 Verbal Humor Sample: Satire

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
15	06.21	Jerry : “I’m gonna get that” Obama : “You can’t have that”

Verbal humor above indicated how Obama criticized Jerry for what he said that he was going to get the presidential seal. It is the presidency’s official symbol. Obama pointed that Jerry could not have the presidential seal. It was because only the president of the united states can have it. Obama effectively criticized Jerry in a funny way.

4. Anecdote

Anecdote is oral form of fictional or real event, such as biography (Shade, 1996). The researcher found two anecdotes in the research object. A sample of the anecdote is shown below.

Table 3.4 Verbal Humor Sample: Anecdote

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
19	07.46	Obama : “Teddy Roosevelt would go up to Yellowstone park for like a month and nobody knows where he was, nobody could get in touch with him. Can you imagine that?” Jerry : “Wait a minute, in office?” Obama : “In office. Sounds pretty good to me”

Verbal humour above showed an oral form of the real event. It was a short story from the many stories that existed in the biography of President Teddy Roosevelt. The anecdote above told about Teddy Roosevelt who went up to Yellowstone Park for a month while he was still the President of United States. As well, there was no one who knew where he was and no one could contact him. This short amusing story triggered the audience's laughter.

5. Farce

Farce is sort of verbal humor noticed from its humor that is boisterous (Shade, 1996). The researcher only found 1 farce in the research object. The sample of the farce is given below.

Table 3.5 Verbal Humor Sample: Farce

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
29	12.56	<p>Jerry : “What sport is politics? Is it chess? Is it liars poker?”</p> <p>Obama : “That’s interesting. That was a good question. It’s probably most like football because a lot of players, a lot of specialization, a lot of hitting, a lot of attrition. But then every once in a while, you’ll see an opening. You hit the line. You get one yard. You try play. You get set. Now, it’s like third and 15. But every once in a while, you have to punt a lot. But every once in a while, you’ll see a hole and then there’s open field”</p>

Verbal humour above was included in farce. Accordingly, it was noticed from its humor that is boisterous. The verbal humor above that was delivered by Obama narrated about how politics related to football sport.

6. Irony

Irony is kind of verbal humor regarded by the contrary of its literal meaning (Shade, 1996). The researcher selected a sample of irony that was found in the research object to be shown below.

Table 3.6 Verbal Humor Sample: Irony

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
26	11.45	<p>Jerry : “if you’re one of those guys even though you’ve seemed very relaxed. You got to go off at some point with food. What’s your thing without great cook nacho?”</p> <p>Obama : “That’s one of those where I have to have it taken away. I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”</p>

The sample above showed how ironic Obama was to be forbidden to eat his favorite food i.e. nacho for the sake of his health. Accordingly, everyone’s expectation is to always be able to eat his or her favorite food, including Obama himself. Hence, the expectation of the sample was different from the actual happening. It produced a funny result.

7. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is sort of verbal humor utilized for delivering taunt, implicit sneer or scoffing jibe (Shade, 1996). The utilization of sarcasm may offend someone's heart. The researcher gathered one sarcasm in the transcript. The sample of the sarcasm found is put in the table 3.7.

Table 3.7 Verbal Humor Sample: Sarcasm

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
33	15.04	<p>Obama : “Right now, you seem like a completely normal guy”</p> <p>Jerry : “But I’m putting on an act like everyone else does for you”</p>

Verbal humor above indicated how Jerry taunted Obama's surroundings after Obama said that Jerry seemed like a normal guy. Jerry taunted Obama by telling him that Jerry himself was putting on an act like everyone else did for Obama. Even if it was intended to offend Obama's heart, that sarcastic remark was humorous. It might cause the listener to laugh.

8. Tall Tale

As stated by Shade (1996), tall tale is type of verbal humor which depends on exaggeration. There were two tall tales found by the researcher. A sample of the tall tale is provided below.

Table 3.8 Verbal Humor Sample: Tall Tale

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
27	11.58	Obama : “I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”

Verbal humor above pointed out how Obama exaggerated about the side effect that would happen to him if he ate his favorite food frequently. He assured that he would have the guacamole coming out of his eyeballs. It was impossible to occur. That amusing speech that comprised exaggeration generated laughter of the listener.

9. Wit

Wit is a type of verbal humor which links two disharmonious ideas cleverly. It is a statement produced quickly and spontaneously (Shade, 1996). The researcher gathered two wits in the transcript. Table 3.9 provides a sample of wit found by the researcher.

Table 3.9 Verbal Humor Sample: Wit

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
34	15.50	Obama : “Are you still doing standing?” Jerry : “Are you still making speeches?”

Verbal humor above pointed out how Jerry cleverly linked two disharmonious ideas. He linked two dissimilar ideas, standing and speeches. He implicitly delivered an analogy on standing by linking it with speeches. That analogy of the two disharmonious ideas made the listener laughed.

In sum of the discussion, the researcher gathered 44 verbal humors in the research object. Those verbal humors belonged to 10 of the 12 classification by Shade (1996), namely riddle, joke, satire, parody, anecdote, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale and wit. The other 2 classes, namely pun and limerick were not found.

Satire was the kind of verbal humor which emerged the most in the research object than the other kinds. There were 13 satires gathered out of 44 verbal humors (31.7%). In the second place of emergence, it was joke (24.4%), followed by riddle (12.2%), irony (12.2%), anecdote (4.9%), tall tale (4.9%), wit (4.9%). The last two classes, farce (2.4%) and sarcasm (2.4%), emerged once in the research object.

B. Linguistic Analysis of Verbal Humors Found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”

This section is to solve the second problem of the study. It concentrates on the way verbal humors that are found in Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” are analyzed with GTVH. This section also provides the analysis’ discussion.

GTVH by Attardo is utilized as a theory for analyzing the research object. Verbal humors that are found in the research object are investigated by using the 6 parameters of GTVH, namely KRs. Those are Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM) and Script Opposition (SO).

The researcher gathered a sample for every type of verbal humors that were found. Totally, 9 samples of verbal humors were analyzed. Below is the analysis of each type of the verbal humors with its discussion.

1. Riddle Analysis

The verbal humor that was analyzed below was humor number 3, a riddle. It emerged at 03.44 in the research object. The riddle analysis is presented within table 3.10.

Table 3.10 Riddle Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 3		
Minute in Talk Show: 03.44		
Dialogue : Jerry : “Could I throw this out? Do you have a garbage?”		
Obama : “You have to use the non presidential garbage.”		
KR	SO	Function versus Fact
	LM	Fallacious reasoning
	SI	Jerry is asking if Obama has a garbage or not
	TA	Jerry
	NS	Question & Answer
	LA	Set-up Jerry : “Could I throw this out? Do you have a garbage?” Punch line Obama : “You have to use the non presidential garbage.”

The riddle showed above owned function versus fact as its SO. It intended for opposing the actual function of garbage that is a place for everyone to throw rubbish with the fact that there is a garbage namely the presidential garbage which cannot be used by everyone except the president himself. Also, The LM of the riddle above was fallacious reasoning. It aimed to deliver an illogical answer of whether Obama had a garbage or not.

The riddle above was set within a situation that was the question from Jerry to Obama about whether he had a garbage or not. Besides, the riddle above had Jerry as its TA. Moreover, the NS of the riddle was in the form of question and answer. This riddle was shown with a set-up and punch line presented within the table 3.10.

2. Joke Analysis

A joke was the verbal humor that was analyzed within this part. The joke was verbal humor number 13 which emerged at 05.53 in the talk show. The joke analysis is given in table 3.11.

Table 3.11 Joke Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 13		
Minute in Talk Show: 05.53		
Dialogue : Obama : “This is called the Beast. It’s a caddy basically on a tank frame. I could call a nuclear submarine right here from this puppy.”		
KR	SO	Dog versus Car
	LM	Twisting figurative language
	SI	Obama explains to Jerry about his presidential car
	TA	Car

	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Obama : “This is called the Beast. It’s a caddy basically on a tank frame.” Punch line Obama : “I could call a nuclear submarine right here from this puppy.”

The word “puppy” within the joke that was provided above had two meanings. The first meaning was a young dog. The second meaning was used in a playful way to refer to a thing, i.e. the car. Those two meanings supplied an SO that was dog versus car. Moreover, the LM of the joke was twisting figurative language for producing ambiguity.

Furthermore, SO and LM of the joke were set within a SI where Obama explained to Jerry about his presidential car. Besides, the verbal humor had car as its TA. Afterward, the NS of the joke was produced in a conversation. Lastly, the LA of the joke put punch line at the final part of Obama’s utterance as presented within the table 3.11.

3. Satire Analysis

The satire analysis is provided within this section. The verbal humor number 15 was taken by the researcher as the satire sample to be analysed. It emerged at 06.21 in the talk show. The table 3.12 shows the analysis.

Table 3.12 Satire Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 15		
Minute in Talk Show: 06.21		
Dialogue : Jerry : “I’m gonna get that”		
Obama : “You can’t have that”		
KR	SO	Possible versus Impossible
	LM	Insult / Put-down humour
	SI	Jerry is trying to get the presidential seal
	TA	Jerry
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Jerry : “I’m gonna get that” Punch line Obama : “You can’t have that”

The satire shown above was built on possible versus impossible SO. The satire opposed the desire to have something that was expected to be possible to get and the reality that something was impossible to get. Then, the LM of the satire was insult / put-down humor.

The satire above was created within a SI where Jerry was trying to get the presidential seal and Obama criticized Jerry for what he said. That situation of the satire had a TA namely Jerry. The satire also was built in the form of conversation as its NS. Lastly, the satire placed its punch line at the end as presented within the table 3.12.

4. Anecdote Analysis

This section is for analyzing anecdote. The verbal humor number 19 was taken by the researcher as a sample to be analyzed. It emerged at 07.46 in the research object. The analysis is given in the table 3.13 below.

Table 3.13 Anecdote Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 19		
Minute in Talk Show: 07.46		
Dialogue : Obama : “Teddy Roosevelt would go up to Yellowstone park for like a month and nobody knows where he was, nobody could get in touch with him. Can you imagine that?” Jerry : “Wait a minute, in office?” Obama : “In office. Sounds pretty good to me”		
KR	SO	Possible versus impossible
	LM	Word repetition
	SI	Obama is telling about the short story of the former president Teddy Roosevelt
	TA	Teddy
	NS	Narrative
	LA	Set-up Obama : “Teddy Roosevelt would go up to Yellowstone park for like a month and nobody knows where he was, nobody could get in touch with him. Can you imagine that?” Jerry : “Wait a minute, in office?” Punch line Obama : “In office. Sounds pretty good to me”

The anecdote within the table 3.13 had possible and impossible as its SO. These two scripts were related to what Teddy Roosevelt did when he was being the president. Next, the anecdote was built utilizing word repetition as its LM.

Furthermore, the anecdote was constructed in a SI, where Obama was telling about the short story of the former president Teddy Roosevelt. Besides, the anecdote has Teddy as its TA. As well, the anecdote was produced in a narrative as its NS. At last, the LA of the anecdote was given within the table 3.13. Its punch line was placed at the ending of the anecdote.

5. Farce Analysis

The farce analysis is given in this section. The farce sample was the verbal humour number 29 that was gathered in the research object. It emerged at 12.56 in the talk show. The farce analysis is shown within table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Farce Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 29		
Minute in Talk Show: 12.56		
Dialogue : Jerry : “What sport is politics? Is it chess? Is it liars poker?”		
Obama : “That’s interesting. That was a good question. It’s probably most like football because a lot of players, a lot of specialization, a lot of hitting, a lot of attrition. But then every once in a while, you’ll see an opening. You hit the line. You get one yard. You try play. You get set. Now, it’s like third and 15. But every once in a while, you have to punt a lot. But every once in a while, you’ll see a hole and then there’s open field”		
KR	SO	Real versus Unreal
	LM	Figurative language
	SI	Obama is similizing politics with football sport
	TA	None
	NS	Question & answer dialog
	LA	Set-up Jerry : “What sport is politics? Is it chess? Is it liars poker?”

		<p>Punch line</p> <p>Obama : “That’s interesting. That was a good question. It’s probably most like football because a lot of players, a lot of specialization, a lot of hitting, a lot of attrition. But then every once in a while, you’ll see an opening. You hit the line. You get one yard. You try play. You get set. Now, it’s like third and 15. But every once in a while, you have to punt a lot. But every once in a while, you’ll see a hole and then there’s open field”</p>
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The farce shown within the table 3.14 was based on real versus unreal SO. It was intended to compare the two scripts that occurred in real and unreal situation. Besides, the LM of the farce was figurative language.

Afterwards, the farce was produced within a SI where Obama was similizing politics with football sport. Then, there was none TA in this farce. Also, the farce was built in the form of question and answer dialog with the question as its set-up and the answer as its punch line. It made a humor that was boisterous.

6. Irony Analysis

This section is to analyse the irony. The verbal humor number 26 was used by the researcher as the irony sample to be analyzed. The irony emerged at 11.45 in the talk show. The table 3.15 below provides the analysis.

Table 3.15 Irony Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 26
Minute in Talk Show: 11.45
Dialogue : Jerry : “if you’re one of those guys even though you’ve seemed very

<p>relaxed. You got to go off at some point with food. What's your thing without great cook nacho?"</p> <p>Obama : "That's one of those where I have to have it taken away. I'll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs"</p>		
KR	SO	Good versus Bad
	LM	Fallacious reasoning
	SI	Jerry is asking Obama about what if Obama was not allowed to eat his favorite food.
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<p>Set-up</p> <p>Jerry : "if you're one of those guys even though you've seemed very relaxed. You got to go off at some point with food. What's your thing without great cook nacho?"</p> <p>Punch line</p> <p>Obama : "That's one of those where I have to have it taken away. I'll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs"</p>

The irony provided within the table 3.15 was intended to oppose good and bad. The SO of the irony was for contrasting the two scripts. It was arranged using fallacious reasoning as its LM in order to give an irrational reason of an argument.

Furthermore, the irony was built in a SI where Jerry asked Obama about what if Obama was not allowed to eat his favorite food. Besides, there was no TA of the irony. Also, the irony was produced using conversation as its NS. Lastly, the LA of the irony put its punch line at the end as shown within the table 3.15.

7. Sarcasm Analysis

This section is to examine sarcasm analysis. The researcher took sample of the sarcasm from the verbal humor number 33. The sample of the sarcasm emerged at 15.04 in the talk show. The analysis is presented within the table 3.16.

Table 3.16 Sarcasm Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 33		
Minute in Talk Show: 15.04		
Dialogue : Obama : “Right now, you seem like a completely normal guy”		
Jerry : “But I’m putting on an act like everyone else does for you”		
KR	SO	Real versus Unreal
	LM	Insult or Put-down humour
	SI	Obama is giving an opinion to Jerry that he seems like a normal guy
	TA	Obama
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Obama : “Right now, you seem like a completely normal guy” Punch line Jerry : “But I’m putting on an act like everyone else does for you”

The sarcasm shown within the table 3.16 applied real versus unreal as its SO. It was meant to oppose the two scripts, real and unreal. As well, the sarcasm utilized insult humor as its LM. It meant that the sarcasm was intentionally made to insult something or someone.

The sarcasm was built in a SI where Obama was giving an opinion to Jerry that he seemed like a normal guy. Within that situation , the sarcasm shown above had Obama as its TA. The sarcasm also was

constructed employing conversation as its NS. Lastly, the LA of the sarcasm was set as presented within the table 3.16 where its punch line was placed at the final part of the conversation.

8. Tall Tale Analysis

The analysis of tall tale is given within this section. A sample of tall tale was taken by the researcher to be examined within this section. The sample was verbal humor number 27. It emerged at 11.58 in the research object. The tall tale analysis is shown within table 3.17.

Table 3.17 Tall Tale Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 27		
Minute in Talk Show: 11.58		
Dialogue : Obama : “I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”		
KR	SO	Possible versus Impossible
	LM	False analogy
	SI	Obama wants to always eat his favorite food but he is afraid if he will have the guacamole coming out of his eyeballs
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Obama : “I’ll have..” Punch line Obama : “The guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”

The tall tale shown within the table 3.17 had possible versus impossible as its SO. The two scripts was related to the side effect that would happen to the character. As well, the tall tale was given employing

false analogy as its LM. It signified that the analogy employed within the tall tale was absurd.

The tall tale was arranged within a SI where Obama wanted to always eat his favorite food but he was afraid if he would have the guacamole coming out of his eyeballs. Besides, the tall tale had no TA. In addition, it was spoken using conversation as its NS with a LA as shown within the table 3.17.

9. Wit Analysis

This section is to analyze wit. The verbal humor number 34 was taken by the researcher as a sample to be analyzed. It emerged at 15.50 in the research object. The analysis is provided in table 3.18.

Table 3.18 Wit Analysis

Number of Verbal Humour: 34		
Minute in Talk Show: 15.50		
Dialogue : Obama : “Are you still doing standing?”		
Jerry : “Are you still making speeches?”		
KR	SO	Standing versus speech
	LM	False analogy
	SI	Obama is wanting to know whether Jerry is still doing standing or not.
	TA	Obama and Jerry
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Obama : “Are you still doing standing?” Punch line Jerry : “Are you still making speeches?”

Within the wit shown above, the SO compared standing and speech in order to contrast these two dissimilar scripts. The wit also utilized false analogy as its LM. It was for giving absurd comparison of the two scripts, standing and speech.

According to the table above, the wit was produced in a specific SI where Obama was wanting to know whether Jerry is still doing standing or not. Then, the wit had Obama and Jerry as its TA. Furthermore, the NS of the wit was set up in a conversation. Lastly, the LA of this wit was shown above. It showed that the punch line of the LA was placed at the ending of the conversation.

In conclusion, the verbal humor that were found within Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President” were analyzed with GTVH by Attardo. It was done by using the KRs. Those are Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM) and Script Opposition (SO). Those six parameters were used for investigating elements that formed verbal humor itself.

As explained before, the analysis was done by examining elements of the verbal humor. It was conducted in sequence according to the order of the KRs. It began by investigating verbal humor with the two most complicated parameters, SO and LM. The next was employing the rest KRs in sequence, SI, TA, NS and LA. It was conducted sequentially with the intention of

investigating elements of the verbal humor. It was started from the fundamental element to how the verbal humor was given.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The chapter is to cover the study by presenting conclusion and suggestion of this research. This chapter has two sections. They are conclusion and suggestion. The first section sums up the finding and recommendation given within the third chapter referred to the problems of the study. The second section gives suggestions related to the study for the readers.

A. Conclusion

Totally, the researcher gathered 41 verbal humors within the research object, Comedian in Cars Getting Coffee Talk Show: “Just Tell Him You’re The President”. Accordingly, satire was the verbal humor that emerged most in the research object with 13 appearances (31.7%). Then, joke was the second verbal humor that emerged often (24.4%). It was followed by riddle (12.2%), irony (12.2%), anecdote (4.9%), tall tale (4.9%) and wit (4.9%). The last two types, farce and sarcasm, emerged once in the talk show (2.4%). However, pun, limerick and parody were not found in the research object.

The verbal humor was analyzed by employing the KRs of GTVH. Those are Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM) and Script Opposition (SO). The verbal humor was analyzed in sequence according to the order of the KRs. First, the verbal humor was investigated employing the two most complicated parameters, SO and LM. Afterward, it was done by utilizing the rest KRs, SI, TA, NS and

LA. This enabled the researcher for investigating from the base element of the humor till the way it was served.

B. Suggestion

The researcher recommends readers to do studies on humor, particularly verbal humor. It is because the study about humor is quite fresh. It is also recommended to continue studies about verbal humor, particularly the more comprehensive studies. As well, the further research' object is not restricted to talk show. Another work can be the resource too for expanding knowledge and comprehension about verbal humor, like poem, song and movie.

The KRs of the GTVH is really effective theory for analyzing humor. The researcher recommends to use GTVH to do further analysis on verbal humor. The further researcher can also utilize GTVH to do more detailed analysis than this study has done. GTVH enables further researcher to pay particular attention to a KR, for instance LM, with the purpose of conducting a profound research.

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Nurul Hidayati was born in Jakarta on March 28, 1998. She graduated from MA Darunnajah in 2015. She started her higher education in 2015 at the English Letters Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2019.

APPENDIX A

Complete List of Verbal Humor

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue	Types of Verbal Humour
1	03.29	Jerry: “Are these washed?”	Irony
2	03.38	Obama: “Well, don’t leave sofa! You got it if you’re gonna have a bite of the apple. You’ve got to take it”	Satire
3	03.44	Jerry: “Could I throw this out? You have a garbage?” Obama: “You have to use the non presidential garbage”	Riddle
4	03.58	Jerry: “I thought the coolest car American made for the coolest guy ever to hold this office”	Metalinguistic Joke
5	04.05	Obama: “Do you know what? You are winning a lot of points with me right now”	Riddle
6	04.29	Jerry: “I’m glad you had some free time”	Satire
7	04.31	Obama: “I don’t really like this guy”	Deep Structure Joke
8	04.40	Obama: “Be careful about hitting! He looks like a little nervous”	Satire
9	05.09	Jerry: “Do you ever think about every person you talk to is putting on an act a total show?” Obama: “It’s a problem”	Riddle
10	05.28	Obama: “They love me partly cuz I think my ears are big and so I look a little like a cartoon character”	Tall Tale
11	05.35	Obama: “And then little kids love saying my name but it’s all one big name it’s Barack Obama” Jerry: “It is one of those names that you could compress into one word”	Surface Structure Joke
12	05.47	Obama: “Barack Obama it’s like a Nickelodeon thing” Jerry: “well, anything o’rama is fun”	Metalinguistic Joke
13	05.53	Obama: “This is called the Beast. It’s a caddy basically on a tank frame” Jerry: “Oh my God” Obama: “Yeah, see so I could call a nuclear submarine right here from this puppy”	Lexical Joke
14	06.09	Obama: “It’s a cool feature plus seat warmers so	Irony

		between the nuclear submarine thing and then” Jerry: “That’s pretty standard everywhere now”	
15	06.21	Jerry: “I’m gonna get that” Obama: “You can’t have it”	Satire
16	06.25	Jerry: “What is it that you really want to do that they don’t let you do?” Obama: “I would love to just be taking a walk and then I run into you you’re sitting on a bench and suddenly I say, hey Jerry how you doing? I’m doing pretty good. What you doing? Nothing Saturday morning”	Irony
17	07.07	Obama: “I always wanted to be in a show about nothing and here I am”	Satire
18	07.11	Jerry: “There’s nothing that’s better than this nothing”	Metalinguistic Joke
19	07.46	Obama: “Teddy Roosevelt would go up to Yellowstone park for like a month and nobody know where he was, nobody could get in touch with him. Can you imagine that?” Jerry: “Wait a minute, in office?” Obama: “In office. Sounds pretty good to me”	Anecdote
20	08.15	Obama: “Brush my teeth, shave, put on some workout clothes, go up, work out” Jerry: “Shave then work out” Obama: “Yeah, I believe in shaving before the work out” Jerry: “Okay” Obama: “Yeah, because that’s how I do it and I don’t really need a reason”	Metalinguistic Joke
21	09.58	Jerry: “Can you adjust the temperature in here at all? Is there a thermos? Have you ever touched a thermostat in here and oh cool?” Obama: “I make a call”	Riddle
22	10.21	Jerry: “With more work that you don’t need. How many suits do they put out in the morning?” Obama: “Well, they don’t put out sirs. I have a closet like normal people” Jerry: “You pick the suit?” Obama: “I do”	Satire
23	10.43	Jerry: “Blacks too rough for a president. You gotta soften well” Obama: “Well, but I’m a cool president”	Metalinguistic Joke
24	11.05	Jerry: “You know what I know? So I mounted rushmore the other day. Washington has	Anecdote

		totally turned his back on those other three guys” Obama: “He’s in a different angle”	
25	11.38	Jerry: “What’s your most embarrassing president moment?” Obama: “This may be it”	Riddle
26	11.45	Jerry: “If you’re one of those guys even though you’ve seemed very relaxed. You got to go off at some point with food. What’s your thing without great cook nacho?” Obama: “That’s one of those where I have to have it taken away. I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”	Irony
27	11.58	Obama: “I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”	Tall Tale
28	12.32	Obama: “Did I tell you I played golf with Larry David?” Jerry: “No, cause you and I don’t talk that much”	Satire
29	12.56	Jerry: “What sport is politics? Is it chess? Is it liars poker?” Obama: “That’s interesting. That was a good question. It’s probably most like football because a lot of players, a lot of specialization, a lot of hitting, a lot of attrition. But then every once in a while, you’ll see an opening. You hit the line. You get one yard. You try play. You get set. Now, it’s like third and 15. But every once in a while, you have to punt a lot. But every once in a while, you’ll see a hole and then there’s open field”	Farce
30	13.43	Jerry: “And how many world leaders do you think are just completely out of their mind?” Obama: “A pretty sizable to say”	Satire
31	13.52	Jerry: “Some of these people you must meet them used to be chatting and you see in the eyes, you look in the eyes, you go oh this guy’s gone” Obama: “Yeah, well and part of what happens is these guys. I think the longer they stay in office, the more likely that is to happen.”	Satire
32	14.52	Obama: “You’ve made like a ridiculous amount of money” Jerry: “So much more than you”	Satire
33	15.04	Obama: “Right now, you seem like a completely normal guy”	Sarcasm

		Jerry: “But I’m putting on an act like everyone else does for you”	
34	15.50	Obama: “Are you still doing standing?” Jerry: “Are you still making speeches?”	Wit
35	16.00	Jerry: “You know what? You seem upset. I’m so sorry. I know that’s not why you came in here.”	Satire
36	16.09	Jerry: “what kind of language do people use?” Obama: “English as a general”	Deep Structure Joke
37	16.28	Obama: “Bad stuff or stupid stuff is happening every day so you have to be able to just make fun for a while” Jerry: “Yeah of course” Obama: “That was even dumber and more annoying than usual. That’s when cursing is really valued”	Metalinguistic Joke
38	16.59	Obama: “No, I mean if you don’t want to sully your show with the interest of getting people with no health care signing up so that you know heaven forbid something happens to them” Jerry: “It’s a great thing. Please try Obamacare today”	Wit
39	17.39	Obama: “Watch out people”	Satire
40	17.49	Jerry: “I like the hand hanging over the wheel” Obama: “if you drive corvette, you gotta be doing that way. You can’t be doing this. That’s not cool. Come on man”	Satire
41	18.10	Jerry: “I bet if you talk to the guy to let us out. Just say you know I’m a president and we have a good coffee” Obama: “Hey Darrell, uh can you open this up?” Darrell: “I’m sorry Sir. I can’t lie it”	Irony

APPENDIX B

Complete List of Riddle

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
3	03.44	Jerry: "Could I throw this out? You have a garbage?" Obama: "You have to use the non presidential garbage"
5	04.05	Obama: "Do you know what? You are winning a lot of points with me right now"
9	05.09	Jerry: "Do you ever think about every person you talk to is putting on an act a total show?" Obama: "It's a problem"
21	09.58	Jerry: "Can you adjust the temperature in here at all? Is there a thermos? Have you ever touched a thermostat in here and oh cool?" Obama: "I make a call"
25	11.38	Jerry: "What's your most embarrassing president moment?" Obama: "This may be it"

APPENDIX C

Complete List of Joke

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
4	03.58	Jerry: “I thought the coolest car American made for the coolest guy ever to hold this office”
7	04.31	Obama: “I don’t really like this guy”
11	05.35	Obama: “And then little kids love saying my name but it’s all one big name it’s Barack Obama” Jerry: “It is one of those names that you could compress into one word”
12	05.47	Obama: “Barack Obama it’s like a Nickelodeon thing” Jerry: “well, anything o’rama is fun”
13	05.53	Obama: “This is called the Beast. It’s a caddy basically on a tank frame” Jerry: “Oh my God” Obama: “Yeah, see so I could call a nuclear submarine right here from this puppy”
18	07.11	Jerry: “There’s nothing that’s better than this nothing”
20	08.15	Obama: “Brush my teeth, shave, put on some workout clothes, go up, work out” Jerry: “Shave then work out” Obama: “Yeah, I believe in shaving before the work out” Jerry: “Okay” Obama: “Yeah, because that’s how I do it and I don’t really need a reason”
23	10.43	Jerry: “Blacks too rough for a president. You gotta soften well” Obama: “Well, but I’m a cool president”
36	16.09	Jerry: “what kind of language do people use?” Obama: “English as a general”
37	16.28	Obama: “Bad stuff or stupid stuff is happening every day so you have to be able to just make fun for a while” Jerry: “Yeah of course”

		Obama: “That was even dumber and more annoying than usual. That’s when cursing is really valued”
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APPENDIX D

Complete List of Satire

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
2	03.38	Obama: “Well, don’t leave sofa! You got it if you’re gonna have a bite of the apple. You’ve got to take it”
6	04.29	Jerry: “I’m glad you had some free time”
8	04.40	Obama: “Be careful about hitting! He looks like a little nervous”
15	06.21	Jerry: “I’m gonna get that” Obama: “You can’t have it”
17	07.07	Obama: “I always wanted to be in a show about nothing and here I am”
22	10.21	Jerry: “With more work that you don’t need. How many suits do they put out in the morning?” Obama: “Well, they don’t put out sirs. I have a closet like normal people” Jerry: “You pick the suit?” Obama: “I do”
28	12.32	Obama: “Did I tell you I played golf with Larry David?” Jerry: “No, cause you and I don’t talk that much”
30	13.43	Jerry: “And how many world leaders do you think are just completely out of their mind?” Obama: “A pretty sizable to say”
31	13.52	Jerry: “Some of these people you must meet them used to be chatting and you see in the eyes, you look in the eyes, you go oh this guy’s gone” Obama: “Yeah, well and part of what happens is these guys. I think the longer they stay in office, the more likely that is to happen.”
32	14.52	Obama: “You’ve made like a ridiculous amount of money” Jerry: “So much more than you”
35	16.00	Jerry: “You know what? You seem upset. I’m so sorry. I know that’s not why you came in here.”

39	17.39	Obama: “Watch out people”
40	17.49	Jerry: “I like the hand hanging over the wheel” Obama: “if you drive corvette, you gotta be doing that way. You can’t be doing this. That’s not cool. Come on man”



APPENDIX E

Complete List of Anecdote

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
19	07.46	<p>Obama: “Teddy Roosevelt would go up to Yellowstone park for like a month and nobody know where he was, nobody could get in touch with him. Can you imagine that?”</p> <p>Jerry: “Wait a minute, in office?”</p> <p>Obama: “In office. Sounds pretty good to me”</p>
24	11.05	<p>Jerry: “You know what I know? So I mounted rushmore the other day. Washington has totally turned his back on those other three guys”</p> <p>Obama: “He’s in a different angle”</p>

APPENDIX F

Complete List of Farce

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
29	12.56	<p>Jerry: “What sport is politics? Is it chess? Is it liars poker?”</p> <p>Obama: “That’s interesting. That was a good question. It’s probably most like football because a lot of players, a lot of specialization, a lot of hitting, a lot of attrition. But then every once in a while, you’ll see an opening. You hit the line. You get one yard. You try play. You get set. Now, it’s like third and 15. But every once in a while, you have to punt a lot. But every once in a while, you’ll see a hole and then there’s open field”</p>

APPENDIX G

Complete List of Irony

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
1	03.29	Jerry: “Are these washed?”
14	06.09	Obama: “It’s a cool feature plus seat warmers so between the nuclear submarine thing and then” Jerry: “That’s pretty standard everywhere now”
16	06.25	Jerry: “What is it that you really want to do that they don’t let you do?” Obama: “I would love to just be taking a walk and then I run into you you’re sitting on a bench and suddenly I say, hey Jerry how you doing? I’m doing pretty good. What you doing? Nothing Saturday morning”
26	11.45	Jerry: “If you’re one of those guys even though you’ve seemed very relaxed. You got to go off at some point with food. What’s your thing without great cook nacho?” Obama: “That’s one of those where I have to have it taken away. I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”
41	18.10	Jerry: “I bet if you talk to the guy to let us out. Just say you know I’m a president and we have a good coffee” Obama: “Hey Darrell, uh can you open this up?” Darrell: “I’m sorry Sir. I can’t lie it”

APPENDIX H

Complete List of Sarcasm

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
33	15.04	<p>Obama: “Right now, you seem like a completely normal guy”</p> <p>Jerry: “But I’m putting on an act like everyone else does for you”</p>

APPENDIX I

Complete List of Tall Tale

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
10	05.28	Obama: “They love me partly cuz I think my ears are big and so I look a little like a cartoon character”
27	11.58	Obama: “I’ll have the guacamole coming out of my eyeballs”

APPENDIX J

Complete List of Wit

No	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
34	15.50	Obama: “Are you still doing standing?” Jerry: “Are you still making speeches?”
38	16.59	Obama: “No, I mean if you don’t want to sully your show with the interest of getting people with no health care signing up so that you know heaven forbid something happens to them” Jerry: “It’s a great thing. Please try Obamacare today”