

***HOW CAN I MISSPOKEN THE WORD?: A MALAPROPISM
STUDY ON MODERN FAMILY SEASON 3***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

***HOW CAN I MISSPOKEN THE WORD?: A MALAPROPISM
STUDY ON MODERN FAMILY SEASON 3***

THESIS

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(S.S.)

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I state that the thesis entitled "How Can I Misspoken the Word?: A Malapropism Study on *Modern Family Season 3*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person except those cited and written in the reference. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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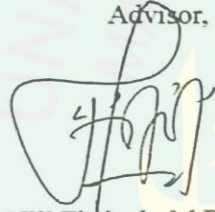
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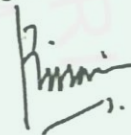
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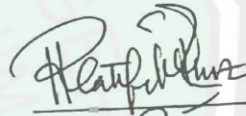
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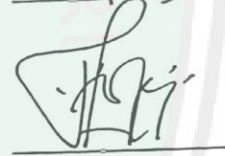
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MOTTO



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my father, Maftukhin Ahmad, and my mother, Djuwita, who always accompany, prayed, and support me during my hard time. Then, my dear brother, Muhammad Alfarabi, who always gives me some motivation to finish my thesis. Last but not least, thanks to all my family and my friends that I cannot mention all their names.



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ABSTRACT

Basyar, Muhammad Faqih. 2020. **How Can I Misspoken the Word?: A Malapropism Study on *Modern Family Season 3***. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*)
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Keywords : Humor, Verbal Humor, Malapropism, Mockumentary, Modern Family.

Malapropism is a misspoken word that have the same sound but different in meanings. In some cases, malapropism also replaces the original word with a certain fake word made up by the speaker in order to have a tingling effect to the listener. In society, malapropism is commonly used either intentionally or unintentionally and sometimes causes a humorous effect to the listener. In this study, the researcher linguistically analyzed the malapropisms found in “Modern Family Season 3”. The researcher explain the types of malapropism and linguistic elements contained in the utterances of malapropism in the series "Modern Family Season 3". To analyze the data, the researcher used the theory of Fay & Cutler (1977) and Salvatore Attardo (1994).

This study used descriptive qualitative approach in data analysis which contained malapropic words and sentences from several characters in the series. Meanwhile, the data in this study were taken from the transcripts of several episodes in "Modern Family Season 3" which were downloaded from *Coolseries.live*. Furthermore, the data were categorized, analyzed, and concluded based on the results obtained. The results of this study found that there are 13 data on malapropism used by several characters in "Modern Family Season 3". From these 13 data, there are 8 types of classical malapropism and 5 types of non-classical malapropism.

From this study, the researcher concludes that some characters in the series have a lot of malapropic humor either intentionally or unintentionally. The type of malapropism that is most widely used in the series is classical malapropism. While the character who most often utters malapropic words and sentences in the series is Gloria. The researcher suggested the next researchers to analyzed malapropism because it may contain many interesting topics that can be studied in more depth. They can also analyzed malapropism with the same theory, namely the theory of Fay & Cutler (1977) and Salvatore Attardo (1994) but in different research objects which had more varied data. The possibility is that the next researchers can find more malapropic speech to enrich the data they process.

ABSTRAK

Basyar, Muhammad Faqih. 2020. *“How Can I Misspoken the Word?: A Malapropism Study on Modern Family Season 3”*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Kata Kunci : Humor, Verbal Humor, Malapropisme, Mokumenter, Modern Family.

Malapropisme adalah fenomena ucap yang mengacu pada penyebutan kata yang memiliki bunyi yang sama namun memiliki arti yang berbeda. Dalam beberapa kasus, malapropism juga mengganti kata asli dengan kata buatan pribadi yang dibuat-buat oleh si pengucap dengan tujuan untuk memberikan efek menggelitik bagi para pendengarnya. Di lingkungan masyarakat sehari-hari, malapropisme sangat umum digunakan baik secara sengaja maupun tidak sengaja. Dalam studi ini, peneliti secara linguistik menganalisis malapropisme yang ditemukan dalam “Modern Family Season 3”. Peneliti akan berusaha untuk menjelaskan jenis malapropisme dan elemen linguistic yang terkandung dalam ujaran malapropisme dalam series “Modern Family Season 3”. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori dari Fay & Cutler (1977) dan Salvatore Attardo (1994).

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dalam menganalisis data yang mengandung kata dan kalimat yang mengandung malapropisme dari beberapa karakter dalam series. Sementara itu, data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari transkrip beberapa episode dalam “Modern Family Season 3” yang diunduh dari *Coolseries.live*. Selanjutnya, data dikategorikan, dianalisis, dan disimpulkan berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada 13 data malapropisme yang digunakan oleh beberapa karakter dalam “Modern Family Season 3”. Dari 13 data tersebut disimpulkan bahwa ada 8 data jenis malapropisme klasik dan 5 data jenis malapropisme non-klasik.

Dari penelitian ini, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa beberapa karakter dalam series banyak melontarkan humor malapropisme baik secara sengaja maupun tidak disengaja. Jenis malapropisme yang paling banyak digunakan dalam series adalah malapropisme klasik. Sementara karakter yang paling sering mengucapkan kata dan kalimat malapropisme dalam series adalah Gloria. Peneliti menyarankan para peneliti selanjutnya untuk menganalisis malapropisme karena mungkin mengandung banyak topik menarik yang dapat dikaji secara lebih mendalam lagi. Mereka juga dapat menganalisis dengan teori yang sama, yaitu teori Fay & Cutler (1977) maupun Salvatore Attardo (1994) tetapi dalam objek penelitian yang berbeda yang memiliki data lebih bervariasi. Kemungkinannya adalah peneliti selanjutnya dapat menemukan lebih banyak ujaran malapropisme untuk memperkaya data yang mereka olah.

مستخلص البحث

بشر، محمد فقيه. 2020. التحليل اللغوي على الملافرسم في مسلسل "Modern Family Season 3". بحث جامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المشرفة : أولي الفطرية

الكلمات الرئيسية : المزح، المزح اللساني، الملافرسم، الأسرة العصرية.

الملافرسم هو من أحد المزح اللساني الذي يتوجه ويتركز على ذكر الكلمة وله نفس الصوت في الذكر بليخلف في المعنى. في بعض الحوادث، الملافرسم يبدل الكلمة الأصلية بالكلمة التي صاغ بها الناطق، تأثرا للسامع في زيادة الضحك والإستمتاع بها. وفضلا عن كونه قد استعمل في حياة المجتمع اليومية قصدا كان أو بغير قصد.

في هذا البحث، ينظر ويبحث الباحث عن الملافرسم لغةً فيما كان داخلًا في مسلسل "الأسرة العصرية" الحلقة. حاول الباحث لشرح أنواع الملافرسم وأصل اللغة التي كانت في ذلك المسلسل. وسيقوم الباحث للنظر في هذا البحث مستخدما ما شرحه فاي وكُتلير في السنة 1977 وكذلك سلفاتوردو في السنة 1994.

استخدم الباحث هنا اي في هذا البحث بطريق التحليل التفصيلي في حلّ ما يحتوي على الكلمة والجملة التي فيها الملافرسم من حيث بعض الحرف والوصف في ذلك المسلسل. ومع ذلك فإن البيانات في هذا البحث نُقل عن بعض الحلقة في ذلك المسلسل، وكذلك تم تحميلها فيه من موقع "كول سريباس. ليف، ثم بعد ذلك نظر الباحث فيها ورفقها حتى وصل إلى النتيجة في ذلك. أما النتيجة فهي أن بعض الوصف في ذلك المسلسل قد استخدم ثلاثة عشرة بيانه اي كلمة من الملافرسم، ثنائي بيانات منها تدخل في الملافرسم القديم والباقي في الحادث.

ومن هنا، اختتم الباحث بخلاصة أن بعض الوصف في ذلك المسلسل يكثر المزح الملافرسمي قصدا كان أو بغير قصد، والملافرسم القديم هو أكثر استخداما من غيره فيه. أما الوصف الذي استخدم بكثير في قوله كلمةً وجملة ملافرسمية هو جيلوريا.

وفي الآخر، حتّ الباحث للباحثين القادمين لكي ينظروا ويبحثوا في الملافرسم، لأن فيه الموضوع المهم، يمكن أن يجعلوه بحثا دقيقا وفيرا بالفوائد في الوقت التالي. أيضا يمكن أن يسلكوا مسلك فاي وكُتلير (1977) أو سلفاتوردو (1994) كما فعل الباحث هنا لكن في النقطة والموضوعات المختلفة الممتلئة بتنوع البيانات. لذا يمكن لهم أن يجدوا أكثر كلمة من الملافرسم لزيادة البيانات وإثراءها التي سوف يقومون بها.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research question, research objective, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of study, and definition key terms which explain some term related to this research. This study examines malapropism utterances found in modern family season 3.

A. Research Background

Since the development of entertainment, the need for humorous content has increased from year to year. Lately, many TV shows, films, and other internet media have produced stories with humorous themes. In Indonesia, according to the central KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission) commissioner, as many as 63 percent of television viewers in Indonesia prefer to watch entertainment programs, especially humorous show and TV series (Rahayu, 2018). While in the film industry, more than one hundred comedy films were made in 2018. Besides, other media industries such as YouTube for example, have ranked comedy content as the second most viewed content by people. By the increasing level of public consumption in humorous content, the content creator and the filmmaker are competing to both create and presenting verbal humor into visual content in their style and characteristics.

Regarding humor, all the rules of language are often ruled out. The people contextually changing their utterances for some of the specific purposes.

The comedian somehow deals with errors in their jokes, either intentional or unintentional. The comedian often misusing the words and replace them with other similar words to create a comical effect. In humor, the comedian usually used verbal humor such as malapropism as the tool to produce a joke. Under any conditions, in the process of creating humor, the comedian tends to produce malapropism consciously to create a humorous situation. On the term of malapropism, most of human often produced malapropism to create humor but they have no knowledge on what malapropism actually is.

Malapropism itself is a kind of verbal slips that is also considered as a verbal humor strategy. A malapropism is the use of incorrect words with similar sound which is misplaced when uttered by the speaker. The words are different in meaning, but both of them have a similar sound. Dubinsky and Holcomb (2011: 37) define malapropisms as the replacement of one word or more (target) with a similar-sounding word (error). The example of malapropism can be known from Richard Sheridan's plays, "The Rivals" especially in act 3, scene 3 when Mrs. Malaprop who become one of the characters in the play tells the captain: "Sure, if I reprehend anything in this world it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs!." In the sentence, Mrs. Malaprop comically replaces Apprehend with reprehend, vernacular with oracular, arrangement with derangement, and epithets with epitaph.

Malapropism is a common phenomenon in society but most of people have no knowledge about the term. The term malapropism itself comes from Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy, *The Rivals* (1775). Sheridan introduces a character named Mrs. Malaprop, who habitually uses words that mean quite the opposite to the words she intends to use but had similar sounds to the words she replaces. It becomes a great source of humorous effect in the play.

There have been many linguists who study speech error in humor but only a few of them discussed the term "malapropism". Those who studied this malapropism are such as David Fay, Anne Cutler, and Paul Grice. Through this research, the researcher was analyzing malapropism in *Modern Family* season 3 by using the general theory of verbal humor (GTVH). This present research applied two main theories in analyzing the data. Firstly, the theory of David Fay and Anne Cutler (1977) to classify the types of a malapropism. Secondly, the researcher also analyzing the malapropism utterances linguistically by using GTVH by Salvatore Attardo (1994).

Fay and Cutler (1977) divided malapropism into two types, the classical malapropism, and non-classical malapropism. Classical malapropism is a slip of tongue done in Mrs. Malaprop's sense. A word is categorized as classical malapropism if it only gives a humorous effect and social motivation. In classical malapropism, the error word is not the real world, the words do not even exist in the dictionary. The speaker just makes up the word for

humorous purposes. On the other side, non-classical malapropism is an utterance that has the three major characteristics as Fay and Cutler (1977) mention in their theory. The error word is the real word and it exists in the dictionary. The speaker only misusing the words with the exact similar pronunciation.

The general theory of verbal humor is proposed by Attardo (1994) as the revision of his former theory namely SSTVH (1971). The goal of GTVH is to be a representation model of verbal humor. GTVH theory is basically completing all aspects of the verbal humor from the previous concept, SSTVH. In this theory, constructing a verbal humor into a text need six parameters. The parameters are known as knowledge resources (KR). The KR includes language, narrative strategy, target, situation, logical mechanism, and script opposition. Attardo (1994) stated that KR is hierarchically organized and have a deciding relationship with one another. The GTVH by Attardo (1994) is used by the researcher to identify the occurrence of a malapropism. By knowing the 6 KR, the researcher can easily identify the occurrence of a malapropism.

Regarding the theories above, the researcher both examines and classify malapropism found in Modern Family season 3. Modern Family itself is an American television mockumentary sitcom that also becomes one of the best shows on TV in 2009. Modern Family sitcom is both produced and written by two professional filmmakers, Christopher Lloyd and Steven Levitan. Modern Family sitcom is offering a fresh and humorous show presented in a

mockumentary type and delivered interestingly. By perfectly bringing a real family situation to the audience. The researcher focuses on some malapropism utterances found in Modern Family season 3.

Furthermore, in conducting this research, the researcher takes several previous studies related to the topic (malapropism) as the reference. The researcher takes eight relevant research to be the references. Malapropism itself is considered a rare topic to be discussed. Most of the researcher tends to discussed speech errors in common, only a few of them who specifically discussed malapropism. To conduct this study, the researcher takes the previous research from the research of Angraini (2014), Arnold (1979), Chivera (2012), Mendez (2011), Pamuji (2010), Vukovic (2016), Wulandari (2018), and Zvolenski (2015).

In the malapropism field, the researcher took 4 previous studies. All of those 4 previous studies had been investigating malapropism through different linguistic aspects. Arnold (1979) investigated the classical malapropism on several English writing such as stories, magazines, newspapers, and novels. Then, Chivera (2012) used a semiotic theory to analyze the malapropism. He collected the data from Joseph Andrew's Spanish translation. On other side, Mendez (2011) investigated malapropism through psycholinguistics aspects. He took a 53-year-old, right-handed man with 14 years of education presented with a year history of progressive neuropsychiatric changes as the object of the research. Then, Zvolenski (2015) analyzed the data which is malapropism utterances in several speech

text. The result of her research is stated that malapropism and metaphorical utterances can be considered as an inferring content.

Furthermore, the malapropism research had been done by several researchers from Indonesia. There are two previous research that discussed the speech errors and malapropism such as the research of Pamuji (2010) and Wulandari (2018). Pamuji (2010) observes the speech errors including malapropism in the Finding Nemo movie. In his research, he analyzed three main characters of the movie, Nemo, Marlin, and Dory. He focused on the speech errors produced by those three characters. While Wulandari (2018) discussed speech errors in English as a foreign language of the EFL learners. She collected the data from several students of MAN 1 Jombang.

The other previous research taken by the researcher are the research of Anggraini (2014) and Vukovic (2016). In her research, Anggraini (2014) doing a pragmatic analysis of humor in the same object as Tamara, the Modern Family TV series. In her research, she investigated the maxim violation done by several characters in Modern Family TV series. On other side, Tamara (2016) doing a discourse analysis about gender representation in Modern Family TV series. She used Foucault's theory to analyze the data.

This research uses Attardo's theory to determine the reasons for malapropic humor which is different from the previous research. The previous research examined malapropism as a speech error. While in this research, the researcher explored further about malapropism in terms of

humor using general theory of verbal humor. In this research, the researcher uses TV series as object of analysis. Then in this research, the researcher also used GTVH to analyze malapropism data. While previous research uses other theory such as Paul Grice's theory.

This research is considered important research because this research can be a tool for the readers or further researchers to build an understanding of the term malapropism. In a certain situation, people tend to use malapropism in their daily conversation but have no knowledge about the term of malapropism. The people just uttered and produced the malapropism unconsciously. In this research, the researcher gives the reader an overview of malapropism to make the reader more aware to the existence of malapropism.

B. Research Problems

Based on the background and the focus of the research, the questions are formulated for getting a more specific purpose. The research questions are:

1. What types of malapropism mostly appeared in Modern Family season 3?
2. How malapropism humors are occurred in Modern Family season 3?

C. Research Objectives

1. To classify the types of malapropism mostly appeared in Modern Family season 3
2. To find out how malapropism humors are occurred in Modern Family season 3

D. Research Significance

This research expects to give some contribution to both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research can be a reference for the further researchers who examine verbal humor as their research topic, especially about malapropism. Through this research, the researcher is expected to provide clarity to the readers and further researchers about the term malapropism which is often used unconsciously in their daily conversation but its existence is frequently forgotten and rarely studied.

While practically, the final result of this research gives the readers an idea of malapropism, what are the types, what are the differences with other kind of speech errors, and what the aim behind the utterances. So that the reader become more aware of the existence of malapropism.

E. Scope and Limitation

The research uses Fay & Cutler and also Salvatore Attardo theories to analyze the data and classify the malapropism utterances that appeared in Modern Family season 3. The researcher focuses only on malapropism, not another verbal humor in the show. Then, the researcher analyze some utterances which only contain malapropism.

To do the research, the researcher limits the area of the discussion. This research only discusses malapropism using the theory of malapropism proposed by David Fay and Anne Cutler and also Salvatore Attardo's theories to analyze the malapropism data. The researcher do not discuss and analyzed

any other verbal humor. Modern Family has eleven seasons. Due to the limitation of the time, the researcher only took Modern Family season 3 because this season was considered as the top 3 for the funniest season of the whole season of Modern Family. Besides, the malapropism jokes were easily found in season 3.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Humor

Humor is something that can cause the listener to feel tingly of a funny feeling. Under certain circumstances which can bring happiness. Humor can also be used as a tool for social criticism and self-actualization. In this research, the humor is aimed at the malapropism jokes delivered by several characters on Modern Family sitcom.

2. Verbal Humor

Verbal humor is one of the type of humor which commonly used by the people. Humor that belongs to verbal humor only deals with the language. This humor does not deal with the pictures, sounds, or any other. Verbal humor can be found within the dialogue uttered by the actors. It is also possible to found in the script of the play. In this research, verbal humor was found in the form of malapropism joke.

3. Malapropism

Malapropism is a kind of verbal slips which is also considered as speech error. A malapropism is the use of an incorrect word with a similar

sound which is misplaced when uttered by the speaker. The words are different in meaning, but both of them have a similar sound. In this research, the malapropism utterances were taken from several episodes of modern family season 3.

4. Mockumentary

Mockumentary is a cinematic work created in the style of a documentary but based on a fictionalized subject. In most cases, mockumentaries present their subject in a satirical light. In a brief way, mockumentary show the audience a fake documentary style of a cinematic work.

5. Modern Family

Modern Family is an American television mockumentary sitcom that also becomes one of the best shows on TV in 2009. This sitcom is both written and directed by Christopher Lloyd and Steven Levitan. This sitcom is offering a fresh and humorous show delivered in a mockumentary (mockumentary) movie style.

G. Research Method

This part explained about research design focusing on completing this research. This section was providing the data sources and data to meet this Research. It was also showing the steps in how to collect data and how to analyze.

1. Research Design

This research applied a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research is far more subjective than quantitative research or surveys. Qualitative research was defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants and conducted in a natural setting. So in qualitative research, researchers did not manipulate variables and also not controlling the research variables. Biklen (1982: 28) also stated that in qualitative research, the data was collected in the form of words or picture rather than numbers. Therefore, in this research, the data was made in the form of word taken from the script of the Modern Family season 3.

2. Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher was the main instrument involves on this study. On this process, the researcher directly conducts data collection, identification, and analysis. Besides, there were also additional instruments used in this data collection process such as the script of Modern Family season 3

a. Data and Data Source

Moleong (2001: 112), stated that language and action are the primary data of qualitative research. Therefore in this study, the primary data was taken in the form of utterances from one of the famous sitcom, Modern Family Season 3. The data were malapropism utterances spoken by

several characters in several episodes of Modern Family Season 3 which retrieved from <https://coolseries.live>. The researcher examined all episodes of Modern Family Season 3 and focused only on malapropism utterances no other verbal humor.

b. Data Collection

This data collected through several steps. First, the researcher downloaded the data from <https://coolseries.live>. Second, the researcher watched the episodes of Modern Family season 3 carefully and focused on malapropism utterances. Third, the researcher made a list of malapropism utterances found in the series and sorted the data.

c. Data Analysis

The researcher was transcribing the malapropism data and divided it in several classifications. After transcribed the data, researcher displayed the data which has been sorted. Than the data examined using the theory of malapropism proposed by David Fay and Anne Cutler. In the other side, the researcher analyzed the malapropism utterances using the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH).

The researcher classified the malapropism utterances in the form of table. The data of malapropisms were made very carefully because the researcher classify the malapropism manually without several machine help. The researcher firstly made a list of the malapropism data on the sitcom.

(Datum 1)

Episode/Minute: 2/00.21.19

Malapropism Type: Non-Classical

Dialogue: Gloria: “This week, he did something he wasn’t supposed to do like we all do, Salad to Manny!”

On the list, the researcher classified the malapropism found within the object of the research. The episode shows the information of in which part the malapropisms were happen. Meanwhile, the minute column conveys the data of when the malapropism appeared in the episode. The transcript of malapropism were shown in the dialog part.

The next step after categorizing the malapropism, the researcher were both analyzing and interpreting the data. In this part, the researcher appllied the general theory of verbal humor proposed by Attardo (1994) as a tool in analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed malapropism found within the transcript using the table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Sample of Malapropism and data analysis

Minute:		
Dialogue:		
KR	SO	
	LM	
	SI	

	TA	
	NS	
	LA	

In table 1.1, the minute row were used to give the information of when the malapropism appeared within the recording. The dialog row show the conversation or the talk which contained malapropism in Modern Family Season 3. Meanwhile the other six rows are giving the information about the knowledge resource of GTVH proposed by Attardo (1994). Those knowledge resource were script opposition (SO), logical mechanism (LO), situation (SI), target (TA), narrative strategy (NS), and language (LA).

H. Triangulation

Triangulation was a combination of several methods in research that study the same phenomenon. The combination of several observers, theories, methods, and empirical material were expected to overcome weaknesses or intrinsic biases and problems originating from single methods, single observers, and single theory studies. The triangulation function can be used in qualitative research. This strategy was used to find quality analysis. The purpose of triangulation was to improve the quality and validity of research results. Therefore, in this study, the researchers focused on data triangulation. This research was shown to the proficient researcher in linguistics topics, namely Rozan Fahreza.

Therefore, this research is intended to provide more accurate information about the validity of the data.

I. Previous Study

In order to complete this research, several paper related to the topic and theory used by the researcher as the previous study. The researcher discover eight previous study that divided into six previous studies related to the theory and two previous studies related to the object of the research.

Six previous studies relate to the theory of this study (malapropism). The research of Pamuji (2010) on speech errors in Finding Nemo Movie and second is the research of Wulandari (2018) on speech error in EFL learners at MAN 1 Jombang. The similarity between those two researches are both of them discussed about speech error including malapropism in their research. Meanwhile the difference between those two researches are the object of the research and also the method applied in the research.

Pamuji (2010) analyze speech error in finding Nemo movie and used the descriptive qualitative research method. While Wulandari (2018) was doing a field study at MAN 1 Jombang and observe about the speech errors done by several student. Therefore, this research is different from those previous studies. In this research, the discussion about speech error will be less than those previous studies. The researcher focused more

only about malapropism, the speech errors itself only becomes the introduction to distinguish malapropism in speech errors and malapropism in verbal humor.

Meanwhile, the researcher added four related previous studies on malapropism: first, the research of Arnold (1979) on Classical Malapropism. Second, the research of Chivera (2012) on the Spanish translation of Joseph Andrews. Third, the research the research of Mendez (2011) on malapropism as the Archie Bunker syndrome and frontotemporal dementia. The last one is the research of of Zvolenski (2015) on metaphor and malapropism. The similarity among those researches are the topic of the research, malapropism. All of those researches investigated malapropism phenomena in different linguistic branch.

By using the communication theory, Zvolenski (2015) analyzed the data which is malapropism utterances in several speech text. While Mendez (2011) investigated malapropism through psycholinguistics aspects. Mario tried to prove that malapropism is also considered as Archie Bunker Syndrome. Then, Chivera (2012) investigated malapropism in Joseph Andrews's Spanish translation using translation method. The last is Arnold (1979) which analyzed the phonological aspects of several classical malapropism that he collected from newspaper, magazines, stories, and novels. Therefore, this present research was different from those previous research. In this present

research, the researcher was analyzed the malapropism sentences the malapropism utterances using GTVH by Salvatore Attardo. On this research, the researcher also classified the types of malapropism using Fay and Cutler's theory.

Moreover, the researcher added two other previous studies that are related to the object of this research. The two previous studies that relate to the object of the research are: first, the research of Anggraini (2014) titled on pragmatic humor in Modern Family season 4. The second is the research of Vukovic (2016) on gender representation in Modern Family sitcom. The similarity of those research are both of the researchers were using the same object, which was Modern Family TV series. While the differences between those researches and my research were on the analysis. Anggraini (2014) did a pragmatic analysis to Modern Family TV series and Vukovic (2016) analyzed gender representation in Modern Family using discourse analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This part includes the discussion of some theories and the review of previous studies. This chapter describes the relation between the theory and the linguistic analysis of malapropism. The primary data of analysis are the malapropism utterances in Modern Family season 3. Therefore, this research is titled “Linguistic Analysis of Malapropism in Modern Family Season 3”. The researcher uses the Fay & Cutler and Attardo’s Concept in analyzing the data. These chapters explain two theories used to help analyze the data about malapropism.

A. Theoretical Description

1. Verbal Humor

Verbal humor is one of the types of humor that people usually used. According to Anggraini (2014), humor refers to anything which is considered funny. Everything that perfectly brings up someone else’s laughter can be categorized as humor. Humor can also be delivered in verbal or written text. Humor can be created by everyone through the language, attitude, dress, or expression which is purposed to ridicule and create laughter.

Humor was divided into four types. The figural humor, visual humor, auditory humor, and verbal humor. Figural humor relied the use of images to convey the humor. Visual humor relies on several things of a show that the

audience can see. It can be the body movements or some of facial expressions. To create humor, the comedians need to use their body language or some funny expressions. One of the famous visual humors which everybody known is delivered by Rowan Atkinson. Rowan, by the character he played (Mr. Bean) uses his body and facial expressions for majority of his comedy. Auditory humor mostly uses the impressions, noises, and sounds to create the humor. Verbal humor deals with the language use to produce the humor.

Verbal humor is a kind of humor that affected by the language usage to produce the humor. Shade (1996) argued that verbal humor depends on incapability enforced through contradiction, exaggeration, understatement, reversal or surprise that is allotted by language medium. Every forms of humor which is delivered within language medium are considered as verbal humor. Shade (1996) divides humor into 12 types.

a. Riddle

Riddle is basically the collection of words and sentences arranged in such a way as to hide a secret in a form that is confusing, misleading, and distorting the mind into ignorance. Riddle itself is commonly delivered in the form of question and answer. The following example is taken from Robin Hood Movie directed by Sir Ridley Scott on 2010.

Q: What does eighteen legs and it doesn't going anywhere?

A: Its twenty, have a count!

The answer of the riddle above is somehow unexpected. The situation at that moment is when Robin and his company ambush the church's army on its way to the palace. This kind of riddle is purposed to mislead the audience to guess about a creature with eighteen legs. However, the answer is that the church's army had realized that they are the eighteen legs. Then the army could not do anything and they said "its twenty, have a count!" because Robin miscalculated their number.

b. Tall Tale

Tall tale is a story which is told as it was true but contain unbelievable parts or sometimes also exaggerated. One of the most famous tall tale in American folklore entitled Paul Bunyan. Here is the example of tall tale in Paul Bunyan story picked from core knowledge language arts on 2007.

"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" (Bunyan, 2007)

In the sentence above, there are many unbelievable parts found in the story. The writer used several hyperbole to describe the some facts surrounding the character.

c. Satire

Satire is a style of language that aimed to quip or ridicule accompanied by sharp criticism with various expression to produce an impression that makes the reader or the listener laugh (Martin, 2007). In the same situation, it also makes the criticized grimace. The difference between satires from other language figures is

how this language style always tries to entertain the reader through its humor which contains sharp criticism. Satire is a language style in the form of rejection and contains criticism with the intention that something wrong is sought for a solution or truth (Anggraini, 2014).

Satirist often uses this form of humor to expose political missteps or social shortcomings in everyday life. Sometimes it is also aimed to inspiring the change. Satire commonly appeared in many form of visual comedy such as standup comedy, political cartoon, and many others. Satire comedy is a method to convert sarcasm or ridicule in a subtle manner (Martin, 2007). It is also a form of criticism or a response to a phenomenon.

d. Parody

Mish (2001) stated that parody is a literary or musical work in which style of an author or work closely imitated for comic effect. Parody refers to the comedic version of story, movie, poem, or song. They have the same style but different theme. Parody can also said as an imitation of particular artist, writer, or subjects in the purpose of making a fun on the original work. As the example, here is the song's parody taken from one of the famous parody YouTube channel, Bart Baker. This example is a partial lyric from parody version of Carly Rae Jepsen entitled Call me maybe.

Parody Version:

I'm a total psycho

Spying through a window

I'll kill that Michelle hoe, and take over as first lady

Hi, nice to meet you
 I'm freaking crazy
 When I kill your wife, you will marry me.
 Carly Obama
 Will be my new name
 I've been your stalker
 Since your first campaign

The Original Version:

Your stare was holding
 Ripped Jeans, skin was showing
 Hot Night, wind was blowing
 Where you think you're going baby?
 Hey, I just met you and this is crazy
 But here's my number, so call me maybe

This parody has been viewed for over 58 million times on YouTube.com. Both versions have the same rhyme. The difference is only on the stories behind the song. The original tells about a girl who was fall in love with her hot neighbor. The song's lyric is describing how hot the neighbor is. Besides, the parody version comically tell the audience about a psycho girl who was falling in love with the former American president, Barrack Obama. The lyric, the character imitation, and the situation in the video become the great source of laughter.

e. Limerick

According to Martin (2007), limerick is a comical sonnet comprising of five lines. It is also known as the clever five line poetry with a distinctive rhythm. First, second, and fifths line, long line rhymes. The third and the fourth short lines

of the rhyme (A-A-B-B-A). In the strictest version, the first and the fifth lines must end exactly the same. Limerick is different from other forms of poetry, not only rhyme and rhythm. It is also has semantic features. This poetic genre is sometimes called “the rhymes nonsense”. In limerick, the most unexpected combinations of images, concepts, and actions are allowed (Lear, 1951). This may create a funny effect.

Edward Lear, a very famous British poet and a writer of literary nonsense is considered as the father of limerick. Actually, Edward was not the first person who writes the limerick. The first limericks came about in the early 1700s and commonly appeared in folk song. Edward just popularized the forms through his own works (Lear, 1951). Here is the example of limerick from Edward Lear famous works **A Book of Nonsense** in 1846.

*There was a young lady of Russia, who
Screamed so that no one could hush her;
Her scream were extreme, no one heard
Such a scream, as was screamed by that
Lady of Russia (Lear, 1951)*

The AABBA rhyme is scheme of this poem is proven to the point that Edward Lear used the same word to deduce lines 1 and 5 which is the preferred technique. The problem is trivial, an attribute Lear seems to have deliberately had for the material. It is proven by the steady repetition of the word “scream”.

f. Farce

Farce or it can be called slapstick is a kind of drama that is light and funny. The plot of the story is structured based on the development of the situation in the characters. Scenes in dramas are often exaggerated and comedy that is physical. In this part of farce drama, it is often known as dim comedy. An example of a well-known farce drama is Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest". Oscar is a novelist, playwright, and a poet originally from Ireland. He became the most recognized writer from London in 1890.

The story line of farce is arranged according to the flow of the situation and adjusted according to the situation of the audience spontaneously (Payne, 1997). Farce is a type of verbal humor characterized by exaggerated comic situations and gruff one dimensional characterization (Wilde, 2000). There is no other purpose than to create laughter.

g. Anecdote

Anecdote is a short story in which it contains funny elements and it has the intention of criticizing (Schwarz, 2009). Anecdotal texts commonly discuss public, political, environmental and social services. Not only a story, an anecdotal text can also be a short dialogue between two characters. Anecdotal texts besides giving the impression of humor, they can also deliver the moral messages or truths in general.

According to Martin (2007), the purpose of anecdote text is to tell events in the past that aim to entertain the reader or the listener with stories that are unusual.

It is also aim to make the people laughs by retelling odd or unusual incidents aimed to entertaining readers. Here is the example of anecdote in a dialogue between two people.

Customer: Good Morning, can I have a request for you?

Seller: Oh sure, what is your request? And for how many pieces?

Customer: oh I don't want to request for what you're selling

Seller: Pardon me; I'm afraid that I don't get your point

Customer: I have a request for you to keep your health, don't forget to pay the Bill, and always be nice to everyone.

The anecdote tells about the customer who supposed to buy the thing from the seller. In the fact, the request made by the customer is not the real request. It is just intended to make a fun to the seller.

h. Wit

Wit is a clever form of humor, the ability to say or write in a clever way and usually funny things (Schanzer, 2013). The term wit itself is originated from English term "wit", which means "to know". It is a literary device used to make the readers laugh. Over the century, the meaning has continued to change. Wit has historically been a special sign of intelligence and mutative mind. The goal of wit relies upon the resourcefulness in interfacing amusingly confused thoughts. Here is the example of the wit.

"Cowards die many times before their

Deaths; the Valliant never taste of death but once."

(Shakespeare, 2016)

William Shakespeare was considered incredibly clever in his time. Although some humor does not translate very well for modern readers. However, the readers still can easily recognize the cleverness of a line such as this wit. It has “delayed reaction” quality that all intelligent sentences have. It might take a moment for the reader to grasp what Shakespeare meant by “Cowards die many times before their death”.

i. Irony

Irony is an utterance or speech whose meaning is the opposite of its true meaning (Chapman, 2013). In other words, the utterance which is said is very different from the reality. Irony classified in two types, verbal irony and situational irony (Dadlez, 2011). In verbal irony, the speakers commonly said the opposite of what they mean. For example, when the speaker heard a suggestion that made nonsense, they responded “what a great idea” that utterance is categorized as a verbal irony.

Meanwhile, the situational irony happened when there is a contrast between expectations and outcomes. Situational irony is used extensively by writers to evoke comedy, as well as tragedy in stories. The situational irony occurs in the form of attitude. For example when a man laugh when someone else is having a bad luck or when someone laughs at himself when experiencing bad luck.

j. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a form of verbal irony intended to make fun of, ridicule, or express insult (Magnotta, 2011). Sarcasm comes from the Greek words “*Sark*” which

mean “*flesh*” and “*Asmos*” which means “*to tear up*”. Sarcasm is a mocking irony by saying something different from what the speaker actually meant. Because sarcastic statements went against the speaker’s intent, it is often difficult to identify. It is also commonly rely on verbal cues from the word being spoken. Here is the example of sarcasm,

“*Do you really think this country is going to elect black guy from the south side of Chicago with a funny name to be the president of the US?*”(Barrack Obama)

The former president of US, Barrack Obama used sarcasm to one of the famous rapper Kanye West. The sarcasm is used to mock the rapper’s statement that he wanted to run for president.

k. Malapropism

Malapropism is an error in using English where there is an incorrect use of a sentence but it has similarities with the desired sentence. It makes the whole sentence sound absurd and sometimes even ridiculous. Malapropism is usually unintentional but they can also be used deliberately to create comic effects. Whether intentional or unintentional, malapropism often turns serious statements into the funny ones. Malapropism is also having several other names such as *acrylogia*, *doggberysm*, *pun*, and phonological word substitution. Here is the example of malapropism uttered by Yogi Berra taken from the research of Mendez (2011).

“*Texas has a lot of **electrical** votes*” (Mendez, 2011)

The famous baseball player, Yogi Berra said that malapropism utterances. The sentence he actually means is “*electoral votes*” but he unintentionally replaces those words with “*electrical votes*”.

1. Joke

Shade (1996) argued that joke pointed to anything that uttered to create laughter. Joke includes multiple meaning of words, idiom and metaphor, ambiguity, incongruity, and sudden change of perspective. According to the Oxford dictionary, joke is a thing that someone says to cause amusement or laughter, especially a story with a funny punchline. Here is the example of a joke.

*“I proposed a **tax** on all individuals who destroy the English language, we’ll call it a **syn tax**”* (Magnotta, 2011)

The sentence above is showing the humorous effect and ambiguity at the same time created by the right grouping of words: **tax** and **syntax**. Both of those words were creating the different interpretation.

2. Fay & Cutler’s Theory of Malapropism

Dubinsky and Holcomb (2011: 37) define malapropisms as the replacement of one word or more (target) with a similar sounding word (error). A malapropism is the verbal mistake in which a word is substituted with another word that sounds similar but means something entirely different, often to create humorous situation and comic effect. Malapropism is a humorous misuse or distortion of a word or a phrase especially in the use of a

word sounding which similar in sound but ludicrously different wrong in context.

The condition for the creation of malapropism refers to the using of the wrong word in the place of a word that sounds similar. It is commonly followed by the funny result. Malapropism is usually unintentional but they can also be used deliberately to create comic effects. Whether intentional or unintentional, malapropism often turns serious statements into the funny ones. Malapropism is sometimes called *acrylogia* or phonological word substitution. In daily life, malapropism is often used accidentally. Malapropism can confuse the meaning of a sentence. It is often cause laughter at speaker's expense.

Fay and Cutler (1977: 1) explain three major characteristics of malapropism. First, the fallacious intrusion is a factual word and not a meaningless string of phonemes. Second, the error and the target are unrelated in meaning. The last, both of the error and the target are closely related in pronunciation. Just the same as the spoonerism, malapropism also pervades the distinctive features of sounds. It is said that both the target and the error are alike and very close in feature marking (Fay & Cutler, 1977: 513).

According to Zvolenski (2015) malapropism is one of the most unique phenomena. What is unique about malapropisms is the fact that they are no rare phenomena but most of the people do not know about the term. . Many

people unintentionally produce a malapropism utterance but most of them did not recognized about the term of malapropism itself. Malapropism is shortly put the wrong use of word or an entire phrases with an extra effect namely the humorous one. Here are the examples of malapropism:

Table 1.1 *Examples of malapropism*

NO.	SENTENCES	MALAPROPISM	ACTUAL WORD
1.	“He was a man of great <u>statue</u> ” (Zvolenski, 2015)	Statue	Stature
2.	“He is bleeding, you should call his <u>teddy</u> now!”	Teddy	Daddy
3.	“He is a man in <u>cheap</u> clothing” (Magnotta, 2011)	Cheap	Sheep
4.	“Don’t be Harry Potter and the prisoner of <u>Marzipan</u> ” (Naiyf, 2010)	Marzipan	Azkaban
5.	“The only thing we need now is a fire <u>distinguisher</u> ” (Naiyf, 2010)	Distinguisher	Extinguisher

A malapropism is actually an accidental or deliberate witticism created by using some of the wrong words that sounds similar which are originally intended to be used (Zvolenski, 2015). A malapropism are usually has the same part of speech, either begin and end in the same way, and it also have the exact similar rhythm when it was uttered.

Apart from malapropism, there are many errors in English that involve slip of the tongue or shifting vocabulary, such as *eggcorn* or *spoonerism*. The things that sets them apart are first, in malapropism only part of the syllable or

sound of the pronunciation is similar but it definitely different when it was read out. For the example is *comprehend* with *apprehend*. On the other side, *eggcorn* had a similar pronunciation sound but it different when it was written. While *spoonerism* involves exchanging syllables in none sentence, for example “loving shepherd” become “shoving leopard”.

a. The Origin of Malapropism

According to Zvolenski (2015), the word malapropism is taken from French word, “mal” and “aprop” which combined into one word “malapropos” meaning inappropriate or being improper. The term malapropism was coming after the name of one of the character in Richard Brinsley Sheridan’s comedy (The Rival, 1775) named Mrs. Malaprop. She periodically makes mistakes in the use of words and indirectly caused funny effects for the listener. The intention beyond some of the mistaken words Mrs. Malaprop uttered is merely to look smart and educated, but the fact is the opposite. The word “mistakes” made by her causing a comical effect for the audience.

Malapropism may therefore be a longer or less common word than something relatively simple and general. A neural cause of Malapropism occurs where memory access is based on sound-alike and a mental error occurred when the speaker try to recall the right word.

b. The Types of Malapropism

According to Fay and Cutler (1977) there are two types of malapropism. The first type is classical malapropism. Classical malapropism is a verbal slips

done in Mrs. Malaprop's sense. A word is categorized as classical malapropism if it only gives a humorous effect and social motivation. In classical malapropism, the error word is not the real word, the words do not even exist in the dictionary. The speakers just made up the word for humorous purposes.

Table 2.2 *The example of classical malapropism*

NO.	SENTENCES	THE CORRECT WORD
1.	"Listen to the <u>blabbing</u> brook" (Naiyf, 2010)	Babbling
2.	"So you can put the brain and make replica <u>tality</u> of my virtue?" (Wilde, 2000)	Quality
3.	"She is the <u>Quasi</u> minstrel student" (Wilde, 2000)	Crazy
4.	"I am the only man that ever seen the biggest <u>Oedipuss</u> in this world" (Wilde, 2000)	Octopus

Meanwhile, non-classical malapropism is an utterance which has the three major characteristics as Fay and Cutler (1977) mention in their theory. The error word is the real word and it exist in the dictionary. The speaker just misusing the words with the exact similar pronunciation. The error word is the real word and it exists in the dictionary. A word is categorized as non-classical malapropism if the error word is an actual word and also causing humorous effect.

Table 2.3 The example of non-classical malapropism

NO.	SENTENCES	ACTUAL WORD
1.	“Here is the cash for the bill, and have yourself a nice <u>tits</u> ” (Nayf, 2009)	Tips
2.	“No, the fire gets wild, call the <u>Firebiter</u> now!” (Nayf, 2009)	Firefighter
3.	“ <u>Lever</u> mind, just forget that thing” (Wilde, 2000)	Never
4.	“Come on, hurry up! <u>Lick</u> up your bag now” (Mendez, 2011)	Pick

3. General Theory of Verbal Humor

The general theory of verbal humor (GTVH) is a theory used to analyse humor linguistically. The theory is proposed by Attardo (1994) as the revision of his former theory namely SSTVH (1971). The goal of GTVH is to be a representation model of verbal humor. GTVH theory is basically completing all aspect of the verbal humor from the previous concept, SSTVH. In this theory, constructing a verbal humor into a text need a six parameters. The name of the parameters are known as **knowledge resources** (KR). The KR includes language, narrative strategy, target, situation, logical mechanism, and script opposition.

Attardo (1994) mentioned that the KR is hierarchically organized and have a deciding relationship to one another. Attardo (1994) also said that the higher level of KR will affecting the lower level of KR by limiting the number

of forms. The highest level of KR is script opposition (SO) and the lowest level of KR is language (LA). However, the KR is delivered from the lowest to the highest. The explanation of each knowledge resource explained as follows.

a. Language (LA)

Language is the first and primary types of KR which is carrying several important information for humor verbalization. This knowledge research manages the phrasing of humor text adjust as the position of the useful components that comprise it. Attardo (1994) mentioned that language (LA) is responsible for the position of punch lining.

b. Narrative Strategy (NS)

The narrative strategy relates to the narrative organization in which the humor be located. According to Attardo (1994), any humor should be put in the form of a narrative organization. The verbal humor variation is classified in narrative strategy. Attardo (1994) also explained that the narrative strategy describes how the text is organized in terms of distribution of its part as well as the placement of verbal humor.

c. Target (TA)

According to Attardo (1994), the target role is quite important because later on it shown to whom the humor will be directed. TA gives the information to the audience about the name of the group or any individual which become the humor target. There is an exception of this concept, that is

when the humor is not intended to ridicule the target, then the TA has an empty value. Target choice depends on the stereotypes surrounding the group or the individual itself (Attardo, 1994).

d. Situation (SI)

The situation in verbal humor belongs to the situation where the humor take place. In details, the situation built by the combination of characters, actions, and objects figures in the humor. Any kind of humor is certain about something that can be treated as a “buffer” of the humor (Attardo, 1994).

e. Logical Mechanism (LM)

The logical mechanism is considered as the main knowledge research (KR) for the verbal humor. The logical mechanism refers to the way humor script is constructed. The logical mechanism is responsible for how humor organizing to create the laughter. According to Attardo (1994), logical mechanism is a certain formula used to opposing the script which provide the resolution of the script opposition (SO).

The logical mechanism is having several characteristic. The first one is twisting preposition which deals with how preposition becomes a great source of laughter while presented in several strategy to create the ambiguity. The second is twisting homonymy which is deal with how homonym can be a source of laughter while it is presented in several ways to create the ambiguity. Third is twisting idiomatic expression which is deal with how preposition can be a great source of laughter while it is presented in several strategy to create the ambiguity. The last

one is twisting figurative language which deals with how twisting figurative language can create laughter. In malapropism, the twisting homonymy is mostly used because malapropism word usually playing with the word which have the similar sound.

f. Script Opposition (SO)

The script opposition means the opposition between two scripts containing about similar content but different interpretation. The script opposition is considered as the most complex and abstract parameter. Attardo (1994) mentioned that any humorous text presents a script opposition. The statement indicate that SO is very essential to every text which is considered funny.

There are three classes of script oppositions according to Attardo (1994). First is actual vs non-actual, second normal vs abnormal, last possible vs impossible. All of the script opposition is taken from both of the opposing word appeared in the text. In malapropism there were only the actual vs non actual SO. Because the data are comparing two words which have similar sound but different in meaning. The malapropism word is on the non-actual side of the real word. In order to make a clear understanding about script opposition, the researcher provides an example below taken from one of the malapropism utterance in Modern Family Season 3.

Lewis: I haven't eaten in five days

Cameroon: Five days? Are you *cereal*?

On the example above, the word "cereal" is the comical version of the word serious. Both of cereal and serious had the same similar sound yet it

opposing each other. The script opposition shown here is the actual vs non-actual. The word “serious” stands as the actual word, while the “cereal” stands for the non-actual.

B. Mockumentary

Mockumentary or mock-documentary is a parasitic form of narrative that nourishes itself from documentary and fiction (Nardi, 2017). Mockumentary is also a cinematic work created in the style of a documentary but based on a fictionalized subject. In most cases, mockumentaries present their subject in a satirical light. Basically, mockumentary is a type of film or television show that depicts a fictional event presented in a documentary manner. In short, mockumentary is a type of fictional film produced as if it were a documentary. Therefore it looks like documentary in the purpose of giving impression that what is in the film is a true story that happened.

Many filmmakers use this type of film to produce satirical works or parody events that occur in the real world. This mockumentary film can be applied to all film genres such as horror, comedy, drama, and others. The term mockumentary itself was firstly appeared in 1960. It started to gain the popularity in the middle of 1980. It was Robert Reiner who firstly introduce the term “mockumentary” through his film titled “This is Spinal Tap”. Mockumentary was also used for the television comedy. The use of the early mockumentary format in television can be seen from some sketches produced by *Monthly Phyton’s Playing Circus* (1969-1974) such as “Piranha Brothers” and “The Funniest Joke in the World.

C. Modern Family Sitcom

In simple terms, sitcoms are a drama concept that emphasizes humor. According to Anggraini (2014), the humor in sitcoms stems from playing around with comic possibilities of certain types of characters interacting with each other in situations and may not involve humorous lines or jokes in isolation. Sitcom is a drama that displays all the humor and humorous situations with a work that mostly uses the studio's interior building set as the shooting location. Comedy that is featured in sitcoms usually uses inter-chapter sketches, which are delivered by several character especially the main character of the show. The power of sitcoms comes from creating unique characters. Usually there are at least three characters divided in two sides. The first side is several contrasting characters and the second side is a neutral character. Sources of sitcom ideas can come from daily activities.

Situation comedies were first broadcast on radio but as the times have changed, nowadays the people can see a lot of sitcoms on the television screens. The type of situation perceived as funny in a sitcom will reflect preoccupations of that culture. According to the data, about 275 sitcoms have been produced and aired on US television over the last 40 years. Nowadays, almost all of the people around the world recognized several US famous sitcom, such as "Big Bang Theory, How I Met Your Mother, and Modern Family."

Modern Family is an American sitcom that first aired on 23 September, 2009 on the ABC network. Modern Family sitcom is both produced and written by Christopher Lloyd and Steven Levitan. This sitcom is delivered in mockumentary

style. Mockumentary is a cinematic work created in the style of a documentary but based on a fictionalized subject. In most cases, mockumentaries present their subject in a satirical light. The fictional characters frequently talk directly into the camera during the show.

Modern Family tells about three interconnected families; Jay Pritchett, his daughter and son named Claire Dunphy and Mitchell Pritchett. Jay married young Colombian lady, Gloria, they have one child named Fulgencio. From his previous marriage, Gloria has a son named Manny. Claire married a man named Phil Dunphy and they have three children, Haley, Alex, and Luke. Haley is the older daughter of their family while Luke is the youngest. The other family is Mitchell, his partner Cameron Tucker. Both Mitchell and Cameron are a gay couple. They adopted a daughter, Lily which is Vietnamese. The storyline follows a sitcom formulaic structure that follows each family through the trials and tribulations of raising children and becoming a family. Daily interactions revolve around the struggles of gay parents Mitchell and Cameron facing the community along with raising their children, Claire and her stupid husband, Phil. Also Jay's marriage to his new wife and her teenage step son.

Modern Family got several awards since its first premiere. This sitcom has already received 4 AFI, 5 writers guild of America Award, 2 director's guild award, 2 screen actor's guild Award, and 16 primetime Emmy Award. The most memorable and the best achievements of Modern Family was received the winner of 2013 Golden Globe award for best television series.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part describes thoroughly the results of this study. The researcher analyzed malapropism utterances in Modern Family season 3 based on Fay and Cutler theory (1977). The author also analyzed the malapropism utterances in Modern Family season 3 using general theory of verbal humor proposed by Attardo (1994). The data in this study is in the form of utterances.

This chapter is divided into two parts, the first one is the analysis of the finding and the second one is the discussion based on the finding. Obviously, the findings are discussed in order to answer the research problem. This study focused on identifying malapropism in some utterances.

A. Finding

This section explains the data finding of Malapropism utterances in Modern Family Season 3. The data employed in this study were taken from the selected transcript of the utterances made by actor and actress in Modern Family season 3. There are 13 data which were taken from the compilation of some scene that exposes malapropism utterances in Modern Family Season 3. The researcher took the data from several episodes which contains malapropism. Not all the episode contains the malapropism.

However, the researcher only took several episodes which exist malapropism. Meanwhile, the researcher divided the finding into two parts.

The first part was made to answer the first research problem and the second part is to answer the second research problem.

1. The Types of Malapropism

This part is aimed to answer the first research problem, which is classified what types of malapropism mostly appeared from Modern Family season 3. The classification of malapropism types is based on Fay and Cutler (1977). Fay and Cutler (1977) classified malapropism into two types. They are the classical malapropism and non-classical malapropism.

The researcher collected 13 data of malapropism within the object of the research. Meanwhile, all of the data were divided into 8 data of classical malapropism and 5 data of non-classical malapropism. The data shown that most of malapropism utterances found in the Modern Family season 3 were mostly in the types of classical malapropism. The character that mostly uttered the malapropism was Gloria. It was followed by Manny on the second place. The reason beyond those malapropism sentence uttered by Gloria and Manny because they were non-native English speaker. The explanation outlined in the following section.

(Datum 1)

Episode/Minute: 2/00.21.19

Malapropism Type: Non-Classical

Dialogue: Gloria: “This week, he did something he wasn’t supposed to do like we all do, Salad to Manny!”

This utterance was taken from the second episode in Modern Family Season 3 titled “When good kids go bad”. This episode was telling about the nice kids who means Manny (Gloria’s son) and also Lily (Cameroon’s adopted son) was doing several mistakes. Manny made a mistake at his school by stooling one of the girl’s necklaces. While Lily said a bad word “fuck” because of both her gay parents accidentally said that word in front of her. On that day the grandfather gathering all of the family member to discussed about this problem.

The situation turns into the worst one when Manny scolded by Jay, the grandfather. On that situation, Gloria intended to say the word “Salute”, yet it pronounced “Salad”. This slip is categorized as a non-classical malapropism because the error word Gloria produced is the real word not a fictitious word or a made up word. Gloria misusing the word “Salad” instead of “Salute” because of her Latina accent make that English word sounds funny to heard. The situation is absolutely changed from high tense situation into the funnier one because the malapropism word she uttered.

(Datum 2)

Episode/Minute: 4/00.11.12

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: “There she’s an ugly little fresh bulldog with the tiny ears and the *smashy* face”

This sentence was uttered by Gloria in episode 4 of Modern Family season 3. This episode which titled “Door to door” was telling a story about the loss of

Gloria and Jay's dog, Stella. Jay love Stella so much and it will be a big trouble for Gloria because when the dog is missing. On that situation, Gloria is very frustrated and unconsciously uttered the malapropism. Gloria is actually wanted to say "smooshy" instead of "smashy". Because of the desperate situation, Gloria mispronounced the word and it accidentally became a great source of humor.

The error word "smashy" is categorized as a classical malapropism because of several reasons. First, the error word that Gloria misusing is not the real word, she just accidentally made up the word and it caused a humorous effect. Second reason is because the malapropism that uttered by Gloria contained the three major characteristic of malapropism proposed by Fay and Cutler (1977). The last reason is because both of the word "smashy" and "smooshy" is begin with the same part of speech. In this case, both of the words have the same letter in the beginning.

Malapropism is commonly uttered by most of the people because either the error word or the intended words are closely related in pronunciation. In this case, Gloria made malapropism in her utterance is because of the situation experienced by Gloria at that time. A situational context of that time forced Gloria to unconsciously utter the malapropism.

(Datum 3)

Episode/Minute: 5/00.16.45

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: “I was talking about my cousin Maria Conchita, she had a nose like a toolcan”

The word “toolcan” is uttered by Gloria in episode 5 of Modern Family season 3. In episode 5 titled “hit and run”, Jay was so depressed because his proposal does not reach a deal with the investor. Jay went home in an angry condition. He was depressed because his proposal is the only way to get much money to prepare the christmas things for his family. When he arrived home, Gloria knows that Jay was angry and depressed. Meanwhile, Gloria tried to entertain Jay by telling the story of her stupid sister, Maria. Gloria made Jay remembering Maria’s silly appearance.

When she describes her sister nose, she accidentally doing malapropism when pronouncing the word “toolcan” instead of “toucan”. The malapropism uttered by Gloria is considered as classical malapropism because the error word is not a real word. Gloria just misusing the word “toucan” and turn it into the word “toolcan”.

Spontaneously she made a slip in her sentence. She did not realize when she uttered the malapropism word. Therefore, the malapropism Gloria uttered becomes a great humorous source for Jay. The malapropism is caused by situational condition.

(Datum 4)

Episode/Minute: 6/00.01.58

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Manny: “What do you mean she blossom? Like the Poop-berty”

The sentence was taken from episode 6 of Modern Family season 3. In this episode titled “Go Bullfrogs” Gloria found that Manny is falling in love with one of the girl in his school. This episode was actually told about the growing up process of all teenager members in the big family. When Manny told Gloria about how the girl looks like, she mocked him by doing a malapropism. Gloria comically changed the word “puberty” into “poop – berty” in order to mock Manny. She was intentionally used the malapropism word to create humorous situation. The word “poop – berty” that was uttered by Gloria is categorized as classical malapropism. It was categorized as classical malapropism because the error word is not the real word, Gloria just deliberately made up the word for humorous purpose. On that situation, Gloria made the malapropism because she just wants to mock Manny. Her main purpose is only to make a humorous situation. The situational condition affected Gloria for uttered the malapropism utterance.

(Datum 5)

Episode/Minute: 9/00.02.01

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Manny: “It’s just something *zasty* to set it off”

This utterance was appeared in episode 9 of Modern Family season 3 titled “punkin chunkin”. The episode was telling about the thanksgiving event at Dunphy’s house. Every family member had different ideas to make a great thanksgiving event. In this episode, Manny makes the handcraft which is actually

a mess work. Manny's father, Jay comes to Manny and giving a constructive criticism of Manny's handcraft. On the other side, Gloria was stopping Jay all the times because she thought that the critics hurt Manny's feeling. After that, Jay showed Manny about the legendary recipe of his meal. He said to Manny that he used to cook that meal in every thanksgiving.

Manny was so curious about the recipe and tried the meal. Meanwhile he unconsciously uttered the malapropism. He actually wants to say "zesty" instead of "zasty". The word is categorized as classical malapropism, because the error word is not the real word. Manny just slipped up the word and it unintentionally becomes very funny. Linguistic features can be seen in this context, because Manny made his utterance or pronunciation of the error word easier than the target word. Manny replaces the letter "e" into "a" unintentionally. In the end the words make Jay confused and laugh.

(Datum 6)

Episode/Minute: 9/00.16.17

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Phil: "Or as I like to call it hatstory"

This utterance was also appeared in episode 9. On this episode, Phil tried to introduce the result of his new creation which is a problem solver helmet. Phil believed that the helmet which more likely a hat, could be useful in the future. Phil made up the history of his new creation to convince the people. In fact he unconsciously made the malapropism utterance. He actually wanted to say

“history” instead of “hatstory”. Malapropism sentence uttered by Phil suddenly became the main joke. The word “hatstory” was considered as a non-classical malapropism because it has three major characteristic mentioned by Fay and Cutler (1977).

(Datum 7)

Episode/Minute: 13/00.16.54

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: “Stella is not suicidal, she’s just estupide”

The utterance was taken from episode 13 of Modern Family season 13 titled “little boo bleep”. This episode still continues the same story in the previous episode where Claire was fighting with Duane Bailey in the court. This episode was also telling about the bad luck of the whole member of the family including Claire herself. The problem was appeared when the whole family have to attend the wedding at the night with the problem they face on the afternoon. So many problems appeared to the family before going to the wedding. Starting from the defeat of Claire over Duane Bailey in the debate on the race for the town council. The worst thing was not because of the defeat but it happens because the media (local newspaper) wrote a bad article about her defeat. It also made Claire very upset and angry.

The other problem appeared when lily tend to said a bad word “fuck” because she usually watch her parents say it. It is also a big problem because lily could not control her mouth in front of the people. The parents afraid that lily will also said

the bad word in front of the audience at the wedding. Unfortunately, it was really happened and it made the whole family so embarrassed.

The problem was also made by Jay and Gloria's dog, Stella. At that day, Stella acted very strange and unusual. Stella jumped to a pool for many times and Jay thinks that she was trying to do suicide. Fortunately, Gloria directly jumped to the pool and saved Stella's life. Gloria ridiculously utters the malapropism word "estupide" when Claire argued that Stella was suicidal. The word "estupide" itself classified as classical malapropism because the word "estupide" is not an English word. Gloria accidentally said "estupide" instead of "stupid" because she was trying to give a quick respond to Claire's argument before the wedding started. The mispronouncing uttered by Gloria caused by her Latin accent that makes her confused to say the word "stupid". She still carried her Latin accent when she said the word "stupid".

(Datum 8)

Episode/Minute: 13/00.16.24

Malapropism Type: Non-Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: "Stella no, no... don't do this, you still have so much left to smile"

This utterance appears on the same episodes as the malapropism utterances in previous datum. This situation happens surely before Gloria went to the wedding. Gloria was actually had been dressed so well and neat in order to attended the wedding but suddenly she faced the unwanted thing before she go. Stella was

accidentally jumped into the pool and it makes Gloria very worried. So without hesitation, she jumps into the pool and save Stella. Before she saved Stella she comically said “Stella no, no... don’t do this, you still have so much left to smile”.

Gloria’s utterance sounds funny because she unintentionally changed the word “smell” into “smile”. It became very funny for Jay because Gloria actually didn’t know that Stella can actually swim. The mispronouncing word uttered by Gloria was categorized as non-classical malapropism. It categorized in that way because the error words uttered by Gloria are the real words. She was just misusing the word and ridiculously mispronounced it. The malapropism uttered by Gloria caused by the situation which she experienced.

(Datum 9)

Episode/Minute: 16/00.05.24

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: “You need to check your car in the tunk. Because that’s where you found the things that you gave me long time ago”

This episode which titled “Virgin Territory” received positives reviews from the critics. Not only received a good review, this episode is also won the Guilt Writers awards for episodic comedy. This episode was telling about Luke told Manny to impressed a girl, Cameroon who had fake back injury, and also Mitchel who confessed a secret of Jay. Gloria uttered malapropism in the beginning of the episode when the whole member of family. She accidentally said “tunk” instead of “trunk”. This malapropism categorized as a classical malapropism because the

error words uttered by Gloria are not the real word. The speaker just accidentally uttered the word and it becomes a great source of humor for the other family member.

The reason beyond Gloria's mispronouncing words was because she still lack of English vocabulary. It proved by Jay who corrects Gloria's word after she uttered it. It also caused by the linguistic surrounding which makes Gloria's tongue was hard to say the word "trunk". Gloria's Latin accents was also one of the reason why she hard to said the word. So the occurrence of Gloria's malapropism caused by the Latin accent she had.

(Datum 10)

Episode/Minute: 16/00.16.22

Malapropism Type: Non-Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: "Why don't you want to spend the time with me? Everybody wants to spend the time with me, even the lady that did my nails wants to take me to pirates."

This utterance was still in the same episode as the previous malapropism uttered by Gloria. In the scene, Gloria tried to get closer to Claire because since the first time Gloria became Clair's mother, they never been able to get along and know each other well. The reason beyond that is because the age of both Gloria and Claire is almost the same. That is why Claire cannot accept the fact that Gloria is her mother now. Both of Gloria and Claire still have an awkward feeling even to just share stories with each other.

The awkward feeling was stayed for the long time until Cameroon suggests Gloria to get close to Claire when she was doing her hobby. So at that day Gloria was trying to follow Claire to the yoga class. In the fact, it went so bad because Claire is absolutely upset when Gloria followed her to the yoga class. She argued that she wanted to have a little privacy and a moment to be alone.

At that moment, Gloria unintentionally uttered the malapropism when she was angry. She was actually in the condition of angry but accidentally she uttered the malapropism. Instead of being scared, Gloria's anger makes Claire laugh. She was misusing the word "pirate" instead of "pilate". It is categorized as a malapropism utterance because the error word is similar in the sound but unrelated in meaning.

The malapropism in Gloria's utterances classified as the non-classical malapropism because the error word is the real English word. The reason beyond the malapropism word uttered by Gloria is because she was in an angry situation. She had to utter her feeling to Claire in a short time. So it makes Gloria uttered the malapropism unintentionally.

(Datum 11)

Episode/Minute: 18/00.08.49

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Lewis: "We're out of eggs, are you volking?"

This episode was telling about Cameroon's reunion when he used to be a birthday clown. In the beginning of the story, Cameroon was attending the funeral of his clown mentor. At that day, Cameroon was reunited with his clown friend

and he did not expect that he will meet Lewis. Lewis was Cam's partner when he used to be a birthday clown. Cam's and Lewis were actually a big famous clown couple in the town. They became the most famous and the funniest clown in town.

Everything was change when Cam met Mitchell and suddenly he quit from the clown job. By quitting the job, Cam ending the era of his clown career and of course it makes Lewis hurts and lost his partner. After the funeral Lewis invited Cam to his party with all clown friends and Cam accepted it. After the party Cam invited Lewis to the house. In other day, Cam and Lewis entertained the family member by delivering several malapropism jokes. The jokes make everyone laugh especially for Lily.

Lewis uttered the word "yolking" instead of "joking" and it suddenly becomes a great source of humor. The word "yolking" is categorized as non-classical malapropism. It is because the word is the real English vocabulary. Lewis was just intentionally misusing the word in the purpose of making humor. He replaced the word with the other word which has the same pronunciation. Both of the word categorized as a malapropism because all of the word are similar in pronunciation but unrelated in meaning. The reason why Lewis saying the word "yolking" was because he wanted to make a joke to entertain Lily and other family member.

(Datum 12)

Episode/Minute: 18/00.08.54

Malapropism Type: Non-Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Lewis: "I haven't eaten in five days"

Cameroon: “Five days? Are you cereal?”

This malapropism was still happened in the same episode. In that episode, Cameroon and Lewis joking with each other to entertain Lily. All of them trying to deliver the malapropism jokes. On this situation, Cameroon was trying to reply to Lewis. He comically replaced the word “serious” into “cereal”. The jokes was successfully make Lily laugh and happy. The slip itself categorized as non-classical malapropism. The reason was because the error word is actually the real word. The speaker just comically changes the word with the word which had similar pronunciation in order to make Lily laugh. It was uttered in order to make Lily laugh at that time.

(Datum 13)

Episode/Minute: 19/00.06.06

Malapropism Type: Classical Malapropism

Dialogue: Gloria: “Manny is right, you are being very similar to Ardillo”

This malapropism was uttered by Gloria in episode 19. This episode told about the council election in which Claire Dunphy also ran in the election. The preparation of Claire was absolutely perfect but suddenly several accidents appear. The worst accident is when one of the Claire’s teeth break right before her speech starts. The malapropism uttered by Gloria when she was debating with Jay about why Jay did not want to queue for the election.

When Jay’s family arrived at the polls, Jay refuse to voted and walk away. Jay said that the queue line was too long and it might take 45 minutes or more to

queue up. Gloria did not believe Jay's reason. She thinks that Jay have another strong reason why he leaved the polls but he did not want to talk about.

Gloria was so upset and angry to Jay because he did not want to talk about the reason. When angry, Gloria accidentally said the malapropism which turn the situation into the funny one. She ridiculously turned the word "Armadillo" into "ardillo". She just misusing the word and unconsciously uttered the Latin word "ardilla". The word "ardillo" is not an English word, but it had the similar sound. That is why the error word is categorized as classical malapropism. The situation at that time forced Gloria to think quickly in order deny Jay's reason. Unfortunately she uttered the malapropism which in the end makes Jay laugh.

This study found 13 data of malapropism within the object of the research. Meanwhile, all of the data were divided into 8 data of classical malapropism and 5 data of non-classical malapropism. Based on the results of analysis, the malapropism that mostly appeared in Modern Family season 3 was the classical malapropism. The result shows that malapropism mostly uttered by Gloria.

The Malapropism is often used in all the form of verbal humor starting from drama, movie, series, and many other. In modern family season 3, the malapropism joke mostly delivered by Gloria. The list of the data about the character who uttered the malapropism will be shown on the table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Frequency of Malapropism

No	Characters	Episodes									Freq.	Percentage
		2	4	5	6	9	13	16	18	19		
1	Gloria	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	-	1	8	61,53%
2	Manny	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	15,38%
3	Phil	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7,69%

4	Lewis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7,69%
5	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7,69%
Total		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	13	100%

According to the table 3.14, Gloria is the character who mostly uttered the malapropism. Gloria got 61,53% of uttering malapropism during the series. She uttered 8 malapropism in some of the different episodes. There are several reason why Gloria often uttered the malapropism. The first reason is because she is not the native English. She was struggling to differ some of the English words which was hard to say. The second reason is because of her accent. Gloria's Latina accent make her hard to utter some word which has similar sound in pronunciation. The last reason is because she was affected by some certain situation that forced her to utter the malapropism.

The other character that deliver the malapropism joke in the series are Manny, Phil, Lewis, and Cameroon. All of them got 7,69% of malapropism uttered as long as the film played. They uttered the malapropism because of many reason but mostly to create the humorous situation. In Modern Family series especially in season 3, the malapropism joke is one of the strategy that the director made to entertain the Modern Family lover. The director tried to deliver the malapropism jokes through Gloria's character.

2. Linguistic Analysis of Malapropism

This section is aimed to answer the second research problem. This part is providing the analysis of malapropism by using the general theory of verbal humor by Attardo (1994). This part focuses on the analysis of malapropism

utterances found in Modern Family Season 3. The discussion of the analysis presented in this part.

The researcher uses the Attardo's theory as the tool to analyze the object of the research. The malapropism found within the object examined using six parameters which are explained in GTVH. The parameters are known as the knowledge research (KR). The KR is divided into six parameters which is presented in hierarchical way. The first is script opposition (SO), second is logical mechanism (LM), third is situation (SI), fourth, target (TA), fifth, narrative strategy, and the last is language (LA).

In order to do the analysis, the researcher collected the data from several episodes in Modern Family season 3. The researcher analyzed all of the 13 data of malapropism. The details of the analysis are presented as follows.

Datum 1

Table 3.2 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.21.19		
Dialogue:		Gloria: "This week, he did something he wasn't supposed to do like we all do, <i>Salad</i> to Manny!"
KR	SO	Salad vs Salute
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria is trying to explain to everyone in the room that Manny is doing some mistake for several good purposes. Yet she mispronouncing the word <i>Salute</i> into <i>Salad</i>
	TA	None
	NS	Short Narrative
	LA	Set-up Gloria: "This week, he did something he wasn't supposed to

		do like we all do” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “ <i>Salad</i> to Manny!”
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As shown in table 3.2, the script opposition (SO) in the dialog is the words Salad and Salute. Both of the words are opposing each other. Salad had the similar sound to the word salute. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) became the main knowledge resource of the malapropism production.

The malapropism appeared in the dialogue was experienced by Gloria in certain situation (SI). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria is trying to explain to everyone in the room that Manny was doing some mistake for several good purposes. Yet she mispronouncing the word “*Salute*” into “*Salad*”. This malapropism did not have the TA because of the situation Which Gloria experienced. However, the malapropism was delivered within a short narrative as the NS. It is classified as a short narrative because Gloria was having a monologue when she uttered the malapropism. In the other side, the verbalization was conducted as shown in the table 3.2. Gloria placed the punchline in the end when she uttered the malapropism.

Datum 2

Table 3.3 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute : 00.11.12		
Dialogue:		Gloria: “She’s an ugly little fresh bulldog with the tiny ears and the <i>smashy</i> face”
KR	SO	Smashy vs smooshy
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria is very frustrated and unconsciously uttered the malapropism. Gloria is actually wants to say “smooshy” instead of “smashy”. Because of the deperate situation, Gloria mispronounced the word and it accidentally become a great source of humor
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Set-up Gloria: “She’s an ugly little fresh bulldog” Punch line Gloria: “with the tiny ears and the <i>smashy</i> face”

Table 3.3 shown that the malapropism opposed the words smashy and smooshy. Both of the words are becoming the script opposition (SO) in the malapropism. Smashy and smooshy had the same sound in pronouncing yet both of them are different in meaning. Gloria just unintentionally uttered the word because both of them sound similar. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). When the homonym is twisted it can caused an ambiguous meaning. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) become the main KR of the malapropism production.

The malapropism must be experienced in a certain situation (SI) affected by SO and LM. In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria very frustrated and unconsciously uttered the malapropism. Gloria is actually wants to say “smooshy” instead of “smashy”. The deperate situation causing Gloria uttered the malapropism. The malapropism above did not have a target (TA). The

malapropism is generated within conversation narrative strategy (NS). The malapropism was delivered in a certain LA. In this case, the speaker put the punchline in the end of the sentence, as it was shown in table 3.3.

Datum 3

Table 3.4 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.16.45		
Dialogue:		Gloria: "I was talking about my cousin Maria Conchita, she had a nose like a <i>toolcan</i> "
KR	SO	Toolcan vs toucan
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria is trying to describes her sister nose, and she accidentally doing malapropism when pronouncing the word "toolcan" instead of "toucan".
	TA	Gloria's Sister
	NS	Conversation
	LA	Gloria: "I was talking about my cousin Maria Conchita" <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: "she had a nose like a <i>toolcan</i> "

The word "toolcan" on the malapropism shown in table 3.4 is not the real word. The speaker just unintentionally made up the words and it creates a comic effect. In table 3.4, the malapropism opposed the word toolcan and toucan.both of the words is having the same sound but it different in meaning. In this data, the word toolcan and toucan become the script opposition (SO). The malapropism is created by twisting homonym LM. Twisting homonymy is can cause an ambiguous meaning. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism became the main KR of the malapropism production.

The malapropism was conducted in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria tried to describe her sister nose, and she accidentally doing malapropism when pronouncing the word “toolcan” instead of “toucan”. However, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was delivered in a conversation narrative strategy (NS) while the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning as it shown in table 3.4.

Datum 4

Table 3.5 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.01.58		
Dialogue:		Gloria: “What do you mean she blossom? Like the <i>Poop-berty?</i> ”
KR	SO	Poop-berty vs Puberty
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria comically changed the word “puberty” into “poop – berty” in order to mock Manny who had a crush with a girl in his school
	TA	The Girl
	NS	Question and answer
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: “What do you mean she blossom?” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “Like the <i>Poop-berty?</i> ”

As presented in table 3.5, the word poop-berty and puberty was opposing each other. Both of the words are becoming the script opposition (SO) in the malapropism utterances above. The malapropism above was created by twisting

homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). When the homonym is twisted it can caused an ambiguous meaning. That ambiguous meaning classified as malapropism because it can cause the comic effect. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) become the main KR of this malapropism production.

The malapropism was conducted in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria tried to mock many because he had a crush with a girl at his school. Gloria comically changed the word “puberty” into “poop – berty” in order to mock Manny who had a crush with a girl in his school. However, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was constructed in a question and answer narrative strategy (NS). Meanwhile, the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning as it shown in table 3.5.

Datum 5

Table 3.6 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.02.01		
Dialogue:		Manny: “It’s just something zasty to set it off”
KR	SO	Zasty vs Zesty
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Manny is so curious about the recipe that his stepdad told. He just wants to add some new ingredient to the meal
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Manny: (preparing the meal with his sdtepad)

		<i>Punch line</i> Manny: “It’s just something zasty to set it off”
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As mentioned in table 3.6, the word “zasty” and “zesty” was opposing each other. Both of the words are sets as the script opposition (SO) on this malapropism utterances. The malapropism above was created by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The twisted homonymy caused the ambiguous meaning. That ambiguous meaning classified as malapropism because it can cause the comic effect. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) become the main KR of this malapropism production.

The malapropism was experienced in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Manny wanted to know more about the secret recipe that his stepdad used to cook every thanksgiving. Manny was so curious about the recipe that his stepdad told. He just wanted to add some new ingredient to the meal. However, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was constructed in a conversation narrative strategy (NS). Meanwhile, the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning was placed in the very end of the utterance.

Datum 6

Table 3.7 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.16.17		
Dialogue:		Phil: “Or as I like to call it a <i>hatstory</i> ”
KR	SO	Hatstory vs History

	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Phil tried to introduce the result of his new creation which called problem solver helmet
	TA	None
	NS	Short Narrative
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Phil: (introducing his creation) <i>Punch line</i> Phil: “Or as I like to call it a <i>hatstory</i> ”

As shown in table 3.7, the script opposition (SO) in the dialog is the words *hatstory* and *history*. Both of the words are opposing each other. The word “*hatstory*” had the similar sound to the word “*history*”. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) became the main knowledge resource (KR) of the malapropism production.

The malapropism appeared in the dialogue created by Phil under the certain situation (SI). In this malapropism, the situation was Phil tried to introduce the result of his new creation which called problem solver helmet. This malapropism did not have the TA because of the situation which Phil experienced. Meanwhile, the malapropism was delivered within a short narrative as the NS. It is classified as a short narrative because Phil was having a monologue when he uttered the malapropism. In the other side, the verbalization was conducted as shown in the table 3.7. Phil placed the punchline in the end of the utterance.

Datum 7**Table 3.8 Analysis of Malapropism**

Minute: 00.16.54		
Dialogue:		Gloria: “Stella is not suicidal, she’s just <i>stupide</i> ”
KR	SO	Estupide vs stupid
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria is trying to give a quick respond to Claire’s argument before the wedding started
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: “Stella is not suicidal” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “she’s just <i>stupide</i> ”

The word “estupide” on the malapropism shown in table 3.8 is not an English word. The speaker just unintentionally using the other word and it creates a comic effect. As shown in table 3.8, the malapropism opposed the word “stupide” and “stupid”. Both of the words is having the same sound but it might be different in meaning. In this data, the word “estupide” and “stupid” become the script opposition (SO). The malapropism is created by twisting homonym LM. Twisting homonymy is can cause an ambiguous meaning. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism became the main KR of the malapropism production.

The malapropism was conducted in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria trying to give a quick respond to Claire’s argument before the wedding

started. In the other side, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was delivered in a conversation narrative strategy (NS) while the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning as it shown in table 3.8.

Datum 8

Table 3.9 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.16.24		
Dialogue:		Gloria: “Stella no, no... don’t do this, you still have so much left to <i>smile</i> ”
KR	SO	Smile vs smell
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria was actually had been dressed so well and neat in order to attended the wedding but suddenly she faced the unwanted thing before she go. Stella is accidentally jump into the pool and it makes Gloria very worried
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: “Stella no, no... don’t do this” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “you still have so much left to <i>smile</i> ”

As presented in table 3.9, the word smile and smile was opposing each other. The word smile and smell had the similar sound but different in meaning. Both of the words are sets as the script opposition (SO) on these malapropism utterances. The malapropism above was created by twisting homonymy for the logical mechanism (LM). The twisted homonymy caused the ambiguous meaning. The

script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) become the main KR of this malapropism production.

The malapropism was happened in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was happening when Gloria had been dressed so well and neat in order to attended the wedding but suddenly she faced the unwanted thing before she go. Stella was accidentally jumped into the pool and it makes Gloria very worried. In the other side, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was constructed in a conversation narrative strategy (NS). Meanwhile, the LA was presented in certain wording and punchline positioning was placed in the end of the utterance.

Datum 9

Table 3.10 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.05.24		
Dialogue:		Gloria: "You need to check your car in the <i>tunk</i> . Because that's where you found the things that you gave me long time ago"
KR	SO	Tunk vs Trunk
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria giving Jay an advice for what should he do when he misiing something
	TA	None
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: that's where you found the things that you gave me long time ago <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: "You need to check your car in the <i>tunk</i> "

As shown in table 3.10, the script opposition (SO) in the dialog is the words tunk and trunk. Both of the words are opposing each other. Tunk had the similar sound to the word trunk. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) became the main knowledge resource (KR) of the malapropism production.

The malapropism appeared in the dialogue uttered by Gloria under the certain situation (SI). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria giving Jay an advice for what should he do when he missing something. This malapropism did not have the TA because of the situation Which Gloria experienced. Meanwhile, the malapropism was delivered within a conversation narrative strategy (NS). In the other side, the verbalization was conducted as shown in the table 3.10. Gloria placed the punchline in the beginning of the utterance.

Datum 10

Table 3.11 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.16.22		
Dialogue:		Gloria: “Why don’t you want to spend the time with me? Everybody wants to spend the time with me, even the lady that did my nails wants to take me to <i>pirates</i> ”
KR	SO	Pirates vs Pilates
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria was trying to follow Claire to the yoga class. In the fact, it went so bad because Claire is absolutely upset when Gloria followed her to the yoga class. She argued that she wanted to have a little privacy and a moment to be alone
	TA	None

	NS	Question and answer
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: “Why don’t you want to spend the time with me?” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “Everybody wants to spend the time with me, even the lady that did my nails wants to take me to <i>pirates</i> ”

The word “pirates” on the malapropism shown in table 3.11 is having similar sound to the word Pilates. The speaker just unintentionally misusing the word and it creates a comic effect. As shown in table 3.11, the malapropism opposed the word pirates and Pilates. Both of the words are having the same sound but it absolutely different in meaning. In this data, the word pirates and Pilates become the script opposition (SO). The malapropism is created by twisting homonym LM. Twisting homonymy can cause an ambiguous meaning. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism became the main KR of the malapropism production.

The malapropism was conducted in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria tried to follow Claire to the yoga class. In the fact, it went so bad because Claire was absolutely upset when Gloria followed her to the yoga class. She argued that she wanted to have a little privacy and a moment to be alone. Meanwhile, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was presented in a conversation narrative strategy (NS) while the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning as it shown in table 3.11.

Datum 11

Table 3.12 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.08.49		
Dialogue:		Lewis: “We’re out of eggs? are you <i>yolking</i> ?”
KR	SO	Yolking vs Joking
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Cam and Lewis trying to entertain the family member by delivering several malapropism jokes. The jokes make everyone laugh especially for Lily.
	TA	None
	NS	Question and answer
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Lewis: “We’re out of eggs?” <i>Punch line</i> Lewis: “are you <i>yolking</i> ”

As shown in table 3.12, the script opposition (SO) in the dialog is the words “yolking” and “joking”. Both of the words are opposing each other. The word yolking had the similar sound to the word joking. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) became the main knowledge resource (KR) of the malapropism production.

The malapropism appeared in the dialogue uttered by Lewis under the certain situation (SI). In this malapropism, the situation was Cam and Lewis tried to entertain the family member by delivering several malapropism jokes. The jokes make everyone laugh especially for Lily. This malapropism did not have the TA because of the situation Which Lewis experienced. Meanwhile, the malapropism was delivered within a question and answer narrative strategy

(NS). In the other side, the verbalization was conducted as shown in the table 3.12. Lewis placed the punchline in the very end of the utterance.

Datum 12

Table 3.13 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.08.54		
Dialogue:		Lewis: “I haven’t eaten in five days” Cameroon: “Five days? Are you <i>cereal</i> ? ”
KR	SO	Cereal vs Serious
	LM	Twisting Homony
	SI	Cameroon is trying to reply Lewis’s joke
	TA	None
	NS	Question and Answer
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Lewis: “I haven’t eaten in five days” <i>Punch line</i> Cameroon: “Five days? Are you <i>cereal</i> ? ”

As shown in table 3.13, the script opposition (SO) in the utterance is the words cereal and serious. Both of the words are opposing each other. Cereal had the similar sound to the word serious. Besides, the word cereal is the malapropism version of serious. The speaker just intentionally misusing the word in order to makes the comical effect. The malapropism is shown by twisting homonymy as the logical mechanism (LM). The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism (LM) became the main knowledge resource (KR) of the malapropism production.

The malapropism appeared in the dialogue uttered by Cameroon under the certain situation (SI). In this malapropism, the situation was Cameroon tried to reply Lewis's joke. This malapropism did not have the TA because of the situation which Lewis experienced. Meanwhile, the malapropism was delivered within a question and answer narrative strategy (NS). In the other side, the verbalization was conducted as shown in the table 3.13. Cameroon placed the punchline in the very end of the utterance.

Datum 13

Table 3.14 Analysis of Malapropism

Minute: 00.06.06		
Dialogue:		Gloria : “Manny is right, you are being very similar to <i>Ardillo</i> ”
KR	SO	Ardillo vs Armadillo
	LM	Twisting Homonym
	SI	Gloria feels so upset, and she was angry to Jay because he did not want to talk about the reason why he leaved the polls
	TA	Jay
	NS	Conversation
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Gloria: “Manny is right” <i>Punch line</i> Gloria: “you are being very similar to <i>Ardillo</i> ”

The word “ardillo” on the malapropism shown in table 3.14 is having similar sound to the word armadillo. The speaker just unintentionally misusing the word and it creates a comic effect. As shown in table 3.14, the malapropism opposed the word Ardillo and Armadillo. Both of the words are having the same sound but

it has different meaning. In this data, the word *Ardillo* and *Armadillo* become the script opposition (SO). The malapropism is created by twisting homonym LM. Twisting homonymy can cause an ambiguous meaning. The script opposition (SO) and the logical mechanism became the main KR of the malapropism production.

The malapropism was conducted in a certain situation (SI) based on the script opposition (SO) and logical mechanism (LM). In this malapropism, the situation was Gloria feels so upset, and she was angry to Jay because he did not want to talk about the reason why he leaved the polls. Meanwhile, this malapropism did not have a target (TA). The malapropism was presented in a conversation narrative strategy (NS) while the LA was delivered in certain wording and punchline positioning as it shown in table 3.14.

B. Discussion

This part provides a discussion of analysis using the general theory of verbal humor (GTVH) in *Modern Family* season 3. In previous part, the researcher classified several malapropism utterances in *Modern Family* Season 3 using Fay and Cutler's theory of malapropism. After classifying the malapropism utterances, the researcher analyzed the data using general theory of verbal humor by Attardo (1994).

This study found 13 data of malapropism within the object of the research. Meanwhile, all of the data were divided into 8 data of classical malapropism and 5 data of non-classical malapropism. Based on the results of analysis, the malapropism that mostly appeared in the *Modern Family* season 3 is the classical

malapropism. This result is consistent to what Fay & Cutler (1977) explained that in order to create a sense of humor, classical malapropism tends to be used and applied more often. The cause of classical malapropism often used to create humor is because the word errors in this type of malapropism are more often spoken and occur spontaneously in people's minds. The result shows that malapropism is mostly uttered by Gloria.

There are several reason why Gloria often uttered the malapropism. The first reason is because she is not the native English. According to Chivera (2012), the non-native English speakers produced mostly 80% mistakes when they uttered the English words during their first English speaking. The common mistakes is usually happen in incorrect use of article usage, incorrect verb tense, misusing prepositions, twisting up homonyms. In this case, Gloria tend to produces some mistakes in twisting up homonyms. Gloria was struggling to differ some of the English words which had similar sound. The second reason is because of her accent. Gloria's accent make her hard to utter some word which has similar sound in pronunciation. Her Latin accent remains difficult to remove whenever she speaks English. Besides, English language is not Gloria's first language.

Reimer (2004) stated that a person's ability to learn the second language was directly related to the age when learning it. In Modern Family sitcom, Gloria moved to U.S in a mature age right after married to Jay Prichett. In her age, Gloria struggles to use new language and applying the new dialect. When she uttered the words, she was only taking rough estimates of the sound she already understand. The last reason is because she was affected by some certain situation that forced

her to utter the malapropism. Fromkin (2013) explained that the error in speech can be caused by two types of context: linguistic context and situational context. Linguistic context refers to the linguistic environment in which a word is used within a text. While situational context describes the reason why something is occurring and the appropriate behavior and actions associated with the situation. In this sitcom, the malapropism word mostly caused by the situation which experienced by the characters.

The second character that uttered the malapropism the most was Manny. In Modern Family season 3, Manny was being the son of Gloria. He was the son which Gloria had with her previous husband. Same as the mother, Manny's Latin accent remains difficult to remove whenever he speaks English. In the sitcom many uttered two malapropism sentence in episode 6 and 9. The difference between Manny and Gloria was their English speaking ability. Manny speaks English Language better than Gloria. The reason beyond that fact is that Manny was frequently speaks English since he was at the elementary school. Even the accent is still remain to move, Manny speaks in a better way than Gloria. The malapropism uttered by Manny mostly happened because of the situation he experienced. According to Fromkin (1971), the situational context is define by the event itself. For example when someone uttered some of the speech error when he/she talks, it might be caused by several situation such as nervousness, anxiety, limited time, and other things.

The other characters who frequently uttered the malapropism were Phil, Lewis, and Cameron. Both of them uttered 1 malapropism in different episodes.

Unlike the previous data, the present malapropism occurred deliberately in a specific purpose. Those characters produced the malapropism in the purpose of making the people laugh. On episode 9, Phil intentionally uttered the malapropism word “Hatstory” instead of “History” in order to seeking the attention when he explained about his new creation. While in episode 18, Lewis and Cameron were trying to deliver malapropism humor at each other in order to make Lily laugh. The malapropism words were spoken on purpose.

Moreover, the malapropism data then analyzed using the GTVH by employing six knowledge resource (KR). The KR is presented in hierarchical order from top to the bottom. Starting from script opposition (SO), logical mechanism (LM), situation (SI), target (TA), narrative strategy (NS), and language (LA). By employing the knowledge resource of the malapropism data, the reader can know what the intention of the speaker when they were uttering the malapropism sentence.

According to Naiyf (2010), the malapropisms produced in some of the specific situation (SI). The speakers uttered the malapropism sentences under the different circumstances. On the sitcom, the characters experienced different situation when they uttered the malapropism words. The SI were affecting the malapropism jokes whether it was uttered intentional or unintentional. To understand the different among the SI, here the researcher provides the example on the datum 10 and datum 12.

Datum 10

Gloria: “Why don’t you want to spend the time with

me? Everybody wants to spend the time with me, even the lady that did my nails wants to take me to *pirates*”

Datum 12

Lewis: “I haven’t eaten in five days”

Cameroon: “Five days? Are you *cereal*?”

Both of datum 10 and datum 12 have different situation (SI). On the datum 10, the situation on that moment was Gloria trying to follow Claire to the yoga class. In fact, it went so bad because Claire was absolutely upset when Gloria followed her to the yoga class. She argued that she wanted to have a little privacy and a moment to be alone. Gloria was also in angry condition at that time. She unintentionally misspelled the word “pilates” into “pirates”. The situation affecting Gloria when uttered the malapropism word. According to Fay & Cutler (1977) the malapropism that uttered by Gloria was classified as the Non-Classical malapropism. The occurrence of the malapropism can be known after employing the GTVH theory.

In the other side, the situation on datum 12 was Cameroon tried to answer the malapropism joke delivered by Lewis on datum 11. On that moment, both of Lewis and Cameroon were trying to entertain Lily and also make her happy. Based on that situation, the malapropism delivered by Cameroon was intentionally uttered in order to make Lily laugh. Under that circumstances, the SI affecting Lewis and Cameroon to deliver the malapropism humor.

This study found 13 data of malapropism within the object of the research. The data shown on the result were mostly in the types of classical malapropism. The object of the research was in accordance with the research conducted by Anggraini (2014) which was Modern Family Sitcom. Yet the result of the study between this research and previous study remains different. The difference can be caused by the theory used during the data analysis. On the result of previous research, Anggraini (2014) found that all the four types of maxim flouting are employed by several characters in Modern Family Season 4 in order to create humor. She was analyzing the 4 maxim on Modern Family Season 4 script that she transcribed. She used the theory of Paul Grice as the tool during the analysis.

While in this present research, the researcher used the same analysis object which is Modern Family series. In this research, the researcher uses season 3 of Modern Family. On this research, the researcher found 13 data of malapropism mostly in classical types. By using the GTVH theory proposed by Attardo, the researcher can also find the knowledge resource of the malapropism data in this study. After knowing the six knowledge from the malapropism data, the researcher can know the reason of the malapropism occurrence. In Modern Family sitcom season 3, the occurrence of malapropism were happened because of the situation (SI) and the logical mechanism (LM) experienced by the characters.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the result of this study as the conclusion based on findings and discussion. In addition, the suggestion is given for the next researcher to improve this field of study.

A. Conclusion

According to the findings and discussion in previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the malapropism utterances found in some of episodes taken from Modern Family Season 3. The malapropism utterances were analyzed using Fay and Cutler's theory of malapropism. Moreover, the malapropism utterances were analyzed linguistically using the general theory of verbal humor. There were 13 data that collected in the form of utterance taken from some episodes of Modern Family Season 3.

The malapropism utterances were successfully analyzed using Attardo's theory by employing six knowledge resource (KR). The KR is presented in hierarchical order from top to the bottom. The analysis was conducted by examining the malapropism starting from the script opposition (SO), logical mechanism (LM), situation (SI), target (TA), narrative strategy (NS), and language (LA). All of the KR was found by examine every data of malapropism utterances taken from Modern Family season 3.

B. Suggestion

After completing this thesis, the researcher suggests to the reader to provide more studies on the field of the verbal humor, especially the malapropism. This study is still considered as the new research. The object for the further studies should not be limited only in mockumentary works. Other work containing malapropism and verbal humor such as movie, poem, drama, or songs can also be the perfect source to enrich the understanding of verbal humor and malapropism.

The general theory of verbal humor by Attardo with its six knowledge resource (KR) is a strong theory to analyze the malapropism. The researcher suggests that Attardo's theory can be used to conduct further research regarding the verbal humor and the malapropism. Malapropism itself is still considered as a rare topic to be discussed. According to that, the researcher also hopes that the further research can provide more knowledge in the field of malapropism. The researcher is also hopes that the further researcher can examine the malapropism using other theories.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Faqih Basyar was born in Cirebon on March 18, 1997. He graduated from MA Al-Hikmah 2 in 2015. During his study at the Islamic High School, he actively participated in some English event on debate and speech competitions. He also got several achievements in this talent. He started his higher education in 2015 at the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study at the University, he joined some of the organization. He joined some events in different subject to enrich his knowledge. He used to work in Slate in Creative Productions as a scriptwriter during his last 2 years.



APPENDIX

Classical Malapropism					
No	Episode	Minute	Dialogue		Situation
1	4	00.11.12	Gloria: “She’s an ugly little fresh bulldog with the tiny ears and the <i>smashy</i> face”		Gloria is very frustrated and unconsciously uttered the malapropism. Gloria is actually wants to say “smooshy” instead of “smashy”. Because of the deperate situation, Gloria mispronounced the word and it accidentally become a great source of humor.
2	5	00.16.45	Gloria: “I was talking about my cousin Maria Conchita, she had a nose like a <i>toolcan</i> ”		Gloria is trying to describes her sister nose, and she accidentally doing malapropism when pronouncing the word “toolcan” instead of “toucan”.
3	6	00.01.58	Manny: “What do you mean she blossom? Like the <i>Poop-berty</i> ”		Gloria comically changed the word “puberty” into “poop-berty” in order to mock Manny who had a crush with a girl in his school.
4	9	00.02.01	Manny: “It’s just something <i>zasty</i> to set it off”		Manny is so curious about the recipe that his stepdad told. He just wants to add some new ingredient

				to the meal.
5	13	00.16.54	Gloria: “Stella is not suicidal, she’s just <i>estupide</i> ”	Gloria is trying to give a quick respond to Claire’s argument before the wedding started.
6	16	00.05.24	Gloria: “You need to check your car in the <i>tunk</i> . Because that’s where you found the things that you gave me long time ago”	Gloria giving Jay an advice for what should he do when he misiing something.
7	18	00.08.49	Lewis: “We’re out of eggs, are you <i>yolking?</i> ”	Cam and Lewis trying to entertain the family member by delivering several malapropism jokes. The jokes make everyone laugh especially for Lily.
8	19	00.06.06	Gloria : “Manny is right, you are being very similar to <i>Ardillo</i> ”	Gloria feels so upset, and she was angry to Jay because he did not want to talk about the reason why he leaved the polls.

Non Classical Malapropism					
No	Episode	Minute	Dialogue		Situation
1	2	00.21.19	Gloria: “This week, he did something he wasn’t supposed to do like we all do, <i>Salad</i> to Manny!”		Gloria is trying to explain to everyone in the room that Manny is doing some mistake for several good purposes. Yet she mispronouncing the word <i>Salute</i> into <i>Salad</i> .
2	9	00.16.17	Phil: “Or as I like to call it <i>hatstory</i> ”		Phil tried to introduce the result of his new creation which called problem solver helmet.
3	13	00.16.24	Gloria: “Stella no, no... don’t do this, you still have so much left to <i>smile</i> ”		Gloria was actually had been dressed so well and neat in order to attended the wedding but suddenly she faced the unwanted thing before she go. Stella is accidentally jump into the pool and it makes Gloria very worried.
4	16	00.16.22	Gloria: “Why don’t you want to spend the time with me? Everybody wants to spend the time with me, even the lady that did my nails wants to take me to <i>pirates</i> .”		Gloria was trying to follow Claire to the yoga class. In the fact, it went so bad because Claire is absolutely upset when Gloria followed her to the yoga class. She argued that she wanted to have a little privacy and a moment to be alone.
5	18	00.08.54	Lewis: “I haven’t eaten in five days” Cameroon: “Five days? Are you <i>cereal</i> ?”		Cameroon is trying to reply Lewis’s joke.

