

**AN ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN YOUTH INTERPRETATION
TO ENGLISH PUN USING RELEVANCE THEORY**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

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THESIS

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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

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2020**

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I state that this thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Indonesian Youth Interpretation To English Pun Using Relevance Theory*" is my original work. This thesis is pure from the researcher understanding and does not copy and paste from the resource available. I do not include any sources except those that are cited as references and noted in the bibliography. Hence, as a student, I have limitations and mistakes. If there is a claim, I am the only person who will be responsible for that, and I am ready for the consequences.

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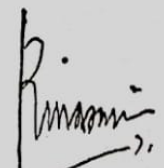
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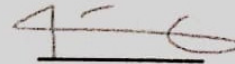
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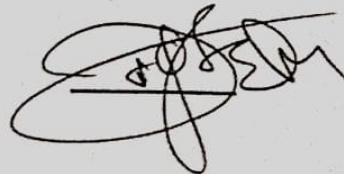
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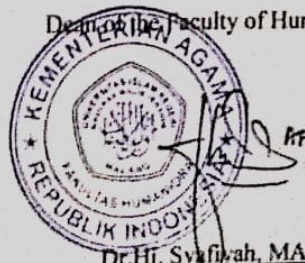
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MOTTO

“Every flower has its own season for blooming”

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents
“Yudairi Hasan and Nurdimyati.”

My beloved sisters and brother,
“Tiara Eka Ariestantia, Muhammad Gandi Pramayudha,
and Annisa Catur Prastika.”

and myself.

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In completing this thesis, I realized there are many people had given their supports, motivations, guidance and also wish all kindness to me, thus I am able to finish writing this research thesis as partial fulfillment of graduating requirement of Sarjana degree. Therefore, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to them.

First of all, I would like to present my greatest gratitude to my family members, especially my parents, Yudairi Hasan and Nurdimyati who have been giving their never-ending love, motivation and sincere pray for me to encourage me on my entire study period thus I am able to finish it now. I am nothing without them by my side.

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Although I have tried my best in working this thesis, I realized that it is far from being perfect. However, I hope this thesis can be useful and helpful to anyone who needs the information related to this research topic and give a slight better contribution to the study of Linguistics.

Malang, 12 November 2020

Tria Selra Rayhana

ABSTRACT

Rayhana, Tria Selra (2020). *An Analysis of Indonesian Youth Interpretation To English Pun Using Relevance Theory*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Keywords : English Pun, relevance theory, interpretation, Indonesian youths.

In communicating, especially when throwing a joke, misunderstanding is one thing that often cannot be avoided. This is due to several reasons, which one of them is the failure in comprehending fully the meaning and the context of the message that is conveyed. This problem often occurs in the case of using a pun. Pun is a type of humor in the form of word games that play with similarities or similarities in writing, sound, and meaning. The context of the use of pun itself is one of the important things that influence the meaning of pun. Therefore, it can lead to confusion, even misunderstanding because of its ambiguity.

This study aims to analyze people's understanding of pun as humor by looking at the degree of relevancy on their interpretations using relevance theory by Spreber and Wilson (1986). The object of this research is Indonesian youths' interpretation, which is collected through interviews of some students who majored in English literature department, to several pun examples which were given. This research study uses a qualitative research method in order to obtain rich and in-depth data by interviewing the participants. The findings of this study indicated that only 25% of total interpretation which can be categorized into the relevancy degree. To sum up, it has been found that most of the participants' interpretations are still irrelevant to the meanings of puns, because of the lack of knowing the vocabularies, and correlating the close meaning of words to the remote one, or failure in exploring the context of the puns. Finally, the researcher encourages those who have an interest in this research topic to lookup more on other potential research objects, such as wordplay, cold joke, and alike by using second language acquisition theory for gaining comprehensive results.

ABSTRAK

Rayhana, Tria Selra (2020). *Analisis Interpretasi Anak Muda Indonesia Terhadap Paranomasia Bahasa Inggris Menggunakan Teori Relevansi*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd.

Keywords : Paranomasia Bahasa Inggris, teori relevansi, interpretasi, anak muda Indonesia.

Dalam berkomunikasi, terutama ketika melempar lelucon, kesalahpahaman adalah satu hal yang sering tidak dapat dihindari. Hal ini disebabkan beberapa alasan, yang mana dari mereka adalah kegagalan dalam memahami sepenuhnya makna dan konteks pesan yang disampaikan. Masalah ini sering terjadi dalam kasus paranomasia. Paranomasia adalah sejenis humor dalam bentuk permainan kata yang bermain dengan persamaan atau persamaan secara tertulis, suara dan makna. Konteks penggunaan kata-kata itu sendiri adalah salah satu hal penting yang mempengaruhi makna paranomasia. Karena hal itu, dapat menyebabkan kebingungan, bahkan kesalahpahaman karena adanya ambiguitas.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pemahaman orang terhadap paranomasia sebagai humor dengan melihat tingkat relevansi pada interpretasi mereka dengan menggunakan Teori Relevansi oleh Sperber dan Wilson (1986). Objek penelitian ini adalah interpretasi anak muda Indonesia yang mana diwakili oleh beberapa mahasiswa jurusan Sastra Inggris terhadap beberapa contoh paranomasia yang diberikan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif untuk memperoleh data yang kaya dan mendalam dengan cara mewawancarai partisipan. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa hanya 25% dari total interpretasi yang dapat dikategorikan dalam tingkat yang cukup relevan hingga yang relevan. Kesimpulannya, ditemukan bahwa sebagian besar interpretasi partisipan masih tidak relevan dengan makna paranomasia, baik karena kurangnya pengetahuan kosa kata, mengkorelasikan makna kata yang dekat dengan yang jauh, atau kegagalan dalam mengeksplorasi konteks permainan kata-kata. Akhirnya, peneliti mendorong bagi para pembaca dan mereka yang tertarik dengan penelitian ini untuk mencari lebih banyak penelitian lain yang memiliki topik yang sama atau terkait (seperti wordplay, cold jokes, terjemahan antara 2 bahasa atau lebih) dan teori (EFL, SLA) untuk pemahaman yang lebih baik.

الملخص

ريحانة، ترياسيلرا (2020م). تحليل تفسير الشباب الإندونيسي لبارانوماسيا اللغة الإنجليزية باستخدام نظرية الصلة. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.
المشرف : د. أجوس إيكو جاهيونو، الماجستير.

الكلمات الدالة : بارانوماسيا الإنجليزية، نظرية الصلة، التفسير، الشباب الإندونيسي.

عندما إلقاء النكات في التواصل، قد يجد فيه سوء الفهم لا يمكن تجنبه. هذا يسبب بعدة أسباب، أحدها فشل في فهم المعنى كله وسياق الرسالة المنقولة. هذه المشكلة تحدث في حالة استخدام الكلمات غالبا. البارانوماسيا نوع من الفكاهة في شكل ألعاب الكلمات من لعبة المرادف أو المرادف المكتوبة والصوت والمعنى. سياق استخدام الكلمات أحد الأشياء المهمة المؤثرة على معنى اللعب بالكلمات. لذلك يمكن أن يؤدي إلى الارتباك وسوء الفهم بسبب غموض.

هدف هذا البحث لتحليل فهم البارانوماسيا كفكاهة بالنظر إلى مستوى ملاءمة تفسيرهم باستخدام نظرية الصلة لسبيربر وويلسون (1986). الهدف من هذا البحث تفسير الشباب الإندونيسي الذي يمثل الطلاب المتخصصون في الأدب الإنجليزي على بعض الأمثلة على البارانوماسيا. هذا البحث استخدام طريقة نوعية لحصول على بيانات غنية ومتعمقة من خلال مقابلة المشاركين. يدل هذا البحث أن 25% من مجموعة التفسير مصنف في المستوى المتوسط ذي الصلة. التتمة وجد أن بعض تفسير المشاركين لا يزال غير ذات صلة بمعنى البارانوماسيا، سواء كان بسبب نقص معرفة المفردات أو ارتباط المعاني من الكلمات القريبة في استكشاف سياق البارانوماسيا. الأخير تشجع الباحثة قراءا ومهتمين بهذا البحث لباحثين لها نفس الموضوعات أو ذات الصلة (مثل لعبة الكلمات والنكات الباردة والترجمة بين لغتين أو أكثر) والنظرية (EFL, SLA) لفهم أفضل.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The introduction chapter consists of seven primary points that outlines the study's background, research questions, objectives, significance, scope and limitation, the definition of key terms, and research design.

A. Background of the Study

In our lives, humor is one of the communication tools that cannot be a part of our daily communication since it plays an important role. Humor refers to the ability in perceiving and expressing a sense of something in an amusing way that provokes people to laugh. Besides entertaining, humor also helps people in developing personal relations, lessen a tense and conveying a truth implicitly in communication.

There are 2 forms of humor, verbal and non-verbal. According to Shade (1996), humor is divided humor into 4 kinds, which 3 of them are categorized in non-verbal humor, and another one is verbal humor. For non-verbal humor, there are auditory humor, figural humor, and visual humor. Sounds such as impression sounds, onomatopoeia, and noises are categorized as auditory humor. For figural humor, it consists of comic books, cartoons, and caricatures. Meanwhile, practical jokes, pantomime, sitcoms, and slapsticks are categorized in visual humor. For verbal humor, it can be found in jokes, anecdotes, parodies, riddles, satire, limerick, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale, wit, and pun.

Humor is such an abroad topic and has many potential that can be conducted and applied to several scholarly studies such as linguistics, psychology, sociological, and anthropological perspectives. In this research, the researcher focuses on the discussion of verbal humor, pun, which will be seen from the pragmatics (linguistic) perspectives based on the theory of relevancy. Before going in-depth on the analysis of this research, it is necessary for knowing the definition of pun and its types.

Pun, as the primary variable of this research, is defined as a wordplay that develops the multiple meanings of a word or similar written or sounding of words for an intended humorous or rhetorical effect (MyEnglishPage.com). Another definition of pun is a word that has two meanings, one denotational and other metaphorical. The first is called the close meaning, and the second is remote, and usually, the producer of pun aims his pun to the second one (Bader: 2014). In another way, a pun is also defined as a rhetorical tool that produces such specific language effects, especially in the humor aspect (Gan: 2015).

Pun is divided into 4 types those are homonymy absolute, homophone, homograph, and polysemy. Homonymy absolute is the type of pun which has multiple / ambiguity of meanings caused by the ambiguity both of sounds and spelling. Homophone as another type of pun, is the type which the meanings are influenced by the sounds of the word. For homograph, as its name which has “graph” it means that the meanings are influenced by playing its spelling or written type of the word. Meanwhile, polysemy is the type of pun that has

multiple meanings which caused by playing word where the meanings denotation and metaphorical meanings are different, but still have a relation in a sense.

Pun can be interpreted in many ways due to multiple meanings caused by the similarity of sounds, spelling, or both. The purpose messages and humor can be received well by the interlocutors if they can understand the contexts of the pun, both from the denotational (close meaning) and metaphorical sides (remote meaning). The multiple meanings that are caused by the similarity of sound and spelling, misinterpreted the context that is meant, or lack of vocabularies, makes pun often being misunderstood. The case of misunderstanding in communication as like using pun is explained from pragmatics field, which in this research specifically will be seen through relevance theory's view. Therefore, before going to the specific discussions about Indonesian youth interpretation to English pun based on relevance theory, it's necessary to know the relation between these three; Pun, Pragmatics, and Relevance Theory.

Pragmatic is one of the linguistic branches which studying how utterances communicate the meaning in a context. Based on the kind of sentence's meaning, pragmatic is related to the extrinsic meaning of an expression, while semantic is related to the intrinsic one (Amrullah: 2014). Pragmatics can also be defined as a way to investigate how meaning beyond words can be understood without ambiguity (Awwad: 2017). The ambiguity of meaning can be caused by several causes, such as the structure of the

sentence, sounds, spelling, or the multiple meanings of a word choice, which happens in the case of using a pun. As it has been explained, pun is a kind of joke which playing with the meanings of the words that are used by its ambiguity of sounds, spelling, or both of it. Moreover, since pragmatics is the study that explains how the meanings of utterance can be understood by discovering the context, it relates to the case of the way to understand both close and remote meanings of the pun by finding out the context of the pun's message that is meant.

This research uses relevance theory to analyze how Indonesian youth interpreted the English puns as humor based on their understanding. Relevance theory has been influential in many studies related to language, and communication. However, linguistic pragmatics is the most influential area to the core of relevance theory itself. As it has been known, the main goal of any pragmatics theory is to explain how the language is used in human communication, as well as what relevance theory aims to explain. Relevance theory was first introduced by Sperber and Wilson in 1986. They introduced its theory in their book, which is named *Relevance: Communication and Cognition*. According to Diaz-Perez (2014), relevance theory is about the assumption that the receivers will have an effort to process a statement if they assume it to be relevant, and they also can modify or improve it if they consider it based on their cognitive environment. Relevance theory has focused on the consequences of linguistic under-determinacy of meaning (Nordquist: 2018).

In this thesis, the researcher took Indonesian youths' interpretations of the pun in terms of relevance theory as this research's subject. The participants' answers of this research are divided into two parts. The first one is to know their background of education, and experience in learning English, their preferences in humor, and collecting information of how much participants are familiar or knowing what pun is. These are basic information of the participants that are needed in order to hypothesize how much those factors can influence participants' relevancy and accuracy degree of their interpretation of the puns.

Some previous studies that become the references for this study were used relevance theory as the theory to analyze their object of study such as translation of a joke in text, advertisement, etc. However, as far as the researcher is aware, there is still a little of a thesis that carried out the object of interpretation towards pun, especially analyzing it by looking from the view of the acceptors/listener's understanding. Therefore, this research is worth to be reviewed for improving future studies related to relevance theory, pun, and the study, which relates to the response of humor in communication. The sequence of this research contains pun, the understanding of Indonesian youth as non-native English speakers towards English pun who also have different background knowledge and preferences of joke that will be analyzed based relevance theory which makes this study different and novel from previous studies that related to this research topic.

B. Problem of The study

Based on the topic of this research paper, then it states several issues as follows:

How is the interpretation of Indonesian youth on English puns seen from perspective of relevance theory?

C. Objectives of The Study

There are two objectives achieved in this research.

To know how Indonesian youths in interpreting English puns seen from relevance theory's view.

D. Significances of the Study

Considering the topic this research is attempted to contribute theoretically and practically in developing the study of relevance theory regarding the topic of interpreting and understanding pun as a joke.

Theoretically, the research study is expected to expand the idea of discussion on the topic of relevance theory and its relation to humor pun. Different from the several previous studies which take the case of pun used such as on film, an advertisement which is not naturally occurred, this research study offers in presenting the understanding and interpretation the messages of pun that are received in a natural setting of communication.

While practically this research study is supposed to help people in seeing and understanding the puns as one of the jokes that can be multi-

interpretation due to the playing words by its sounds, spelling, or the mixture of both by looking from the perspective of pragmatics – relevance theory.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research takes the field of pragmatics concentration. According to Trask (in Amrullah: 2014), pragmatics is one of linguistics' branches that studies the meaning of the utterances in a context. Meanwhile, the discussion of this research is limited to the topic of pun. Pun includes the branch of figurative language. Pun is the use of a word in a clever and amusing way by playing with a similar sound or written but has a different meaning or same written but has double meanings.

Research of An Analysis of Indonesian Youth Interpretation To English Pun Using Relevance Theory focuses on analyzing the kinds of pun, and how people from different background knowledge, culture, and social (Indonesian youths) interpret pun as one of the joke types in relevance theory's perspective. In addition, this research also finds out how far people know about a pun.

F. Definition of Key-terms

To avoid the misunderstanding, there are several definitions of terms that contained in this research study, as follows:

1. Pragmatic: The branch of linguistics which studies about language use and its contextual meaning.

2. Pun: A kind of wordplay known as rhetorical devices to make a language more amusing, funny, and humorous.
3. Relevance Theory: A theory of an assumption of the receiver's effort in processing a statement as what they assumed is relevant or not.
4. (Indonesian) Youth: The time/period between childhood and adolescence, stage of life of a human being young.
5. Wordplay: An intentional deviation word from the literal statement interlarded brings out a kind of ambiguous or duality meanings both in written and spoken language.

G. Previous Studies

There are few previous studies that are used as references for this research study. For instance, Diaz-Perez (2014), in his research entitled *Relevance Theory and Translation: Translating Puns in Spanish film titles into English*. The research extended the study of translation semantically using the relevance theory by Sperber and Wilson (1986) in analyzing it. His study presented that in translating, the translators must be able to assess the relevance of content and context before choosing a suitable strategy. Moreover, many factors affect the metarepresentation of source addressers' cognitive environment and target addressees, such as translators' alertness, language competence, and creativity towards the punning.

Following Diaz-Perez's research study, He-Jing (2010) analyzed the translation between English and Chinese puns from the relevance theory's

perspective. This study aimed to show a new perspective for the translation of puns provided by the relevancy theory. From this research, the researcher proposes several strategies for the translation of a pun. It includes punning correspondence, separate explanations, changes of images, the sacrifice of secondary information, and editorial meaning.

As well as Diaz-Perez and He-Jing, Yi-bo (2015) put the focus of his study on analyzing the pun through the theory of relevance (Sperber and Wilson: 1986) which distinguishes these two studies is the research object. Yi-bo analyzed the puns that contain English advertisements. In his research, the communicative activity of the advertisements can succeed by using the pun. The use of pun as ostensive stimuli to deliver advertisers' informative intention to the customers by taking their cognitive ability to find the message was found to promote more attractively because of the humorous, creative and implicative which were brought in it.

Meanwhile, Jie-Wang (2015), in his research, presented the study of humor in the Friends series, which was analyzed through relevance theory (Sperber and Wilson: 1986). The data that was taken from the Friends series is in the form of the utterance and the conversation between the actors that contains and implies humor. Then, the data that was taken would be analyzed based on the relevance principles. In the conclusion of his research study, it stated that all of human communication, with no exception, must be followed the principle of relevance.

In Auliah's thesis (2017) entitled *An Analysis of Pun Translation in the movie "Hotel Transylvania 2"*, she conducted the research study by focusing on translating the puns that contain in the Hotel Transylvania 2. She analyzed the data research for her thesis by using the theory of Translation Strategies by Delabastida (1996). In her research study, it was found that there are three types of pun in the Hotel Transylvania 2, 1 data of Homonymy type, 4 data of paronymy type, and 32 data of polysemy. It was also found in the movie; there are four strategies for translating the pun. They are the pun's strategy, pun to non-pun, pun into a related rhetorical device, and pun ST (source text) same with pun TT (target text).

Based on those previous studies above, this research improved and developed the study of the puns phenomenon by using relevance theory. What makes it different from those studies above is this research will analyze the pun as one kind of wordplays based on the interpretations of Indonesian youths as non-native English speakers from the relevance theory's view. This study is also more interesting because the research object is not commonly used in previous studies like analyzing the subtitled film, advertisement, or magazine title. As we know, nowadays, we often find the phenomena of jokes in many forms, such as a meme and caption that contains the pun which is often found in social media. People all around the world can see many kinds of puns that are shared on social media. Even though the puns may not fully understand because of the knowledge, culture, and social background, that

matter precisely becomes a reason this research study is interesting to discuss and review.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Pun is one of the figurative language types. Figurative language is described as an expression which stated contrarily than its usual way that gives such different effects to each reader or listener (Rohani, etc: 2018). In the worldview, this research study is included in the type of post-positivism. Post positivism is defined as the representation of a narrative that balances personal and professional experiences and theoretical interpretation (Ryan: 2006). Post-positivism has already described the complete form of this research study, which reviews pun as the social phenomenon and the researcher's experience.

This study applied a qualitative research method. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2000, in Ospina: 2004), qualitative research involves an interpretive and naturalistic approach, which means that qualitative researchers study things in natural settings attempt to interpret social phenomena. Therefore, this research used a qualitative method as this research method because the data related to the social phenomenon (pun used), which humor things like the puns often happen in daily life conversation and interaction. This social phenomenon includes a natural setting in one of the qualitative research characteristics. This research also

used the researcher as the key of the instrument. Therefore in this research, there was an interview to collect the data that were needed. Like the natural setting, the social phenomenon is also one of the qualitative research characteristics, which is reflexivity. The reflexivity in this research was described in the social phenomenon, which becomes one of the researcher's social experiences in understanding a group of society's humor.

Besides those reasons above, the research also referred more to quality value than quantity or measured value. This research also aimed to gather an in-depth understanding of the study of puns through the relevance theory perspective, which focused on the consequences of linguistic under-determinacy of meaning. Thus, the analysis of pun in the relevance theory's view was applied to see the non-native English speaker's relevance in understanding English puns as a joke.

2. Research Instrument

This research used the interview as the research instrument to collect the data. The interview consists of a set of questions that aimed to gather the data and information from a respondent or a participant. The interview was conducted with participants who meet the criteria to get the proper results, which become the research data. Participants of this research consist of Indonesian youth people who are in the range age of 19 - 21-year-old, UIN Malang English literature students, who also the members of Advance Debate Community that has trained at least for one year (5 meetings for training) and have the communication skill in English pretty well.

The questions that were asked in the interview consist of the topic of participants' knowledge of pun, their humor preferences, and self-background of learning English in order to be able to speculate their competence in understanding the English puns. Besides those questions, there were 5 examples of pun that provided. The participants were asked to interpret it based on their understanding and how is their opinion towards the humor which was meant on the puns.

3. Data and Data Sources

The data were taken from the results of the interviews. The interviews contained several questions such as their educational background, experience in learning English, the preferences of humor knowledge of pun, including interpreting the examples of puns that are provided to get the data that required for the research. The examples of puns provided to the participants were taken from 20 tweets posted by @dadsaysjokes from 1st January until 30th March 2020. The participants' answers from the interview were collected as the data to be analyzed.

4. Data Collection

The data collection in this research was collected through an interview. The interview was done to get rich and in-depth information, which next would be processed to be the data. To obtain and collect the data, the researcher needs to do some stages. In this research, the data was collected with the involvement of the researcher through the following steps:

First, the researcher asked the participants several questions related to their background in learning English, how far their knowledge to pun, and their preferences of jokes. Second, the participants were asked to interpret several examples of puns that were taken from @dadsaysjokes tweets. Last, all of the answers of participants were collected and their interpretation grouped based on its types.

5. Data Analysis

As mentioned before, after collecting, the data were analyzed based on the method and the theory used in this research. In this step, the researcher analyzed the interviews' results that had been answered by participants. There are four stages to analyze the data in this research, following as:

The first is analyzing the background education of participants. It can be categorized based on their educational background. In this case, the researcher took the data from college students (UIN Malang) from various semesters who are taking English literature as their major and Advance English Community members.

Second is analyzing the participants' humor preferences like what kind of humor or jokes that they like or how interested they are toward humor. As well as the importance of understanding the literal meaning of the sentence, in order to understand the pun successfully, especially in the remote one, it is needed to have the sensitivity in receiving the humor message. Therefore, the participants' humor preference is included in the interview to see if the humor preference affects people's ability in capturing humor in the pun. For the first

and second points of analyzing the data which is analyzing the self-background of the participants, it is required to build the hypothesis and see how much the factors above influenced participants' capability in understanding and interpreting puns.

Third, analyze how far their knowledge about wordplay, especially a pun. The last stage is analyzing their interpretation of the pun examples that will be asked in the interview. The analysis will be seen from the view of relevance theory to get a whole conclusion of this research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides various terms and theories that related to the pun and relevance theory. In the first place, it explains about the pun, followed by the explanation about relevance theory and humor, which cover-up at the end of this chapter.

A. Pun

1. Definition of Pun

Pun, also called paronomasia, is a form of wordplay that plays with words by exploiting its meanings, sounds, or spellings (Giorgadze: 2014). Delabastista (1996) defined a pun as the general name for the various types of textual phenomena in which structural features of language use. In Webster Third International Dictionary, pun is defined as a humorous use of a word in such a way to suggest different meanings, applications, or a word that has the same or nearly the same sound or spelling but has different meanings; a play on words (Gan: 2015).

Pun is a unique form of humor based on the playing of sounds, spelling, or both, which causes double meaning. It is also often called as the lowest form of humor, but in fact, people need to understand a pun as the language knowledge, which is very sophisticated (Pollack: 2011). Pun requires processing sound, meaning, and the context in its understanding. It also requires competence and agility in interpreting language

Unlike the case with other humor types that can be interpreted more thoroughly, such as sight gags, funny facial expressions, or amusing visual

arrangements humor. Pun is also known as a speech figure that consists of a deliberate confusion of similar word or phrases that causes rhetorical effect whether it's meant to be received as serious or humor thing.

2. Types of Pun

Some scholars have classified pun into several types, but in the classification, there is diversification based on various reasons, such as the similar form like sound and spelling, or based on context. In this research study, this research takes the classification of pun types based on Delabastita's types of pun, those types as follow:

a. Homonymy

Homonymy is the two or more items that utterly unrelated to each other but happen to be identical due to mere coincidence. The term of homonymy refers to describe the relationship between two or more linguistic structures that are identical but have different meanings (Schroter, in Auliah: 2017).

Meanwhile, according to Murphy (2010), homonymy occurred when two forms of meanings involve two different lexemes that happen to have the same spoken or written form, or both of form. Homonymy is categorized into three types. Those are homonymy absolute, homophony, and homography.

1) Homography

Homograph is defined as two words or more have the same written or spelling, but have different pronunciations. As the meaning of -graph, it focuses on the form visually, such as written and spelling. There are several examples of homograph below;

You can tune a guitar, but you can't tuna fish. Unless you play bass.

In the example above, there are two types of puns that are used. The first one is homophony that represented on the “tune” and “tuna” words. Both of the words have similarities in the spelling's sounds. While “bass” is the word that represents the homographic type on the pun. In this example of pun, bass can be interpreted as two things, as it has several meanings depends on the context or the function of the word. ‘bas which pronounced with a short “a” means a type of fish, while ‘bās, which pronounced with a long “a” means one of the music instruments has the lowest range.

2) Homophony

According to Murphy (in Wahyuni: 2014), homophony is two words or more that have the same spoken form. It also can be defined as the phenomenon of two words or more that sounds alike, but have a different meaning. Homophony focuses on the sound, which can lead the listener to get multiple interpretations. There is an example of homophony below;

Teacher: Tell me something that conduct electricity.

Student: Why – err –

Teacher: Very good – Wire! Now name a unit of electrical power.

Student: Aaa – What?

Teacher: Very good job! A watt, it is correct!

There are two examples of homophony in the conversation above. The first one is Wire, and the second one is a watt. When the student answers the question hesitantly by “Why – err –“ it sounds like the pronunciation of the

word of wire. Then, on the second question, when the teacher asks the name of the electrical power unit, the correct answer is a watt. Since the sound of what and watt similar, the teacher considers the student's answer as the correct answer, which is "A Watt"

3) Homonymy Absolute

Absolute homonymy is two different words or more with the same form, both spoken / sound and written / spelling. However, those words that have the same form of written and spoken have different or unrelated meanings. In its application, homonymy absolute words make the ambiguity. There are several examples of homonymy absolute below;

Don't you just hate that situation when you're picking up your bags at the airport, and everyone's luggage is better than yours.

Worse case scenario.

The word 'case' has two different meanings, which can be used in one context, though, as the example above. 'Case' can be meant as a set of circumstances or conditions. While on the other hand, it also refer as the synonym of luggage, which, if we see on the pun example above it can refer to both of those two things, the situation and the luggage as the object of the topic that is talked.

b. Polysemy

According to Jackson and Etienne (in Wahyuni: 2014), Polysemy is formed from two Greek words, "poly" means many, and "semion" which means sign. Unlike Jackson and Etienne, Murphy (2010) defines polysemy as

a situation where a word has two more distinct meanings, but those words still have a relation in a sense. People often find it is not easy to distinguish the differences between polysemy and homonymy in its application. Murphy stated that to differentiate the words as homonymy and polysemy depends on the meaning and sense of the word. For example;

Her: What do you do?

Him: I race cars.

Her: Do you win many races?

Him: No, the cars are much faster.

Seen from the example above, 'race' is the word that causes the ambiguous meaning in the conversation, as it has two different meanings depends on the object of the topic that is meant. In this pun conversation, 'race' is a verb, which can be an intransitive verb related to what the man means that he competes in a race or moves at the top of speed. Whereas, what the woman thought is that the word 'race' has a function as a transitive verb, which means driving or riding at high speed.

B. Relevance Theory

1. Definition of Relevance Theory

Relevance theory is one of the theories that used broadly in the many areas such as communication and cognition. In linguistics study, relevance theory is specialized in pragmatics. The study of relevance theory involves encoding, decoding transfer of message, inference, and context. The theory was introduced in 1986 by Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson in their book,

Relevance: Communication and Cognition and continues to be developed (latest in 2016).

Relevance theory is the exploration and development towards Grice's work, which is cooperative principle theory. Grice's statement of people should be relevant in making conversation found a vague explanation of the relevant definition. As what is stated in Grice's cooperative principles on the maxim of relevant, Sperber and Wilson developed it into the consideration of guiding the process of utterance interpretation.

Relevance theory aims to explain and describe the way human understand the world and their fellows each other. It is a theory that studies in depth of cognition and communication. Relevance theory's main foundation claims that human cognition is matched to the relevance's maximization, which means it always tries to obtain the highest advantages from the input that includes in the processing among other: verbal stimuli, non-verbal behavior, personal thought, and the physical surrounding (Yus: 2016). In the communication aspect, the theory of relevance states that when humans recognize that someone has openly produced an act of intentional communication, both verbal and non-verbal, they use the cognitive resource. Nevertheless, it has less to say about the concealment and accidental form of information transmission (Clark: 2013).

Sperber and Wilson once again take a cue from Grice, which is the notion of non-natural meaning and meaning. Relevance theory gives the expectation of optimal relevance in the communication, which is called as

ostensive inferential communication. Ostensive inferential communication is defined as what the speaker tries to show in their intention by making the interlocutor's utterances manifest. It can also be defined as how a speaker's thought is conveyed and showed to the interlocutor as much as the information needed in any intended context.

2. Relevance and Comprehension

According to Sperber and Wilson (Ping-He: 2018), the comprehension process in communication involves the confirmation of assumption. There are two different ways in pointing out the confirmation of assumption. The first one is to understand the piece of ostensive behavior that concerns the constructing and confirming a hypothesis about the speaker's utterance intention, and second is the relevant ostension being to confirm from some previous assumption of the hearer.

Comprehension in the communication can be reached as it takes as the input of an utterance production by the speaker, with contextual meaning, and gives out the output of an interpretation of the speaker's meaning. Relevance theory deals the utterance comprehension as an inferential process. In the case of non-verbal communication, an ostensive stimulus merely gives the additional layer of intention recognition to the basic information that the hearer might have picked up. While, in the case of verbal communication, the speaker tries to deliver a wide range of meaning besides the fact that there is no identifiable information that can be picked up by the hearer.

C. Humor

1. Definition of Humor

Humor is one aspect that essential in building and developing personal relations, especially in communication. Humor involves recognizing the experience with current situation or stimulus and previous experience, which is also related to the current situation or stimulus. Hence those stimulants will find a connection to each other and bring amusing or funny feelings.

According to Fry (1963, in Gamble: 2001), the creator or initiator of humor should assume a state of playfulness in the communication, and in order to see the action as the humorous for the perceiver. On the other hand, McGhee stated that humor is not a kind of behavior, but rather it is a private experience, and it can only interpret as humor if it is guessed considering the perception based on the behavioral cues. In the application, humor may cause smiling and laughing, as the graded responses to humor. Though a non-humorous situation may also cause smiling and laughing, but those become one of the indications of the humor that has been perceived for the hearer.

2. Humor and Relevance Theory

Humor is the study that charged from philosophical, psychological, sociological, anthropological, and linguistics perspectives. According to Longman Dictionary (2004), humor is defined as the ability in understanding, enjoying, and making the funny/amusing things. Humor is a complex object study that has been studied from years ago.

In terms of pragmatics, humor is a result of ostensive communication. It turns out from the process of utterances, which are a kind of ostensive stimuli. In pragmatics, one of the theories that can do in accounting humorous effects is relevance theory (Cobos: 1997). There are four main premises in the process to lead a hearer for retrieving the speaker's intended message:

- a. There are several possibilities in interpreting utterances.
- b. Not all of those interpretations are equally acquirable for the hearer.
- c. The hearer has its general disposal criterion for taking amongst all the possible interpretation of an utterance.
- d. Only one interpretation that is allowed to be accepted as the intended message by the speaker.

3. Humor in Pun

Humor of pun depends on the expectation that shared by the speaker, the addressee, which is taken by surprise and plunged into something that different from what has been prepared for. In punning, it also should be considered in relation to another critical aspect of human nature. Human nature meant a sense of humor and a desire to produce a humorous effect on people who communicate with us (Delabatista: 1996).

“A happy life depends on a liver” is one of the pun examples that we may hear in a conversation (Auliah: 2017). In this example of pun, liver can refer to two things that cause the ambiguity of its proper meaning. First, the liver can refer to the human organ, and second, it also can refer to the person who lives their life. Another example of a pun which leads to humor is “Did

you hear that Spiderman got engaged? I hear that he met with his girlfriend on the web”. From the example, the word that makes ambiguity and makes the humor effect on the utterance is the web. Web can mean as the silken thread made by various insects such as spiders can also mean as a part of internet access.

According to Delabastita (1996), any language has the possibility in creating the pun as it seems to be a universal feature of the language to have a word that has more than one meaning (polysemy), a different word with similar or same spelling/pronunciation (homograph and homophone), and the words which are synonyms or near-synonyms while having different pragmatic meanings and causing different associations.

Based on those explanations above, it can be concluded that pun is contention among two meanings, which may be caused by the speaker and the listener's different knowledge or experience in interpreting it. By the sounds, pronunciation, and double meaning, people find that pun causes the ambiguity in its application. That becomes a reason when a word or an utterance is directed to the listener can give a different meaning from what the speaker meant. No wonder, with the ambiguity that is occurred in using it, a pun can give a humor effect.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and the discussions that are attained from the data analysis. The analysis of the data is conducted based on the formulation of research questions.

A. Findings

The data that was ordered in this finding consist of the explanation of the interview's results. For the first point, before going to explain the detail of data that was collected in the interview, the researcher enlighten in advance the meaning of each type of pun that was provided to be interpreted by participants based on their understanding.

The second point contains the detail of participants' interview answers that covers such as participants' background information (education, experience, humor preference, pun knowledge, etc) which was analyzed whether it has influence or not in the way participant understanding the meaning of puns, and the detail explanation of participants interpretation to the puns.

1. Puns

Homonymy absolute

Datum 1:

From this Datum, the owner of the account (the creator of the tweet) used the pun type of homonymy absolute as the way to deliver the humor to the reader. The creator disposed the pun word which is unfold in the sentence

“I watched it all unfold”. The unfold word has two meanings, which depending on the context that readers’ thought it is correct. The first one means that to open from a folded state, which relates to the statement of the clothes that the wife just ironed. While the second meaning of unfold means that the husband (the person who speaks in the tweet) saw the incident all by incident clearly with his own eyes.

Datum 2:

This Datum contains the pun of homonymy absolute type and also the synonym, which creates humor. The word cover is the homonymy absolute pun, which also a synonym of duvet. The word cover in “We’re a cover band” causes the ambiguity of the meaning of the sentence. Cover in the tweet above has double meanings. The first meaning is the synonym of duvet word, which also means as a thing that placed over another thing (blanket). The second meaning of cover word related to the context of a band is a re-recording or re-performance of a song by another artist.

Datum 3:

Datum 3 contains the pun of homonymy absolute type. In the conversation that happened between a son and his parent. It can be seen that the son misunderstood with the meaning of inside or outside, which was asked. Misunderstanding in the conversation was caused by the failure in interpreting the meaning of words based on contexts intended by the speaker.

In the son’s perception, inside and outside mean the indication of his position when feeling hurt, on the outer or inner side of the room. Meanwhile,

this parent's meant is the hurt that he felt on his ear, whether inside or outside his ears.

Datum 4:

The tweet above contains homonymy absolute pun. The word pen can be interpreted into two meanings. Which the first one related to pigs, and the other one related to the ink. Pen which relates to ink means as one of the written tools. Meanwhile, another meaning of pen relates to pigs, which means a small enclosure for animals.

Datum 5:

In this tweet, the writer used thoughts as one of the homonymy absolute words to make a pun. The word of thoughts in this tweet has two meanings which each of it relates to the word diary and die. For the diary, thought means something like an opinion, belief, or idea in our mind. Meanwhile, the word of thought relates to the die means the expression of condolence to the guy who stole the owner's diary, who just died.

A. Homograph

Datum 6:

As it can be seen, the tweet above contains the pun type of homograph. The pun is created by playing on the subject's name (Bart), the context of the situation that talked, and name of a profession (Bartender). The word of Bart as the person name, and Bartender are the two things that become highlight in this tweet. Bart got shoot and ended up being dead, and the bartender is the

killer of Bart. Bartender as the wordplay of Bart, End, and –er, which means the person who ended Bart’s life.

Datum 7:

In this Datum, the writer made a joke by using homonymy absolute pun, which is precisely in the sentence “Because his jokes Neverland”. The word of Neverland has two meanings; the first meaning relates to the name of a place in Peterpan story. Meanwhile, another meaning is based on Never Land phrase. Never land in this context means that the joke which is made by Peterpan’s does not deliver well to people.

Datum 8:

In the tweet above, the writer used one of the homograph pun words, Delighted, to create the humor. Lost the lamp is the context of the situation in the tweet. Delighted has meaning as a high degree of pleasantness, joy, or gratification feelings. Meanwhile, the word of Delight in the context of the tweet above is formed from de- and light. De- means no, which if it got combined to Light, it has meaning as there is no light.

Datum 9:

The writer played with the Goth ham phrase in pun. Some people might not know what makes the Goth ham phrase becomes the homograph pun type, but this pun will be understood easily if the person has ever watched a series of Batman story. In Batman’s story, Gotham (goth ham) is the name of a fictional city where Batman operates to exterminate crime cases, while, in this tweet, Goth ham relates to a pig that is dressed in black. It is

because goth means a person who dressed up mostly black clothing and often uses dark makeup, and ham means the piece of meat, especially from a pig.

Datum 10:

This tweet clearly states the type of homograph pun. The pun plays with the terms of a dog which has a high temperature (body) and the name of fast food. From the pun that has created in the tweet above, the answer to the question is expected about the name of medicine, though it turned out that the answer is mustard since hot dog has equal meaning as the dog that has a high temperature.

B. Homophone

Datum 11:

The context presented on this tweet asks the name of herbs that were snitches to the gardener. As a result of that question, the gardener answered him/her that the herbs' name meant is Thyme. Thyme is an aromatic perennial evergreen herb that includes in the mint family Lamiaceae which is usually used for medicinal, culinary, and ornamental.

While at the tweet above, Thyme could mean herb or time since those two words have the same pronunciation. The gardener's answer can also mean that he still did not know the answer to the question and only time that could answer.

Datum 12:

The context of the tweet above represents the relation of algebra and relationship, which have the similarity. Algebra is defined as the part of

mathematics study that uses letters and other general symbols to represent specific numbers or quantities in formulae and equations, X and Y which in the tweet is the part of algebra. X and Y can relate to the relationship things since the spelling is the same as the word of ex- and why.

Datum 13:

The tweet above plays the words of Joe, king, and joking, that forming a type of homophone pun. As we can see, the context discussion on the tweet is about the name of Stephen king's son. Joe is the name of Stephen king's son, which means he will be the next king after his father abdicates later. On the tweet, the writer stated that he is not joking about the report.

Joking in the tweet is the word that plays a vital role in creating the humor of this homophone pun. In this context, Joking can be interpreted as two things. It can be meant as something that is created to provoke the laughter or the name of Stephen king's son, Joe, who will become the next king (Joe king) since both of the words can be spelled in the same way.

Datum 14:

From the tweet above, the homophone pun is created by using the term of No-bell. The writer talked about the invention of a door knocker. The door knocker is an old-fashioned item of door furniture that helps people outside a house alert those inside to their presence, whereas people nowadays prefer to use a bell than a door knocker. The relation between these two things in the context of tweets is the playing of no-bell word use.

No-bell on the tweet can be interpreted as two words which have different meanings. No-bell in this tweet means there is no bell. Bell is a hollow metallic device that allows giving reverberating sound when it struck. Meanwhile, another word that has the same spelling as no-bell is Nobel (prize). Nobel prize is defined as a variety of annual prizes to the one who has encouragement for working to humanity's interest.

Datum 15:

Wander woman that used above is the homophone phrase that becomes the highlight point to deliver the humor of the pun in the tweet. The tweet's context asks the question of a superhero name, which has a bad sense of direction, which got the answer, Wander woman.

Wander in this tweet refers to 2 things. The first is the close meaning which means moving without a fixed aim or goal, while the second one refers to one of the superhero characters that names Wonder Woman. Since the word of wander and wonder has similar sounds, it creates the humor as the effects of the homophone pun itself.

C. Polysemy

Datum 16:

The writer played with the word Camouflage to create humor by using it as a pun. Camouflage in this context can interpret as two meanings from different perspectives of a man and his wife. From the perspective of the wife, camouflage is a noun word that means the uniform or military equipment that the army usually wears to disguise themselves, especially on the battlefield.

Meanwhile, in the perspective of the man, camouflage is a verb word that has meaning as to conceal or disguise by camouflage, so the person is hard to be seen and found. These two meanings are related to each other, though the first one means as a kind of stuff to disguise, while the second one is the action of being disguised.

Datum 17:

In the tweet, the writer creates the polysemy pun by playing the word Dream. The word Dream gives multiple meanings depends on the context that is meant. Dream in this tweet can be interpreted into two meanings in which both of them are related to each other.

First, Dream can be defined as the goals or something that purpose that strongly desires to make it come true. From this definition, dream job in the tweet can be interpreted as a job that becomes his/her goal. Meanwhile, in this tweet's context, dream also can be interpreted as a series of thoughts, images, or emotions which occur during sleep.

Datum 18:

The writer on this tweet plays the word of Signs. The tweet's context makes Sign can be interpreted to two meanings that related to each other. Sign can be interpreted as the things or act that indicates something else. It also can mean as the gesture (act) that is used to represent a language, which is usually applied by people who have special needs such as deafness and muteness.

Datum 19:

The writer used the word Change, which gives an ambiguity to the one who interprets the intention behind the wife's message. The tweet's context is about the writer who has obsession with wearing different clothes every half an hour, which makes his wife tired of it.

Change can be interpreted to two meanings which one another have close relation. Change means to make different in some particular things which related to the writer's behavior in wearing different clothes every an hour half, while another meaning of Change is to replace his clothes.

Datum 20:

In this tweet, the writer presents the polysemy pun jokes through the context of people with hearing problems. The tweet talks about the writer (I) sent his/her hearing aid to the repairman to get repaired. Though, since it was sent away, s/he heard nothing. The phrase of Heard nothing in this pun can be interpreted to two different meanings, but still have relation to each other.

Heard nothing can be interpreted as the problem of hearing that experienced by the writer I, as it has mentioned that s/he used to use hearing aids, then it sent to get repaired. Hence, it makes s/he cannot hear anything. Heard nothing also can be interpreted as s/he did not accept any report about his/her hearing aid after sending it to get repaired.

2. Results of The Interview

In order to get an in-depth analysis on the understanding of Indonesian youth towards English puns, which also will be analyzed through the perspective of the theory of relevancy, the researcher conducted the interview

to 7 participants who are the students of English Letters of Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang) from various semesters. They are also part of the Advance English Community, the organization under the auspices of English Literature department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. In the interview, the researcher provided four examples that represent each type of puns to be interpreted based on the participants' comprehension. Before starting the interview participant 01 was asked several questions that relates to their background of English skill and education, preferences of humor, knowledge of pun and give a brief explanation about a pun. The findings of this research are from the participants' answers on the interview which can be seen below:

Participant 01

Participant 01 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from the class of 2019, which also means she is in the second semester. During the interview, participant 01 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on her answers, the results turned out that participant 01 has been learning English for about 16 years from formal education, and in 2018, for two months, she has learnt in Kampung Inggris Pare. After enrolled as English literature student, she also joined ADC to develop her English skill, especially in the debate.

Besides the background of education, it was found that participant 01 lack interest in the humor things. Participant 01 stated that she likes to watch

movies in comedy genres such as Mr. Bean, which means it more to physically humor preference and lacks interest in jokes because she often does not get its meaning. She was also asked about the pun, and the answer was she never heard or knew anything about the pun. It can become the hypothesis that participant 01 cannot interpret and understand pun well as she said she lacks a preference for jokes and knowledge of pun.

Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 01, the researcher proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account to get to know her understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that got from the interview:

- a. *My wife just tripped and fell while carrying a bunch of clothes she just ironed. I watched it all unfold.*

As it has been explained before, this pun includes the homonymy absolute that can be interpreted appropriately into two meanings. The word of unfolded is the main word of pun in this sentence. The first interpretation can refer to the bunch of clothes she just ironed. While for the second one, it refers to the first person as I which see all of the event unfold-ly (saw it clearly with his own eyes).

As a result, participant 01 responded that she does not get any humor in the pun, which might be caused by some vocabularies that she does not know and understand. However, as the researcher asked participant 01 to interpret the pun based on her comprehension, it turned out that she can

understand the pun pretty well in close meaning. Her interpretation from the pun was; the wife fell as she was bringing a bunch of ironed clothes, then her husband (I) watched all of those clothes untidy (in the state of unfolding).

b. *A guy named Bart walks into a bar. He immediately gets shot and dies.*

Who killed him? The Bartender.

The second of pun that was provided to be interpreted by participant 01 is the type of homograph in the form of riddle. Same as the first example of pun, this pun also can be interpreted into several interpretations. However, this second pun is more playing on the word-formation, especially on the morpheme. Bartender becomes the keyword of this pun. *Bartender* is formed from 3 morphemes. Those are Bart (the name of third person who is talked), -end, and -er that can be united as Bartender. Based on each morpheme, Bartender is the person who ended (life) Bart. On the other hand, the interpretation of a close meaning of bartender means a person who serves a drink at a bar.

As the response to the pun above, participant 01 answered that she thought that the pun is quite funny. However, after digging up the reason for her interpretation of the pun, it was found that, in fact, she did not accept the interpretation of the pun very well. Participant 01 interpreted the humor in the pun above as the playing word on the *Bart* part between Bart's name and the word of bartender. Despite the similar part of Bart, she cannot find any relation between those two words, both from the context and the meaning of the Bart and bartender in the pun.

c. *I asked a gardener which herbs were snitches. He said only thyme would tell.*

The third example that was provided in the interview for participant 01 is the homophone pun type. In this pun, the word that plays the primary role in making the humor and amusing effects is *Thyme*. As it was mentioned before, the pun is a homophone type, and *Thyme* is a word that has the same spelling-sound as the word of *Time*. Besides the similarity of sound shared by both of the words, one thing that also connected them is the pun's context. The context of this pun is that I (the first person) asked the gardener about the breed of herbs that got snitched, which answered that only *Thyme* would tell. *Thyme*, as the answer to the question, can be interpreted into two meanings. The first interpretation can mean that *Thyme* is the name of herbs that is asked, and for the second one, *Thyme*, in this case, also spelled as *Time*, means that the gardener still did not know the answer because the only time that could reveal it.

Based on the question about the meaning of the pun above, participant 01 answered that she could not get what is meant by the writer because there is a vocabulary that she does not know and understand. As a result of the failure to comprehend the pun, it also makes her unable to get the pun's humor. She thought the pun is not funny and witty at all, both from the preference of her humor and the close meaning of the pun that she cannot interpret it in full.

- d. *My wife claims that a man in camouflage is really sexy. I just don't see it.*

For the last question of the interview, participant 01 was asked to interpret the joke's meaning on the polysemy pun type. From this pun, the word of *Camouflage* is the primary role in playing the multi-interpretation of this pun. The word *camouflage* has two different interpretations based on the perspectives of I (a man) and his wife. In the first interpretation, based on the wife's view, camouflage is a noun word that has meaning as the uniform or military equipment usually worn by the armies to disguise themselves, especially on the battlefield. Whereas, based on the man's perspective, camouflage is interpreted as a verb word that means to conceal or disguise by camouflage. Hence it makes the person hard to be seen and found. These two meanings are related to each other, though the first one means as a kind of stuff to disguise, while the second one is the action of being disguised.

However, based on participant 01's comprehension, the sentence of *I just don't see it* is the primary role in creating the humor and witty effect on the pun. She argued that the meaning of this pun is a denial from the man to his wife's opinion that a man in camouflage is sexy, which it represents from the man statement in the sentence of *I just don't see it*. Despite the different perceptions of interpreting the pun, she found that the pun is entertaining and quite funny.

Participant 02

Participant 02 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She is now taking her second year of study. Same as participant 01, participant 02 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on her answers in the interview, it was found that participant 02 has been English at least for about 12 years, started from the second grade of elementary school. Besides formal education, she also took a lesson course at the private academy as the additional English learning. Now, as an English literature college student, she joined ADC to develop her English skill, especially in the debate.

Aside from the background of education, it was also found that participant 02 has good interest in the humor and jokes stuff. She said that she likes all things that are related to the comedy. However, when it is about the pun, she answered that she did not know anything about the pun. Based on those answers, it is speculated that participant 02 might not understand and interpret the pun fully but has a higher chance of getting the humor's intention. Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 02, it is proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account to know her understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that got from the interview:

- a. *My wife just tripped and fell while carrying a bunch of clothes she just ironed. I watched it all unfold.*

The first pun that was provided to participant 02 is the type of homonymy absolute. The pun is the same as the pun which was asked to participant 01 before. Participant 02 was asked to interpret this pun's meaning and intention based on her comprehension as like participant 01.

As a result of the pun's question, she answered that the pun is about a bunch of clothes that fell apart and became unfold because the wife just tripped and fell. From those answers, it can be seen that participant 02's comprehension to the pun is limited on its close meaning of its pun. In addition, as the results of the failure in comprehending the remote meaning, it was affected in participant 02 in getting the humor. Therefore, she could not find it funny.

b. A guy named Bart walks into a bar. He immediately gets shot and dies.

Who killed him? The Bartender.

Same as participant 01, participant 02 was also provided some examples of homograph pun. As soon as she was asked, participant 02 answered confidently that she could understand well the meaning of the pun. However, she cannot find the punchline on the pun. As the explanation on what she got from the pun is that she thought the tweet just about the story that tells where someone named Bart got killed at the bar, and the one who killed him is the bartender.

In this case, participant 02 once again got failed in understanding the jokes. She could only understand the pun's close meaning, while she cannot

understand for another meaning, the *Bart-end-er*, which is the wordplay that represents someone who ended Bart's life.

c. *Relationships are a lot like algebra. Have you ever looked at your X and wondered Y?*

The third pun that was provided for participant 02 in the interview is the homophone type. As what is looked, this pun plays on the terms of algebra things such as the letters, which usually appears in the formula. In this pun, the terms of algebra that used are the letters of X and Y. The writer described that human relationships are like a lot to the formula of the algebra. It is looked in the sentence of *have you ever looked at your X, and wondered Y?* Based on the sentence the letter of X and Y is spelled as *ex-* and *why* and it relates in terms of human relationship, which, *ex-* means as the formerly person who has specified position in people's relationship, such as boyfriend or girlfriend, and then *why* in this case means that the person is questioning why s/he can break up from their *ex-*.

From this question, participant 02 responded that she could understand very well the meaning behind this pun. The pun is enough to make her smirks because of how witty the writer conveys the description of the relationship between algebra and human relationships, as a human is complicated, like mathematics. In this case, it can be assumed that participant 02 can understand and accept the pun's humor pretty well because it is related to youth people.

d. *Did you know you can get paid for sleeping? It's a dream job.*

Same as the order of questions for participant 01, participant 02 was provided the example of polysemy pun type as the last question. The word which has an important role in playing the interpretation of meaning for the pun is *dream*. As can be seen, the pun literally about the sleeping activity, which if it is interpreted literally and as the word which has relation to the sleeping, dream means a series of thoughts, images, or emotions which occur during sleep. Meanwhile, if we look exhaustively to the context of sleeping can get paid, the dream word means a strong desire for a goal or a purpose.

However, participant 02 has a different interpretation of the polysemy pun above. According to her, the pun above can be interpreted as when we are getting paid for sleeping, which only happened in the dream. Thus, it can conclude that what she means the word of *dream* in this pun is interpreted as the images which occur when sleeping. Despite her lack in exploring the meaning of pun, participant 02 agreed that the pun is funny in playing the words.

Participant 03

Participant 03 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who is now in the second year study. In this interview, participant 03 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on his answers in the interview, it was found that participant 03 has been learning English since he entered kindergarten, which means he has learned it at least for about 15 years. Besides formal education, he also has ever taken a course on the

private academy as the additional English learning for preparing his middle school final examination. Besides those, participant 03's mother is the owner of a coffee in which many of their visitors are foreigners. Thus it makes him used to communicate with them in English. Now, as an English literature college student, he joined ADC to develop her English skill, especially in the debate.

Aside from the background of education, it was also found that participant 03 has a good interest in the humor and jokes stuff. He said that he had followed many accounts that posting about humor and funny things. In addition, when got asked about the pun, he answered that he knows about pun pretty well. It proves as what he understood about pun connect to the definition and a few examples of pun based on the experts, which was shown before the interview was started. Based on those answers, it is speculated that participant 03 might have good understanding and comprehension in interpreting the puns that were provided as the interview questions. Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 03, it is proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account to get to know his understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that were gotten from the interview:

a. Me and my mates are in a band called Duvet. We're a cover band.

For the first question, it was provided the homonymy absolute type to be interpreted by participant 03. In this pun, cover is the word which plays a role in making the pun becomes witty and multi-interpretation. Cover can

relate to the band, which means as a re-recording or re-performance of a song by another artist. On the other hand, cover can also mean as a thing that is placed over another thing (blanket, which is related to duvet).

As the response towards the pun, participant 03 answered that he could not find any humor from the pun, since there is a vocabulary that he did not know its meaning, which is duvet. According to him, the pun means that the members of the band are covering each other. Based on participant 03's answer, it shows that the lack of knowledge on vocabulary can cause a significant failure to interpret the pun, both from the literal and the meaning behinds its pun as the joke.

b. Why couldn't Peter Pan ever be a comedian? Because his jokes Neverland.

Same as the other participants' orders, the second question was provided homograph pun type to be interpreted by participant 03. This pun plays on the meaning of *Neverland* word. *Neverland* in this pun can be interpreted into two meanings. The first meaning relates to the name of a place in Peterpan's story. Meanwhile, another meaning is based on *Never Land* phrase. *Never land* in this context means that the joke that is made by Peterpan was not delivered well to people as humor.

From this pun, it was found that participant 03 can interpret the pun very well. Based on his comprehension of the pun, he knew that Peterpan and *Neverland* are related to each other. Which *Neverland* as the island where the Peterpan being live. On the other hand, the *Neverland* in this pun can mean

that Peterpan jokes never get into his listeners. That is why Peterpan could never be a comedian. However, based on his humor preference, he said that the pun's jokes did not get into him, and he found it is not that funny.

c. Relationships are a lot like algebra. Have you ever looked at your X and wondered Y?

The third question was the homophone pun type. As the response, participant 03 confessed once again that he could not get the humor on the humor. However, when he was asked about the pun's interpretation, he can explain it very well.

From participant 03's comprehension, the pun intends to deliver the message and the jokes about how human relationships and algebra have the similarity. Which it is described by the letter symbols *X* and *Y*. Based on the pronunciation, *X* and *Y* are read as *ex-* and *why*, where from the context of this pun, it means that the writer asked that have you ever looked at your *ex* and wondered why you and him / her get broke up?

d. Did you know you can get paid for sleeping? It's a dream job.

The last question for participant 03, the researcher provided the example of polysemy pun type, which is the same as participant 02. As it was explained above, this pun plays on the word of *dream*, which can be interpreted into two meanings. First, *dream* as the images or emotion that occurs in our sleep, and second, *dream* as the goals of something that we expected.

As the response, participant 03 answered that he could get the meaning of pun pretty well, though he thought the pun is not that funny to him. Based on his comprehension, the pun means that when we sleep, we get a dream, thus called a dream job. Based on participant 03's answer, it can be seen that he did not get really well both the literal and the behind meanings of the pun. As it was explained, the dream job in this pun context is which we can get paid while we are sleeping, which a dream job as it does not need to do work hard to get paid. However, not much different from participant 02's answer, participant 03 interpreted the dream job as a job that happens in the dream.

Participant 04

As well as the other participants, participant 04 is also the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. He is now taking his second year of study. In this interview, participant 04 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on his answers in the interview, it was found that participant 04 has been studying since 2009 up until now. Which means he has learned it for about 11 years. For the background of formal education, he explained that he graduated from a middle and high school that applied a bilingual communication in their learning. Besides those things, participant 04 also took a lesson course at the private academy when he still in elementary school for 3 years. Now, as an English literature college student, he joined ADC to develop his English skill, especially in a debate.

Besides the background of education, it was also found that participant 04 has a good interest in humor things, especially in verbal jokes. In addition, I also got the information from him that he knows about the pun. Thus, based on those answers, it is speculated that participant 04 might understand the pun that I provided in the interview pretty well, and has a higher chance of getting the intention of the humor in the puns. Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 04, I proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account, to know her understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that I got from the interview:

- a. *This morning my son said his ear hurt, and I asked, “On the inside or outside?” So he walks out the front door then comes back in and says, “Both”.*

For the first question, participant 04 was provided by the example of homonymy absolute pun type. In this pun, the writer wrote the pun longer and more complicated in working in it. The highlight of the pun itself is that there is a conversation between a dad and his son. His son told his dad that his ears are felt hurt, and when he is asked where the hurts feeling comes, whether inside or outside, the son misunderstood his dad’s question. Simply, the misunderstanding is caused by inside or outside words, which can be interpreted as two contexts. The context that meant by the dad is about hurt feelings are belonging in the son’s ears, and the second one is about the place where the dad and son stay when talking to each other.

After getting the example of the pun, participant 04 immediately explained the pun's interpretation in detail. Participant 04 explained that the pun could be interpreted into two meanings based on the context that meant by the dad or the son. The first interpretation that the dad asks to his son is where the hurts feeling comes from, inside or outside the ear. Meanwhile the interpretation based on the son's point of view shows that the dad asks where the hurt feels come from, inside or outside the room that they stay when talking each other. Participant 04 also thought that the pun indeed has the humor, and he can understand the humor that the writer meant.

b. A man walks into his home to realize that all his lamps were stolen. He was delighted.

The second pun that was provided as the question for participant 04 is the type of homograph pun. In this pun, delighted becomes the word that plays the main role in creating the humor. As it was explained before in the section of examples of pun, delighted means the high degree feeling of pleasantness, joy, or gratification, while the word of Delight in the context of this pun is formed from the morphemes of de- and light. De- means no, which if it combines to light word, the meaning will become as there is no light.

However, participant 04 interpreted the pun in another way. Based on participant 04's comprehension, the pun is a sarcasm statement of the man towards the case that his lamps got stolen. He thought that the statement of delighted in this pun is contrasting with the true feeling that the man felt, which in fact, he must be feeling upset by the thing that happened.

c. *Stephen King has a son named Joe. I'm not joking, but he is.*

The third example pun that was provided in the interview for participant 04 is the type of homophone. In this pun, the writer plays with the words of Joe, king, and joking in order to create the humor effect on the pun. As it has explained above, Joe is the name of the king's son that is mentioned in this pun, and if Joe and king are combined, it results in the sounds similar to the pronunciation of the word of Joking.

After reading and comprehending, participant 04 explained what he got from the pun. He thought that in the writer of the pun tried to build the humor through the Joe name which if it reads directly side to side with king it will become joking and it gives another interpretation as the first person in the pun stated that he is not joking which can give two kinds of interpretation, the first as not a Stephen king's song who is Joe, and the second one is the statement that the first person did not try to joke in order to provoke the laughter.

d. *My ex-wife cheated on me with her deaf best friend. Honestly, I should have seen the signs.*

For the last question, I provided the example of polysemy pun type to be interpreted by participant 04. For this pun, the word that has the main role in creating the humor effect is Signs. The word of Sign in this pun has two different interpretations. The first one is related to the topic of deaf friend, which means as the gesture used as the language for deaf people, and the

second one is related to the topic of the cheated one, which has meaning as the indications that are shown.

For this pun, participant 05 admitted that he did not get both from the humor side and the pun's meaning. He highlighted that the pun told the ex-husband who should have seen the signs that his ex-wife has cheated on him with her deaf friends. Based on participant 04's interpretation, it can be seen that he is only able to understand the close meaning of the pun without knowing the humor that is served by the writer behind the words of Sign, which has another meaning besides the indications being cheated.

Participant 05

Participant 05 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from the class of 2019, which means she is still in the second semester. Same as the other participants before, in this interview, participant 05 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on her answers in the interview, I found out that participant 05 has been learning English since entered elementary school. Aside from formal education, she also has ever taken a course on the private academy as the additional English learning, which also started in elementary school until she graduated from high school. Participant 05 also has ever joint the English debate training when still enrolled as a high school student. In addition, she quite used communicating with her friends in English. Now, as an English literature college student, he joined ADC to develop her English skill, especially in a debate.

Besides the background of education, I have found that participant 05 is lacking in a sense of humor. She also said that she was not interested in humor and that kind of joke stuff. I also asked her about the pun, and the answer was she never heard or knew anything about the pun. It can become the hypotheses that participant 05 cannot interpret and understand pun well as she said she lacks preference for jokes and knowledge of pun.

Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 05, I proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account to get to know her understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that I got from the interview:

a. What do pigs and ink have in common? They both belong in a pen.

For the first example, participant 05 was provided by the homonymy absolute to be interpreted based on her comprehension. In this example, the word Pen becomes the one who gives the effect in making multiple interpretations. As explained above, the word Pen can be interpreted into two meanings, which give the humor and witty effects. The first meaning relates to the pig, which means a small enclosure for animals such as pig, while another one is related to the ink has a meaning as one of the written tools.

As a result, participant 05 answered that she found the pun is odd and not funny. According to her, the pun intended to make the humor based on the relation of pig, ink, and pen, which both pig and ink are in pen. Participant 05 explained that she interpreted pig in this pun as the abbreviation of the pigment word. From the answer, it can be seen that participant 05 has her

view in interpreting the meaning of its pun though it is not compatible with its actual intention.

b. Why would a pig dressed in black never get bullied? Because Batman has sworn to protect goth ham.

The second pun example that I provided to participant 05 is the homograph pun. In this pun, the topic discussion is about the movie of one of the famous hero characters from marvels, that is Batman. To understand this pun, the receiver of the pun indeed needs to know well about Batman's story to get the humor and witty effect that the writer intended. In this pun, Goth ham is the one which makes ambiguous and gives multiple meanings when the pun got interpreted. Gotham (goth ham) can be interpreted as the name of a fictional city where Batman operates to exterminate crime cases, meanwhile in another way, goth ham also means as a pig which is dressed in black. It is because goth means a person who dressed up mostly black clothing and often uses dark makeup, and ham means the piece of meat, especially from a pig.

Based on participant 05's understanding, she answered that the pun is interpreted as the pig that dressed in black in the US cannot get bullied because it is protected. However, she also had another view on the pun. She thought that the pun implied the sarcasm about political issues in the US, especially about Trump and US citizens' rights.

c. Stephan King has a son names Joe. I'm not joking, but he is.

For the third question, participant 05 was asked to interpret the homophone pun type, which is the same as the example for participant 04

before. As explained above, in this pun, the words that playing to give the witty and humor effects are Joe, king, and joking, which, if we read Joe and king, side by side, it results the sounds as like as we pronounce the word of joking.

After reading and comprehending it, participant 05 answered what she thought about the pun's meaning and intention. As the response, participant 05 revealed that she could not get any humor from the pun, and based on her comprehension, the word of Joking sounds alike to the combination of the Joe and king. However, she still could get what the meaning and the humor from the wordplay of those words in this pun.

d. My ex-wife cheated on me with her deaf best friend. Honestly, I should have seen the signs.

Same as participant 04, I provided polysemy pun type to be interpreted based on participant 05's understanding. As it was mentioned before that this pun uses Sign as the word that playing the role to make the humor, witty effects, and also giving multiple interpretations of the pun. In this case, the Sign word on the pun can be interpreted appropriately into two meanings. The first one refers to the context of the deaf best friend, and the second one refers to the cheated things.

As the answer, based on her comprehension, participant 05 interpreted the pun as that ex-wife of the first person that talked in this pun (I) has cheated on him with her deaf friend, and in fact that he should be able to see the signs of it. Despite she can interpret the pun literally that well, participant

05 admitted that she could not understand what is intended in this writer's pun. The failure in understanding the meaning behinds the pun makes her cannot get the humor too.

Participant 06

Same as participant 05, participant 06 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from the class of 2019, which means she is still in the second semester. In this interview, participant 06 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference, and knowledge about the pun. Based on participant 06's, I found out that participant 06 has been learning English since 5th grade in elementary school, which means it took her for about 7 years. Not only from formal education, when still in high school, she also had ever joint an organization called EDS that made her must communicate in English. At the same time, she also has participated in a school outing program in Yogyakarta. In this, her English skill was trained by communicating with foreigners there. Now, as an English literature college student, he joined ADC to develop her English skill, especially in a debate. Also, based on her answers, participant 06 likes to joke around and has good interest in humor and funny stuff. However, when I asked if he might know about the pun, unfortunately, she said that she knew nothing about it. Thus answers become the hypotheses that participant 06 may have a chance to understand pun though is not well as the other participant that has more information and knowledge about the pun.

Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 06, I proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account, to get to know her understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that I got from the interview:

a. What do pigs and ink have in common? They both belong in a pen.

The first pun that I provided for participant 06 is the same as the participant 05 before. As it was explained that pen is the main word that plays a role in making the pun's humor and witty things. The multi interpretation of Pen word also supported by Pig and Ink, which each of them has the relation to the pun when it interprets in a different context.

After reading the pun, participant 06 gave her answer based on her comprehension. She thought the pun is about pigs that are lazing around in pen, while the ink is in pen. In this case, she interpreted the pun limited on the same use of pen word on the pig and ink, without noticing the relation of those words in this tweet. The failure to comprehend the context and the meaning of pen to the ink and pig words causes her to not get the humor of the pun.

b. Why would a pig dressed in black never get bullied? Because Batman has sworn to protect goth ham.

The second question for participant 06, I provided the same example as like participant 05. As I have mentioned before, this pun's topic relates to one of the famous superhero characters, that is Batman. Therefore, the receiver of the pun needs to know well about Batman and his story to get the humor and

witty effect to get a better understanding. Goth ham is that word that plays the main role in creating the pun's humor and witty effects because of its capability to get multi interpretations.

As the response to the pun, participant 06 answered that she could understand well the meaning of this pun. Based on her understanding, the goth ham that meant in this pun is the pig that colored black (that might also be described as the dirty condition due to mud) never get bullied because Batman has sworn to protect got ham, which can refer to the pig, and name of the place where Batman lived.

c. Did you hear about the guy who invented the door knocker? He won no-bell prize.

Homophone pun type was the next example for the question. No-bell is the one which plays the role in creating the humor and witty effect to the pun since that word can be pronounced same as Nobel. No-bell on the pun above is interpreted as the meaning of there is no bell. Bell is a hollow metallic device that allows giving to reverberating sound when it struck that usually hanging on the door. Meanwhile, in another way, as the word with the same spelling as no-bell, Nobel is defined as a variety of annual prizes to the one who has encouragement for working to the interest of humanity.

As the response, participant 06 answered the pun based on her comprehension of it. According to her, the pun was quite funny, and she could understand its meaning. She interpreted the pun as well as what it meant by the writer of the pun that a guy who invented the door knocker won

the no-bell prize (Nobel) since the door that has door knocker usually has no bell.

- d. My wife is threatening to leave me because of my obsession with wearing different clothes every half an hour. I said, "Wait, I can change".*

The last pun that I provided for participant 06 is the polysemy pun type. In this pun, the sentence of Wait, I can change which said by the man, is the one who creates the multi interpretation of the pun. Change can be interpreted into two meanings, which one another have a close relation. The first meaning is to make a difference in some particular things related to the writer's behavior in wearing different clothes every hour half, while another meaning of Change is replacing his clothes.

Based on her understanding, participant 06 said the pun means that the man still wants to change her clothes, even though he almost got left by his wife because of his behavior that often changes the clothes every half an hour. She also thought that the pun is funny and easy to understand, though the meaning of the pun that she got differs from the one that the writer meant.

Participant 07

Participant 07 is the students of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang from who is still in the second semester. Like the other participants, in this interview, participant 07 was asked several things related to the self-background, preference of humor, and knowledge about the pun. Based on his answers in the interview, it was found that that participant 07

has been learning English since second-grade elementary school. Besides his learning English from formal education, he also develops his English skill by listening to a lot of western songs and watching movies. Now, as an English literature college student, he joined ADC to develop his English skill, especially in a debate. Aside from the background of education, I have found that participant 07 has a good interest in humor and jokes, both verbally and visually. However, when I asked him about the pun, he answered that he never heard or knew anything about it before. From his answers above, I presume that participant 07 may have any chance to understand and interpret the pun.

Therefore, to prove the hypotheses based on the self-background of participant 07, I proposed several examples of a pun from @dadsaysjokes twitter account, to know his understanding, interpretation, and reaction on the English pun. Below, these are the results that I got from the interview:

a. The guy who stole my diary just died. My thoughts are with his family.

The first pun type that was provided to be interpreted by participant 07 is homonymy absolute type. In this pun, the thought word plays a role in creating the pun's witty and humor. Thought can be interpreted into two meanings that relate to the topic of the guy who died and the diary. In the case of this pun, thought is meant as an express of condolences to the guy who died or his mind contained in the diary.

Based on his understanding, participant 07 answered that the pun conveys the meaning that the writer's (the first person who talked in the pun)

thought is with his diary thief's family. Also, he explained that the funny things that tried to deliver in this pun are that the impossibility of it, because in fact that the thought that the writer means is his diary. Though he can understand and interpret the pun pretty well, participant 07 revealed that he actually could not get the funny things in the pun that might be caused by his self-preference on the humor is not suitable to its pun.

b. What do you give a dog that has a high temperature? Mustard, it's the best thing for a hot dog.

The second pun that I provided for participant 07 is the homograph pun type. The pun is playing on the word of hot dog as one of the fast food names and the term of condition when the dog has a high temperature. The wordplay that used in this pun gives the ambiguous impression and multiple interpretations for the receiver.

As the response, participant 07 answered that, based on his understanding, the pun tells about a hot dog that is best eaten with mustard. However, if it looked to the pun's question, it can be interpreted as the question of a condition of a dog when it has a high temperature. Though, what it is meant by the writer of the pun actually about the fast food, hot dog. Yet, even though he can interpret it pretty well, participant 07 thought that the pun is not that funny.

c. What do you call a superhero with a bad sense of direction? Wander woman

For the third question, I provided the example of homophone pun type to participant 07. The word Wander becomes the main role in playing the humor and witty effect in this pun. As it has explained above, wander in this tweet refers to 2 things. For the first one, Wander refers to the close meaning of the word itself, which means to move without a fixed aim or goal, while another one refers to one of the superhero characters, names Wonder Woman. Since the word of wander and wonder has similar sounds, it creates the humor as the effects on the homophone pun itself.

After reading the pun, participant 07 gave his opinion towards the meaning of the pun. Based on his comprehension, the pun is playing on the wonder and wander pronounce, and what makes it funny is that the statement of a superhero with a bad sense of direction can describe the character of the superhero that is meant, which is Wonder (Wander) Woman. He also thought that the writer is good at delivering the humor on this pun.

d. Three weeks ago, I sent my hearing aid in for repair. I've heard nothing since.

Like the order of other participants, participant 07 was asked to interpret polysemy pun type for the last question. In this pun, the phrase Heard nothing is the main one that gives humor and witty effect, as it can be interpreted into two different things. Heard nothing can be interpreted as the hearing problem experienced by the first person in the pun, I. As it has mentioned that s/he used to use hearing aids, then it sent to get repaired. Hence, it makes s/he cannot hear anything. Heard nothing also can be

interpreted as s/he did not accept any report about his/her hearing aid after sending it to get repaired.

Based on his understanding, participant 07 interpreted the pun as it tells about the first person/writer, as I, tells that s/he cannot hear anything since his/her hearing aid got repaired. From his interpretation, it can be seen that participant 07 still cannot get the message well in the pun. As we look at the differences of participant 07's interpretation of the meaning of the pun, participant 07 thought that the hearing aid got a problem or broken after getting repair because the first person on the pun I, cannot hear anything from it. However, the actual meaning is the first person I, cannot hear anything is because the hearing aid is still getting repaired on the reparation, or it also can be interpreted as that I didn't hear any report about his/her hearing aid since it got repaired. Aside from how he understood and interpreted the pun, participant 07 thought that the pun is not that funny, at least for his humor preferences.

B. Discussion

The findings above show how participants' backgrounds, such as education, knowledge, and humor preferences, are quite huge in affecting their understandings of English puns. As it was seen in the interview results, 6 of 7 hypotheses based on the participants' background turned outright, which is also according to their interpretations of the puns. Therefore, all the

result from the interview was analyzed by using a theory of relevance (Sperber and Wilson: 1986).

As relevance is a matter of degree, in assessing it there are 2 factors to be taken, those are the contextual effects of assumption in a certain context that is given and the processing effort involved in obtaining the contextual effects. According to Sperber and Wilson, the assumption is relevant in a context if the contextual effects are substantial, besides that, it also can be called relevant in the context to the extent that the effort which is required in processing it is minimal. For the analogical, they compare it as like the concept of economic productivity, cost-benefit analysis, which those with lower production costs (processing efforts) are considered more productive (relevant). Therefore, to assess the relevance's degree is by seeing the extent of productivity which is a matter of balancing output (contextual effect) towards input (processing effort).

Based on the findings, the researcher breakdowns the detail of each pun that was interpreted by the participants based on the contextual effects and the processing effort of relevance theory;

1. Homonymy Absolute

Datum 1

For the Datum 1, homonymy absolute type was interpreted by the participant 01 and 02. This pun deliberately aims to create humor by activating two set interpretations of unfold word. Based on the pun's context, unfold can be interpreted as to open from a folded state (close meanings) and

to see the incident that happened clearly with his own eyes (remote meanings). It was expected that participant 01 and 02 were able to recognize both close and remote meanings by understanding its context. Indeed, seen it roughly, the meaning of unfold word as to open from a folded state (close meanings) is the easiest one to understand as the referred message of the pun. Both participants 01 and 02 were only able to understand the close meaning of the pun. The processing efforts did not work properly in getting the contextual effect of pun. Therefore, the result is both understandings and interpretations are irrelevant.

Datum 2

As like Datum 1, Datum 2 is the type of homonymy absolute pun. This Datum was interpreted by participant 03. Cover is the word that plays a role as the humor trigger in this pun. The close meaning of the word is a synonym of duvet word, which means as a thing that placed over another thing (blanket), while for the remote one means as a re-recording or re-performance of a song by another artist which is related to the context of a group of band. It is expected that participant 03 was able to read the context of pun and understand both close and remote meanings, thus he could get the humor that was meant by the creator. However, participant 03 could not process the meant of the pun, both of close and remote meanings. As a result, either the contextual effects of the pun and the processing effort did not work. Therefore, participant 03's understandings and interpretation could be concluded as irrelevant.

Datum 3

The next pun that will be analyzed is Datum 3 which was provided to participant 04 for being interpreted. In Datum 3, there are 2 words that play the roles as humor triggers which can be interpreted into two sets interpretation, those are Inside and Outside words. The interpretations of those 2 words are different depends on the perception that is played by the son and the parent. The close meaning can be seen through the perception of the parent in seeing the problem, which Inside and Outside words would be meant as the place of son's ear that felt hurt. Meanwhile, from the side of son, he answered based on the position when he feeling hurt, whether it is outside or inside of the room. The pun is expected to be understood well, both from the close and remote meaning, and it has happened to participant 04. He really could understand and explain the interpretation of the pun based on both perceptions. The processing efforts that were produced were repaid as the expected and contextual effect of the pun worked properly on participant 04. Therefore, it could be concluded that participant 04's understandings and interpretation of the pun are relevant.

Datum 4

For Datum 4, Pen is the word that plays a role as a humor trigger of the pun. As well as the previous Datums pen can be interpreted into two meanings which are related to a pig or ink as the objects of pun topic. For the interpretation that related to ink, pen means as one of written tools, while another interpretation that related to a pig means as a small enclosure for

animals. This pun was provided to participants 05 and 06 to be interpreted in the interview. The result is that participant 06 could understand and interpret, which means it is relevant enough despite the processing efforts that she took are quite huge, which can be seen from the time required for answering. However, in contrast with participant 06, participant 05 could not understand both close and remote meanings. Therefore her interpretation is irrelevant.

Datum 5

The last Datum of homonymy absolute is Datum 5. In this Datum, Thought is the word that creates humor by its setting which can be interpreted into two set interpretations. The interpretations of thought related to diary and die are the supporting words of the pun in order to trigger the humor. For the close meaning, thought means something as like an opinion, belief, or idea in our mind, while for the remote, it means the expression of condolence to the guy who stole the owner's diary, who just died. In the interview, it has found that participant 07 could understand and interpret the meaning and tell the reason why thought is the trigger humor of the pun. Therefore his understanding can be categorized as quite relevant, despite the time that he took was quite long.

2. Homograph

Datum 6

The first Datum of a homograph pun that will be explained based on the contextual effects and processing efforts is Datum 6. This Datum was provided in the interview to participants 01 and 02. In this pun bartender is

the word that becomes the humor's trigger, alongside with Bart and bar as it is also playing those 2 words. The plays between bartender, Bart, and bar can be seen from the context of the pun which telling that Bart was a person that got shot and dies. Bartender is the answer as who suspected killed Bart because the word is the result of word playing from Bart (the victims), end and -er, which has meaning as the person who ended Bart's life. It is expected that participant 01 and participant 02 were able to interpret the pun's meant by understanding its context. However, both of their explanations in interpreting showed that both of them were not able to understand the context of the pun and saw the relation between Bart, bar, and bartender words. The participants' processing efforts were not appropriate as expected. As a result, they could not get the contextual effects and failed in understanding the pun. Therefore, it can be concluded that both of participants 01 and 02's interpretations were irrelevant.

Datum 7

For Datum 7, participant 03 was the one who asked to interpret it. In this pun, the word that plays the humor trigger is Neverland. As well as the other pun, Neverland creates humor by making two set interpretations. The close meaning means the name of a place in Peterpan's story, while for the remote meaning it means that the joke which is made by Peterpan's does not deliver well to people. Based on participant 03 answers, it was found he was able to interpret well, both close and remote meanings following what the pun meant. The processing effort was worked in minimal and for the output, he

was able to get the contextual effect of the pun maximally. Therefore the results of participant 03's understanding and interpretation could be considered relevant.

Datum 8

The next is Datum 8 which was provided in the interview to be interpreted by participant 04. In this pun, the word Delighted is the word that creates humor by activating its two set interpretations. The context of the pun itself is that the man was lost the lamp. Delighted based on the context can be interpreted into two meanings, which the first one close meaning, means a high degree of pleasantness, joy, or gratification feelings. Meanwhile, the remote meaning is the form of combination between morphemes De- (means no) and Light which as the unit can be meant as there is no light. However, according to participant 04, the pun has meant as sarcasm that the man actually did not feel delight, instead, he felt upset by the fact his lamp got stolen. As it can be seen, participant 04's interpretation was not in accordance with the pun's meanings. It means that participant 04's processing efforts did not work properly thus made the contextual effect could not be reached. Therefore, the understanding could be considered irrelevant.

Datum 9

For Datum 9, the pun was provided to participant 05 and 06 to interpret it meant. In this pun got ham is the one who playing the role as the humor's trigger. The word is playing with the terms of Gotham, goth, and ham. Goth has a meaning as a person who dressed up mostly in black clothing

and often uses dark makeup, and ham means a piece of meat, especially from a pig. Thus it can be meant as a pig that is dressed in black. Meanwhile, in the context of Batman's story, Gotham is the name of a fictional city where Batman operates to exterminate crime cases. Based on participants' 05 and 06 answers, it is found that they had different perceptions. Participant 05 has a thought that the pun meant the sarcasm towards US political issues, especially about Trump and US citizen's rights. On another hand, it was found that participant 06 can understand and interpret the humor message of the pun since she is familiar with Batman's story. Therefore, based on different results, it can be seen that participant 06 had more relevant interpretation due to her processing efforts which small since she already knows the context of the pun is related to the Batman storyline, and the contextual effects that she got from knowing Batman storyline helping her in knowing the meanings behind word playing of goth, ham, and Gotham. While participant 05's processing effort was not following what expected of the pun's meant.

Datum 10

The last homograph that will be analyzed based on contextual effects and processing efforts is Datum 10. In this pun, the phrase of Hot Dog was the one that creates the humor by activating 2 sets of interpretation. Seen from the close meanings, Hot Dog means a dog that has a high body temperature. While for the remote one it has meaning as a kind of fast food name. Participant 07 was the one who was asked to do the interpretation for this pun Datum. Based on the answer on the interview, it was found that

participants could understand well what the pun meant. Participant 07 was able to explain well the close and remote meanings of hot dog in the pun. In interpreting the pun, participant 07 did not require much time to interpret the pun. Participant 07 did a minimal effort and got the maximal contextual effects in understanding the pun, therefore it can be concluded that participant 07 understanding is relevant towards the pun meant.

3. Homophone

Datum 11

Datum 11 is the homophone pun type that was interpreted by participant 01. This pun deliberately aims to create humor by playing with the sound of Thyme and time words. The context of the pun is that I as the first person asked the name of herbs that got snatched from the gardener. As a result, the gardener answered that only Thyme would tell. Based on what the gardener answered, Thyme can be interpreted into two set meanings. For the close meaning, Thyme could be interpreted as a kind of an aromatic perennial evergreen herb that includes in the mint family Lamiaceae which is usually used for medicinal, culinary, and ornamental. While for the remote one, Thyme means time which was based on the similar sound that was produced. If we read carefully, it also can mean as the gardener answered the question that he did not know and only time that could answer it.

From this pun, it was expected that participant 01 was able to recognize both close and remote meanings by understanding its context. However, based on participant 01 answers, it was found that he could not

understand both close and remote meanings. The lack of vocabulary is the main factor. The contextual effect was failed as well as the processing effort which supporting it as the input. Therefore, it can be concluded that participant 01 understand towards this pun's meaning was irrelevant.

Datum 12

For Datum 12, the pun was provided to be interpreted by participants 2 and 3. In this pun, the context that represented was about the similarity of algebra and people's relationships. As the close meaning, the pun can be interpreted as Algebra which is the part of mathematics study that uses letters and other general symbols to represent specific numbers or quantities in formulae and equations. In this pun, X and Y are the ones that are meant as algebra. Meanwhile, from the remote meaning, X and Y also can relate to the relationship things since the spelling is the same as the word of ex- and why. Therefore, it is expected that participants 02 and 03 would be able to understand the close and remote meanings and would able to interpret the humor that contains in the pun. Based on their answers, it was found that both of the participants were able to understand and interpret pun very well. They were able to explain both of meanings and the humor in detail. Moreover, they could interpret it quite fast rather than other pun Datums that were provided. By using minimal processing efforts, both participants were able to get the proper contextual effects of the pun. Therefore, it can be concluded that the understanding and interpretation of participants 02 and 03 are relevant.

Datum 13

Datum 13 is the homonymy pun that was asked to be interpreted by participants 04 and 05. This pun itself is playing with the sound of words joking, Joe, and king. As it has mentioned before, the context of this pun is about the name of Stephen king's son, which is Joe. This state also means that Joe will be the next king after his father abdicates later. Therefore on the pun, the writer stated that he is not joking about the report. Joking as the main word that plays a role in triggering the humor of pun can be interpreted in two sets of meanings. The first one, close meaning, joking means that the writer that state Joe as Stephen king's son was not joking about his statement, while the remote one is based on the playing words of Joe and king which means that Joe as the Stephen king's son will be the next king, therefore it can be called as Joe King.

In the interview, it was found that both of them were able to understand well the meanings of pun and interpret them correctly despite the fact that participant 5 said that she could not get the humor because it is not her preference of joke. As seen from the processing effort, actually both of them required quite a long time, which means that the use of processing efforts was not minimal, yet they still got proper contextual effects of the pun. Therefore, it could be concluded that both participants' understanding and interpretation of the pun are quite relevant.

Datum 14

Datum 14 was interpreted by participant 06 in the interview. The pun is used No-bell and Nobel as the words that triggered the humor. The pun basically talked about the invention of a door knocker. In this pun the close, the word of no-bell means that there is no bell. While for the remote meaning it means noble since no-bell has similar sounds as it is. Noble is defined as a variety of annual prizes to the one who has encouragement for working to humanity's interest.

Participant 06 was expected to be able in understanding both meanings. Based on participant 06's answers in the interview, it was found that she was able to understand and interpret both meanings well. The time that was required was really short which showed that participant 06 could process the messages of the pun easily. It also indicated that the processing efforts were minimal to get the maximal contextual effects of the pun. Therefore it can be concluded that participant 06 understanding and interpretation are relevant to the pun.

Datum 15

Datum 15 was provided to be interpreted by participant 07. In this pun example, wander and wonder are the ones that have roles as the triggering humor. Wander(-woman) in this pun can be interpreted into two set meanings. The close meaning is the literal of the word itself, which means moving without a fixed aim or goal. Meanwhile, the remote meaning means, due to the similar sound, wander could be meant as Wonder(-woman) which refers

to one of the superhero characters names Wonder Woman. It is expected that both close and remote meanings could be understood and interpreted well by the participant.

Based on the answers of the interview, it was found that participant 07 was able in understanding and interpreting both close and remote meanings, despite it required quite a long time for him, which also mean that in order to get the contextual effects, participants 07 needed quite a big efforts. Therefore it can be concluded that participant 07's understanding and interpretation are quite relevant.

4. Polysemy

Datum 16

Datum 16 is the polysemy pun type that was asked to be interpreted by participant 01. This pun is triggering the humor by playing Camouflage word. Camouflage in this pun can be interpreted into two sets of meanings. The close meaning of camouflage, which also the husband's perspective has a meaning as to conceal or disguise by camouflage, so the person is hard to be seen and found.

From participant 01's answers in the interview, it was found that participant 01 did not understand the pun as the way expected. Instead, she thought that what made the pun became funny and witty is the way the first person on the pun denies his wife's statement that a man in camouflage is really sexy, by saying that he just does not see it. Her processing effort to the pun was not expected as it is meant. Therefore, it is also caused the failure in

getting the contextual effects. As a result, participant 01 was not able to understand the pun correctly and her interpretation was irrelevant.

Datum 17

For Datum 17, it was provided to be interpreted by participants 02 and 03. The humor of this pun was created by playing the word of Dream. Dream is defined as the goals or something that purpose that strongly desires to make it come true. Based on the context of this pun, dream can be interpreted into two sets of meanings. For the close meanings, dream job could be interpreted as the person's goals in having such a job that he craves, while for the remote meanings, dream is interpreted as a series of thoughts, images, or emotions which occur in sleep. As the whole one, this pun is interpreted as getting pay for sleeping is the dream job for everyone since it does not necessary for working hard to do it.

Based on the answers in the interview, it was found that both participants were lacking in exploring the meanings of pun. According to them, the pun was funny by telling how good it is to earn money just by sleeping. Seen from their interpretation of the pun, it is shown that their understanding was limited only to the remote meaning. Therefore it can be concluded that the processing effort was not worked as well as expected, which causes the participant did not catch the contextual effects maximally. As a result, both of participant 02 and 03 interpretations are irrelevant.

Datum 18

Datum 18 was the polysemy pun type which provided for participant 04 and 05 in the interview. In this pun, the Sign word was the one that created the humor. The word can be interpreted into two set meanings which are related to one another. For the first one, close meaning, sign can be interpreted as the things or act that indicated something. While, for the second one, remote meaning, sign can be meant as the gesture (act) that is used to represent a language, which is usually applied by people who have special needs such as deafness and muteness.

Based on the answers, it was found that both participants could not interpret well the pun. Participant 05 was able to understand only the close meaning and not for the remote one, while participant 04 did not get it all. Therefore, both participants processing efforts were failed as well as the contextual effects. Therefore it can be concluded both participants 04 and 05 understanding and interpretation are irrelevant.

Datum 19

Datum 19 was the polysemy pun type given to participant 06 to be interpreted. In this pun, "Change" was a word that plays the main role in triggering the humor. In this pun's context, "Change" can be interpreted into two set meanings which are close and remote meanings. From the remote meaning, change can be meant to make a difference in some particular things which related to the writer's behavior in wearing different clothes every an

hour half, while from the close one, change means that the writer was willing to replace his clothes.

In the interview, participant 06 was asked to interpret the meanings and messages of the pun by on her own understanding. Based on the answers, it was found that participant 06 could not fully understand the pun's meaning. According to her, the pun means that the man still wants to change her clothes, even though he almost got left by his wife because of his behavior that often changes the clothes every half an hour. From her understanding, it can be concluded that her processing efforts towards the pun did not work well as expected. Therefore it caused the failure in getting the proper contextual effects of the pun. As a result, participant 06's misunderstood and her interpretation became irrelevant.

Datum 20

Datum 20 is the last Datum of polysemy pun type. This pun was provided to participant 07 for being interpreted. In this pun, the phrase "Heard nothing" is the one that playing a role as a humor trigger. Based on the pun context, the phrase can be interpreted into 2 interpretations. The first one, seen from the close meaning, heard nothing can be meant as the problem of hearing that experienced by the writer / I, as it has mentioned that s/he used to use hearing aids, then it sent to get repaired. Hence, it makes s/he cannot hear anything. While seen from the remote meanings, the phrase also can be interpreted as s/he did not accept any report about his/her hearing aid after sending it to get repaired.

However, participant 07 has a different understanding of the meanings of the pun. According to him, the pun tells about the first person/writer, as I, tells that s/he cannot hear anything since his/her hearing aid got repaired. Based on his interpretation, it can be seen that his processing effort in understanding the pun's meaning did not work well, which also caused the contextual effects that he got were not as expected. Therefore, participant 07's interpretation of the pun can be concluded as irrelevant.

Based on the whole discussions above it can be seen that most of the participants' interpretations were failed in reaching the relevant degree of puns. The biggest factor that makes the participants' interpretations irrelevant was incapability in understanding the remote meaning. Most of the participants were able to understand the close meaning only. Hence, the imperfect processing efforts due to misunderstanding the remote meanings lead it into the failure in obtaining contextual effects.

It also has been found that the type of pun which mostly can be understood well by Indonesian youth is the homophony pun. 4 of 7 participants were able to understand and interpret well both the close and remote meaning of the puns. Seen from these findings, Indonesian youth is more accessible in understanding the pun when they can found the similarity of words' sounds though it is on written text, thus make the participants as non-native English speaker can easily comprehend the message, meaning, and the funny intention that delivers on the pun only by knowing the playing of pronunciation.

Besides the similarity of the theory that was used, compared to the previous studies, this research study has a different view in pointing the analysis of pun. The previous studies that have been mentioned before, such as Diaz Perez (2014), He-Jing (2010), Yi-bo (2015), and Jie-Wang (2015) analyzed the relevancy of meanings and messages in translating the English pun to other languages. Meanwhile, the research study of *An Analysis of Indonesian Youth Interpretation to English Pun Using Relevance Theory* discussed the degree of relevancy of non-native English speakers in interpreting the pun which is seeing based on their own understanding toward the jokes. Therefore it can be concluded that this research study offered a new viewpoint in analyzing the relevancy of puns' interpretations, which was taken straightly from the receiver of the puns based on their own understanding.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestions of the study. It summed up the findings from the previous chapter in order to state the answer to the research questions. It also provides the suggestion to the reader, especially for the next researchers who have interest in the similar topic research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that from 28 puns, only 7 interpretations were able to be categorized as the degree of quite relevant up to relevant. It has been found the most reason that caused it is the lack of knowing the meaning of vocabulary used on the pun and the failure to explore the meaning which related to the context of the remote ones. Therefore the lack of those things which are included in the processing effort affects the maximum of contextual effects to get a certain degree of relevancy of the pun interpretation. Also, it was found that the background of education and experience in learning English is not the only one that matters in measuring the capability in understanding the meanings and messages that contains in the pun. Besides English skill, several aspects also affect in getting the intention of the pun, such as their humor preferences, language competence, and the cultural humor that has

Moreover, based on the findings, it was found that homophony is the most type of pun that can understand and interpret correctly by the

participants. In some cases, participants got confused and misunderstood by another type of pun that they thought was homophony because there is a slight similarity in the pronunciation or the written of words used on the pun. However, overall, the most accessible pun type that participants can get the meaning and context correctly is the homophony pun.

B. Suggestion

The writer realized that this research study still has many lacks and weaknesses in a few aspects. Throughout the research process, it found out the difficulties, such as in the process of collecting the data. Considering the process and results of this research, the researcher suggested to those who will take relevance theory as the approach in analyzing their research study to be more in-depth and critical understanding in applying it since the theory has a broad scope. Hence, it is crucial to conceive it carefully to the focus of the topic that will be taken for your research. Moreover, the researcher encourages those who are interested in analyzing relevance theory to look up other possibilities subject of research, such as interpretation of advertisements, translation of books or subtitle film, stand-up comedies, and so forth.

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APPENDIX

Table 1.1 Puns Example for Interview from @dadsaysjoke

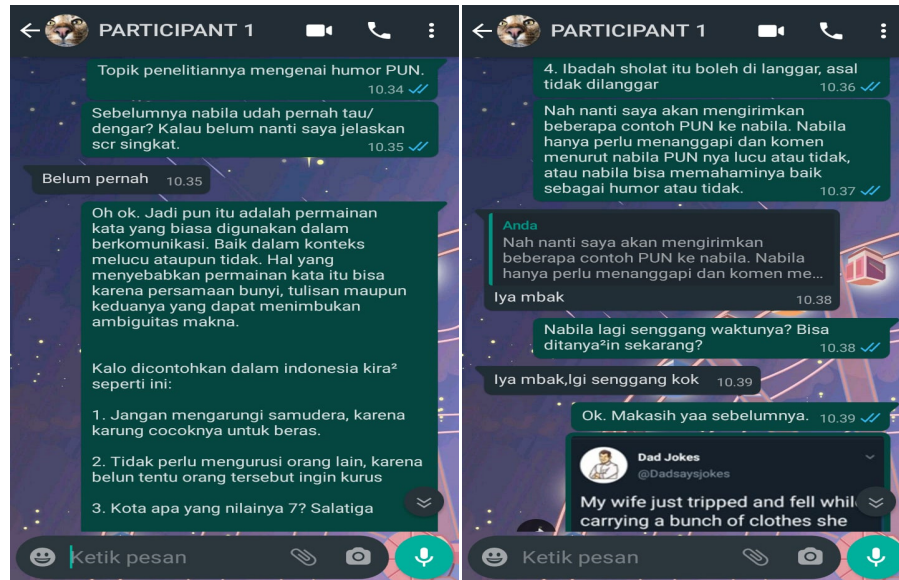
Example of Pun	Date of Update	Tweet	Type of Pun
1	21 st January	My wife just tripped and fell while carrying a bunch of clothes she just ironed. I watched it all unfold.	Homonymy Absolute
2	3 rd February	Me and my mates are in band called Duvet. We're a cover band.	Homonymy Absolute
3	9 th January	This morning my son said his ear hurt and I asked: on the inside or outside? So he walks out the front door comes back in and says: both.	Homonymy Absolute
4	18 th March	What do pigs and ink have in common? They both belong in a pen.	Homonymy Absolute
5	28 th March	The guy who stole my diary just died. My thoughts are with his family.	Homonymy Absolute

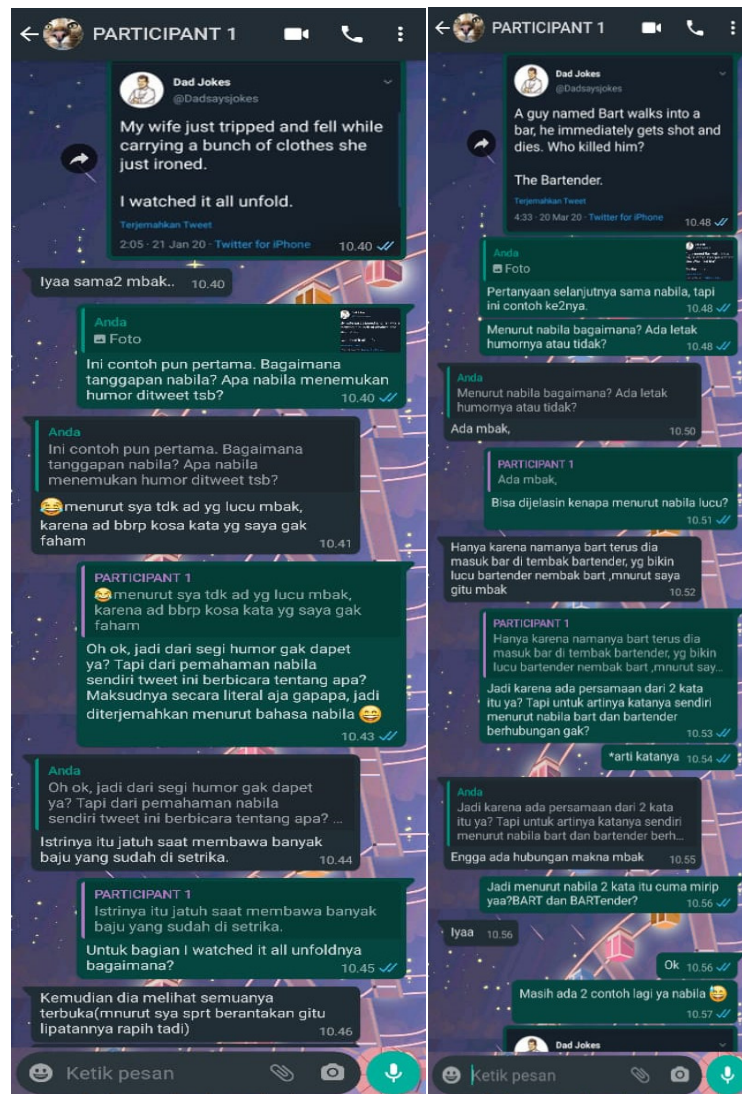
6	20 th March	A guy named Bart walks into a bar, he immediately gets shot and dies. Who killed him? The Bartender.	Homograph
7	21 st January	Why couldn't Peter Pan ever be a comedian? Because his jokes Neverland.	Homograph
8	24 th February	A man walks into his home to realize that all his lamps were stolen. He was delighted.	Homograph
9	19 th January	Why would a pig dressed in black never get bullied? Because Batman has sworn to protect goth ham.	Homograph
10	14 th January	What do you give a dog that has high temperature? Mustard, it's the best thing for a hot dog.	Homograph
11	21 st January	I asked a gardener which herbs were snitches. He said only thyme would tell.	Homophone
12	20 th January	Relationships are a lot like algebra. Have you ever looked	Homophone

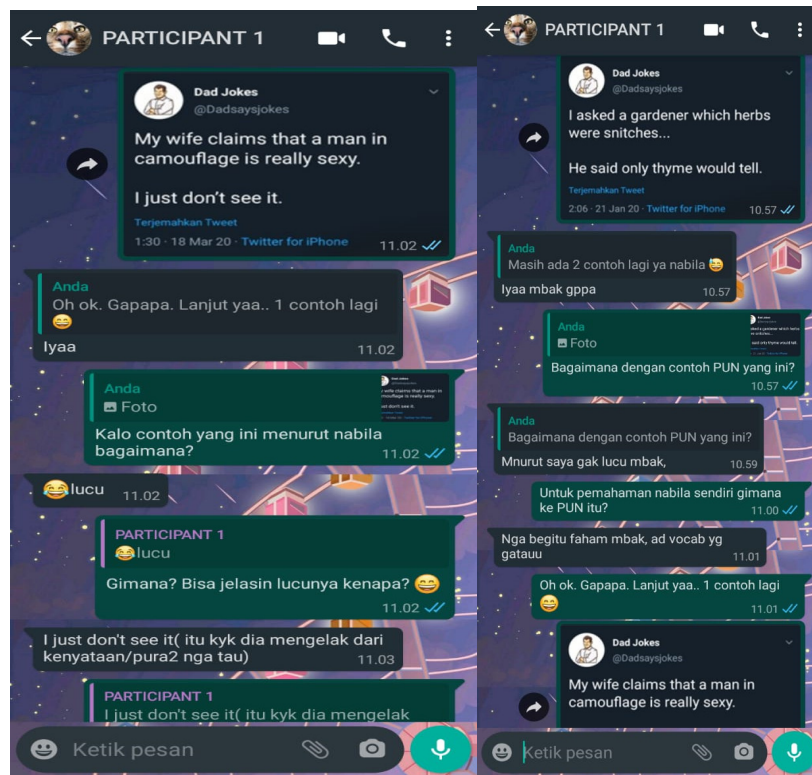
		at your X and wondered Y?	
13	7 th February	Stephen King has a son named Joe. I'm not joking, but he is.	Homophone
14	5 th January	Did you hear about the guy who invented the door knocker? He won no-bell prize.	Homophone
15	26 th January	What do you call a superhero with a bad sense of direction? Wander woman.	Homophone
16	18 th March	My wife claims that a man in camouflage is really sexy. I just don't see it.	Polysemy
17	11 st March	Did you know you can get paid for sleeping? It's a dream job.	Polysemy
18	8 th March	My ex-wife cheated on me with her deaf best friend. Honestly, I should have seen the signs.	Polysemy
19	2 nd March	My wife is threatening to leave me because my obsession with wearing the different clothes every half an hour. I said "Wait, I can change."	Polysemy

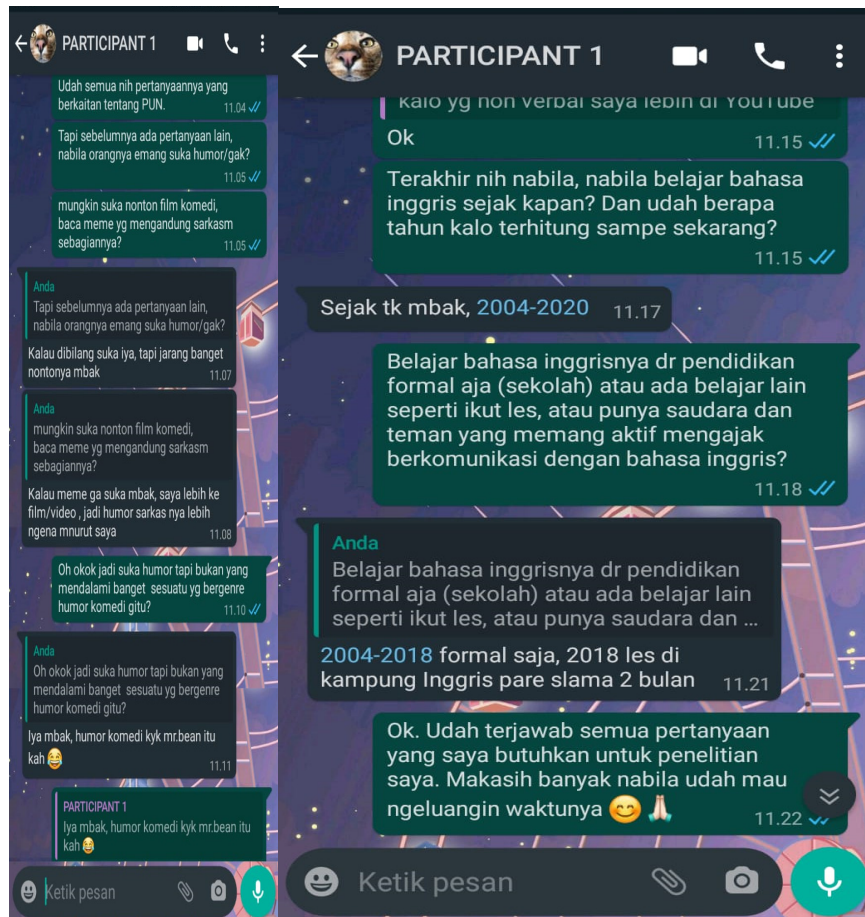
20	26 th February	Three weeks ago I sent my hearing aid in for repair. I've heard nothing since.	Polysemy
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Participant 01's Interview



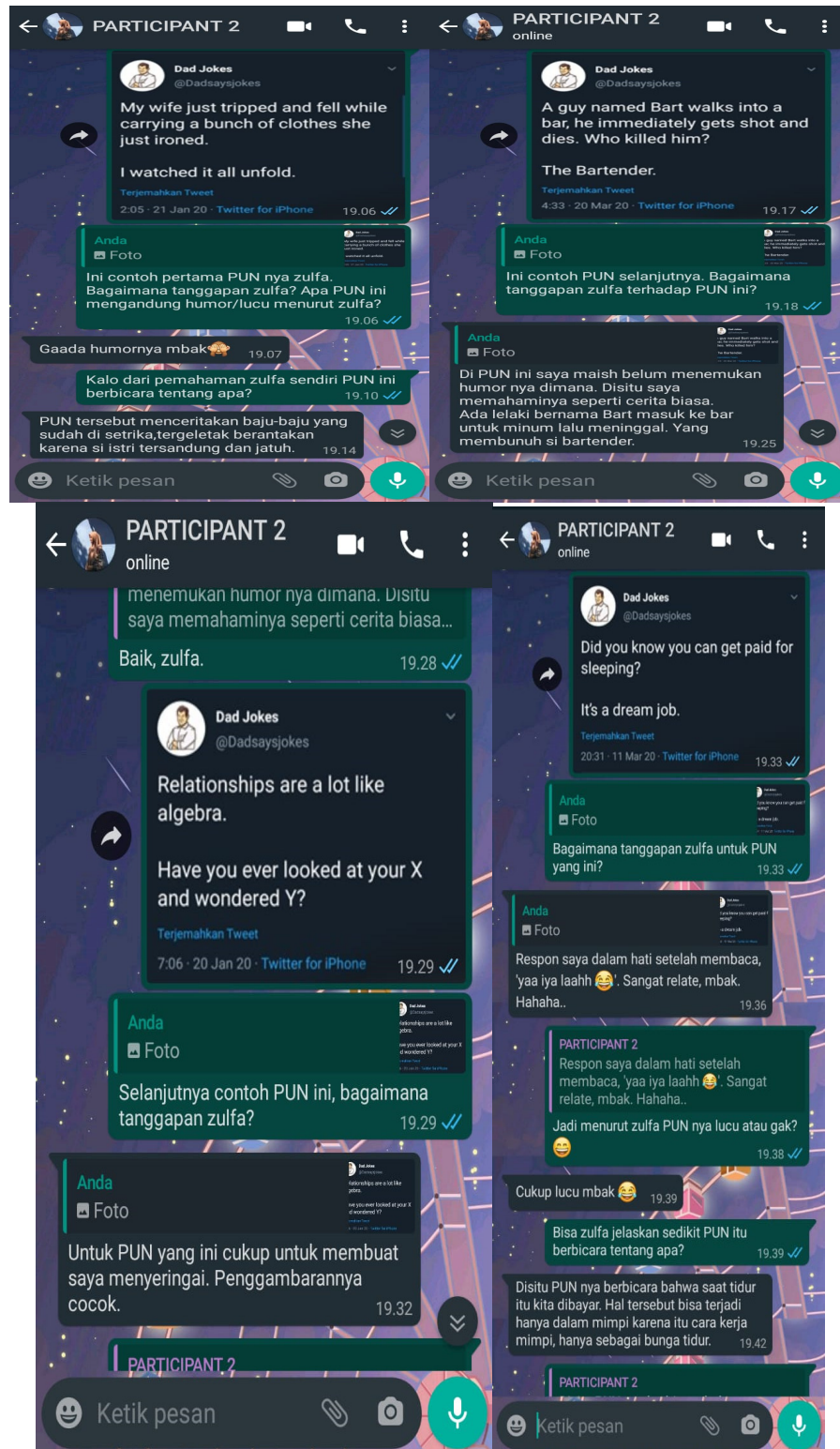




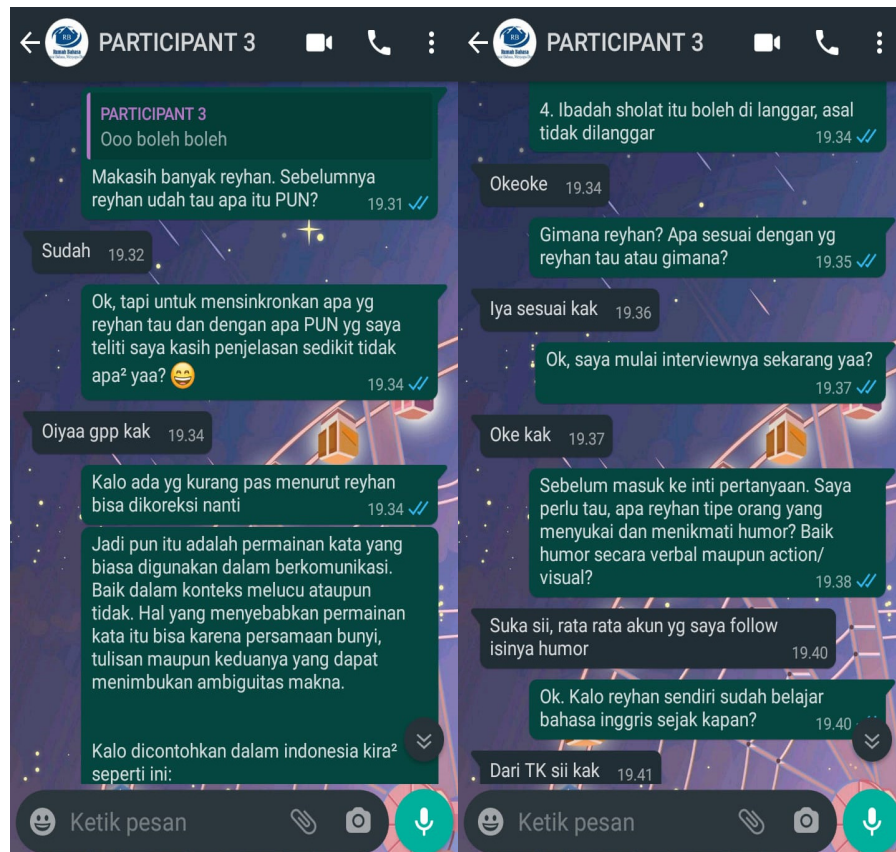


Participant 02's Interview

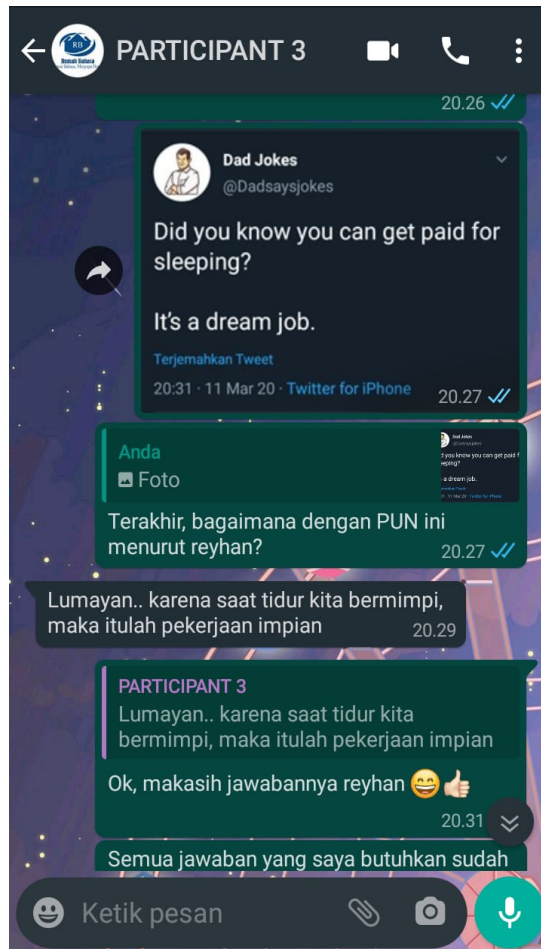




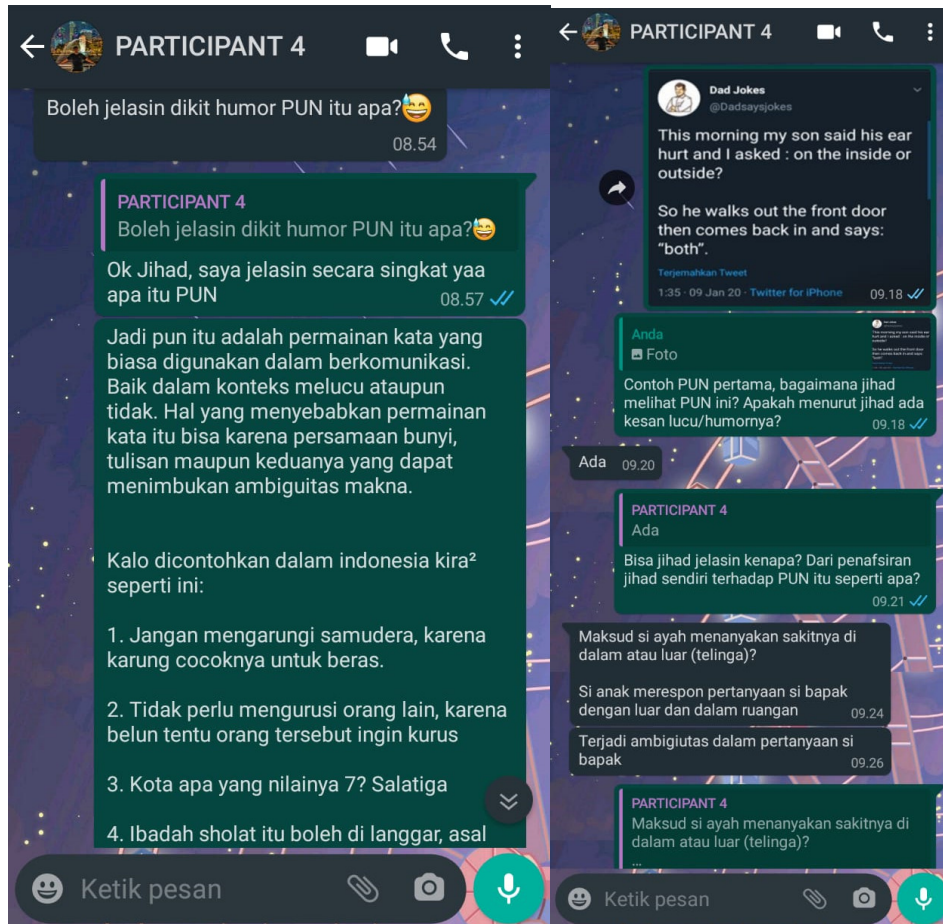
Participant 03's Interview

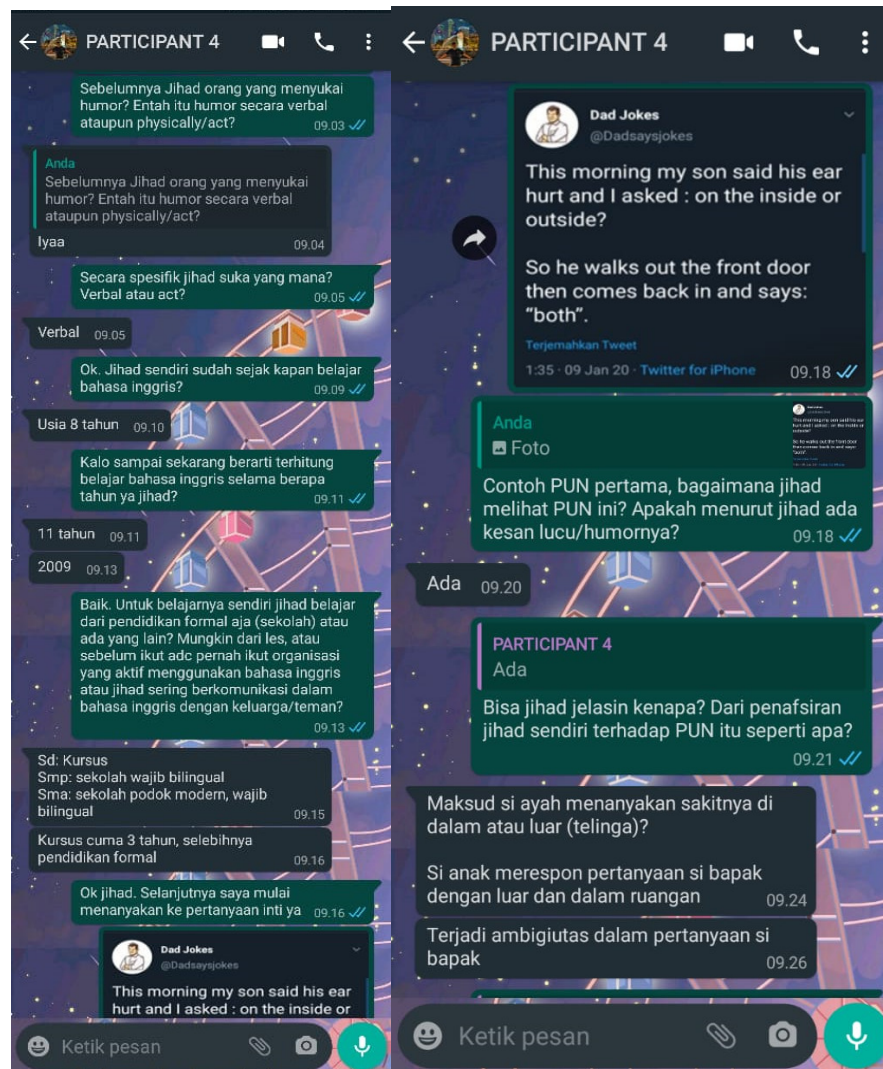


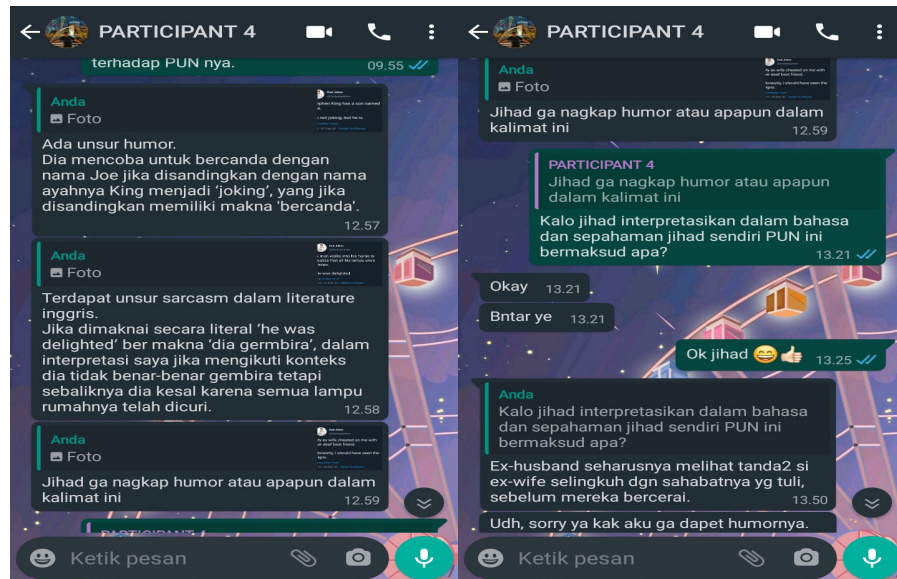




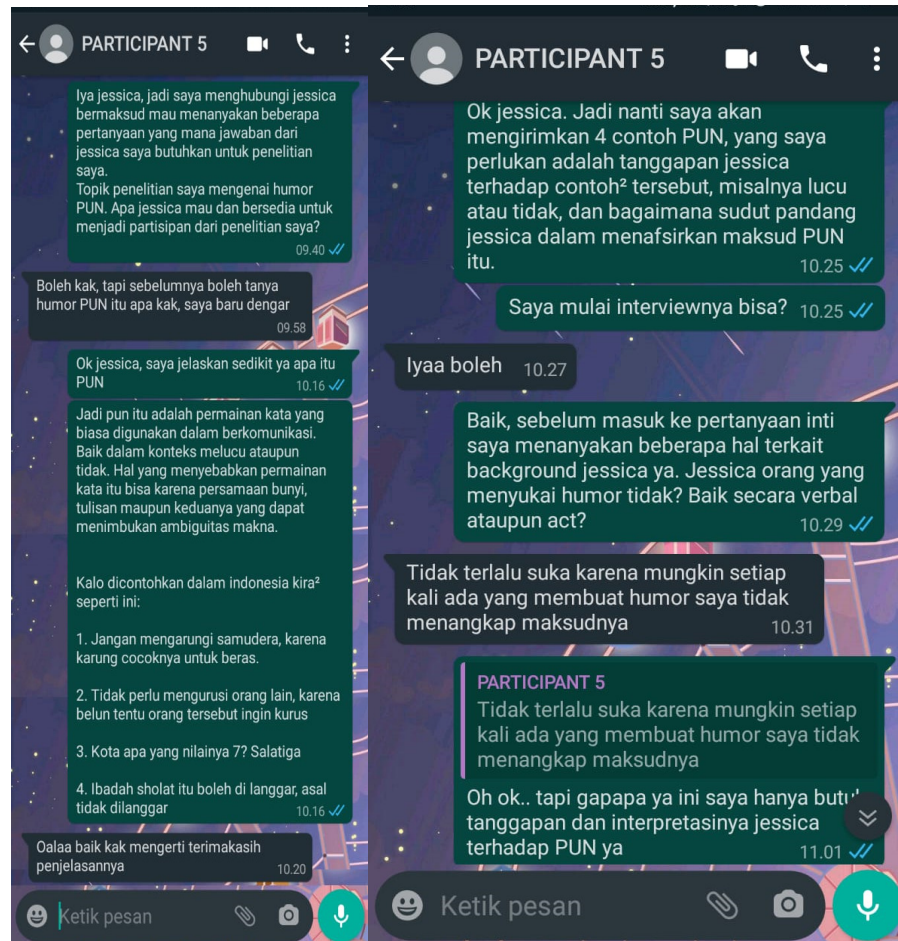
Participant 04's Interview

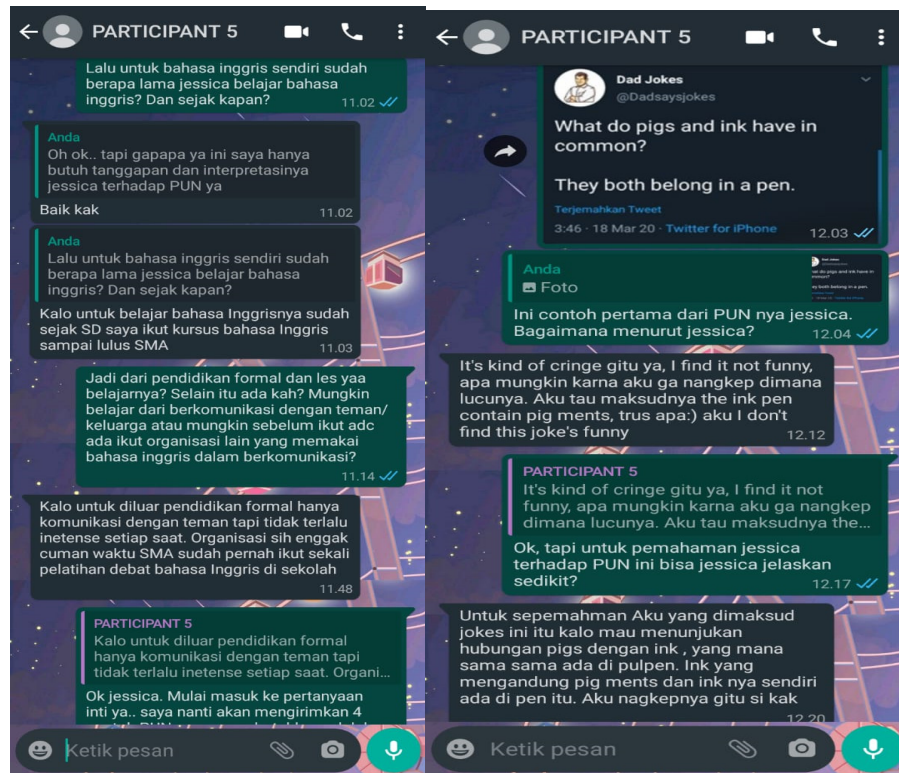


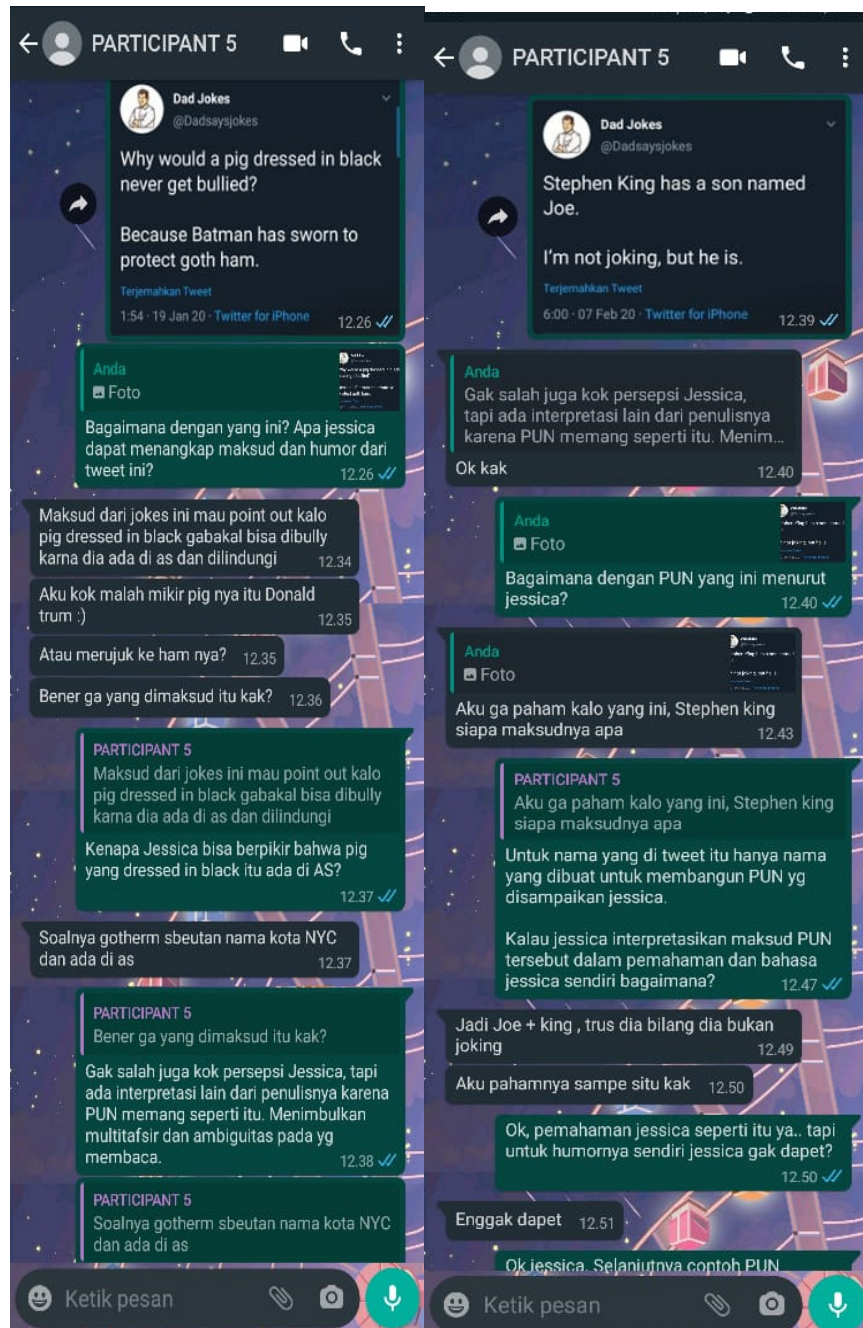


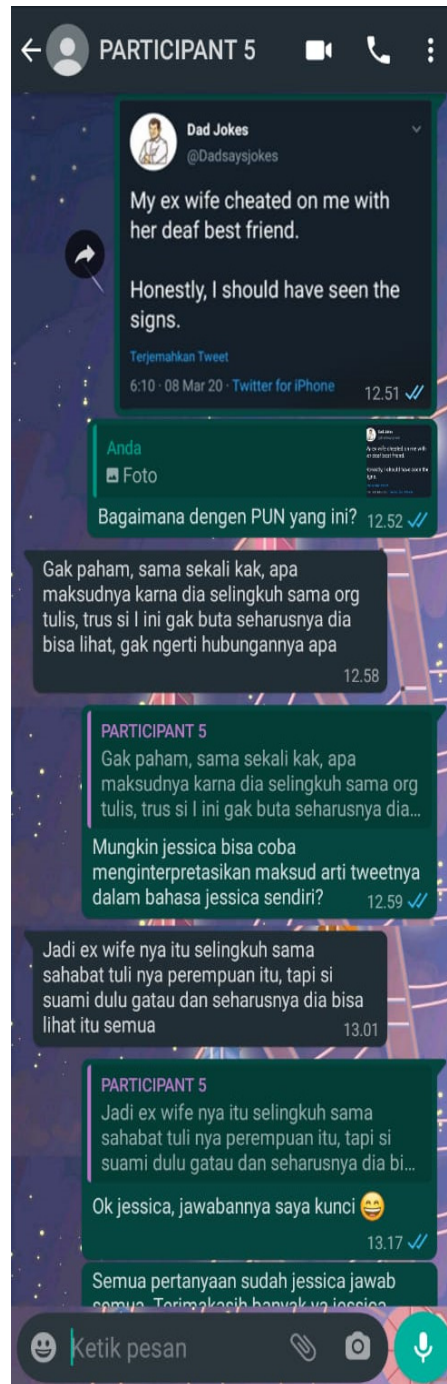


Participant 05's Interview

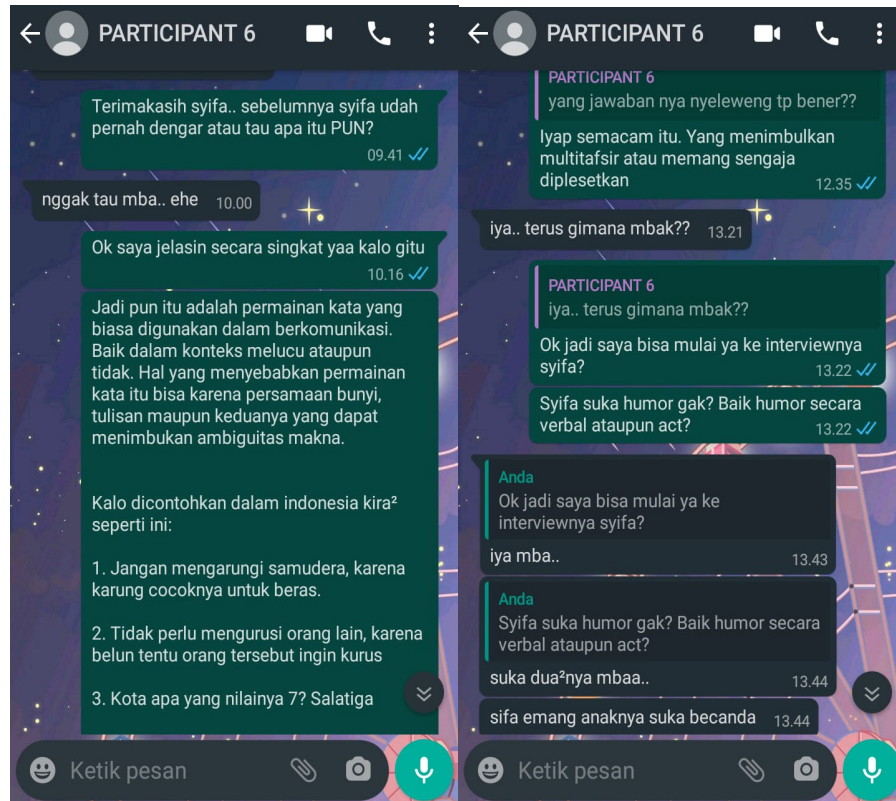


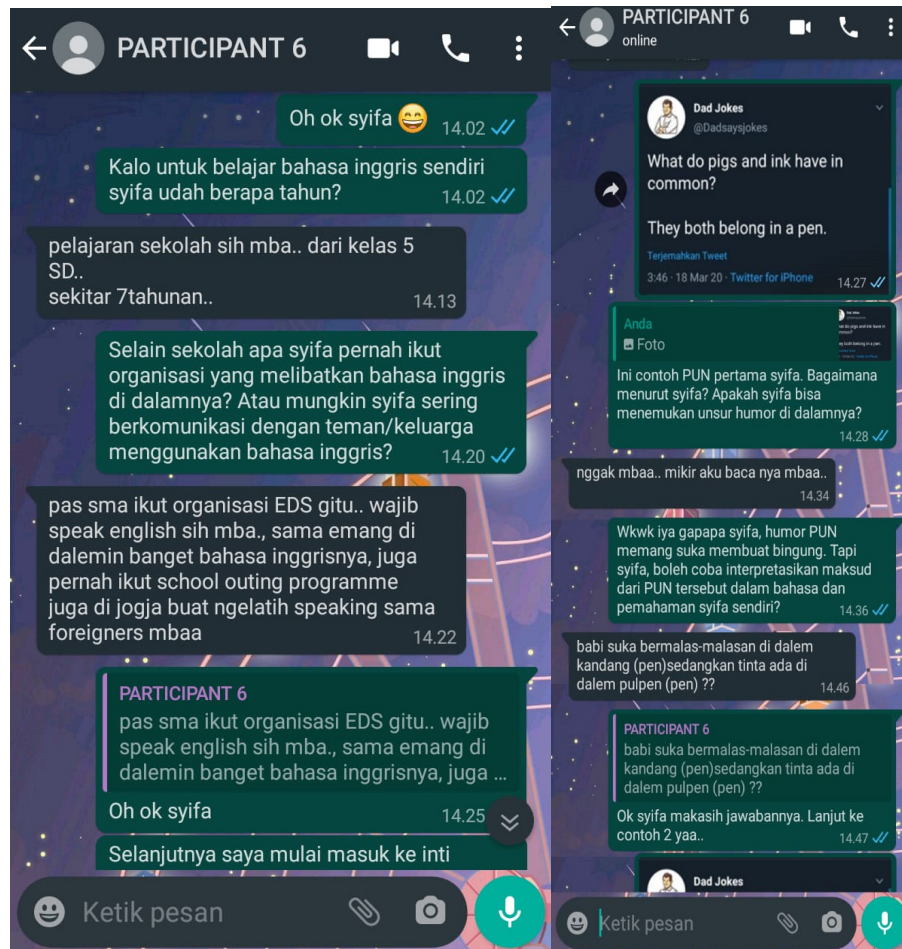


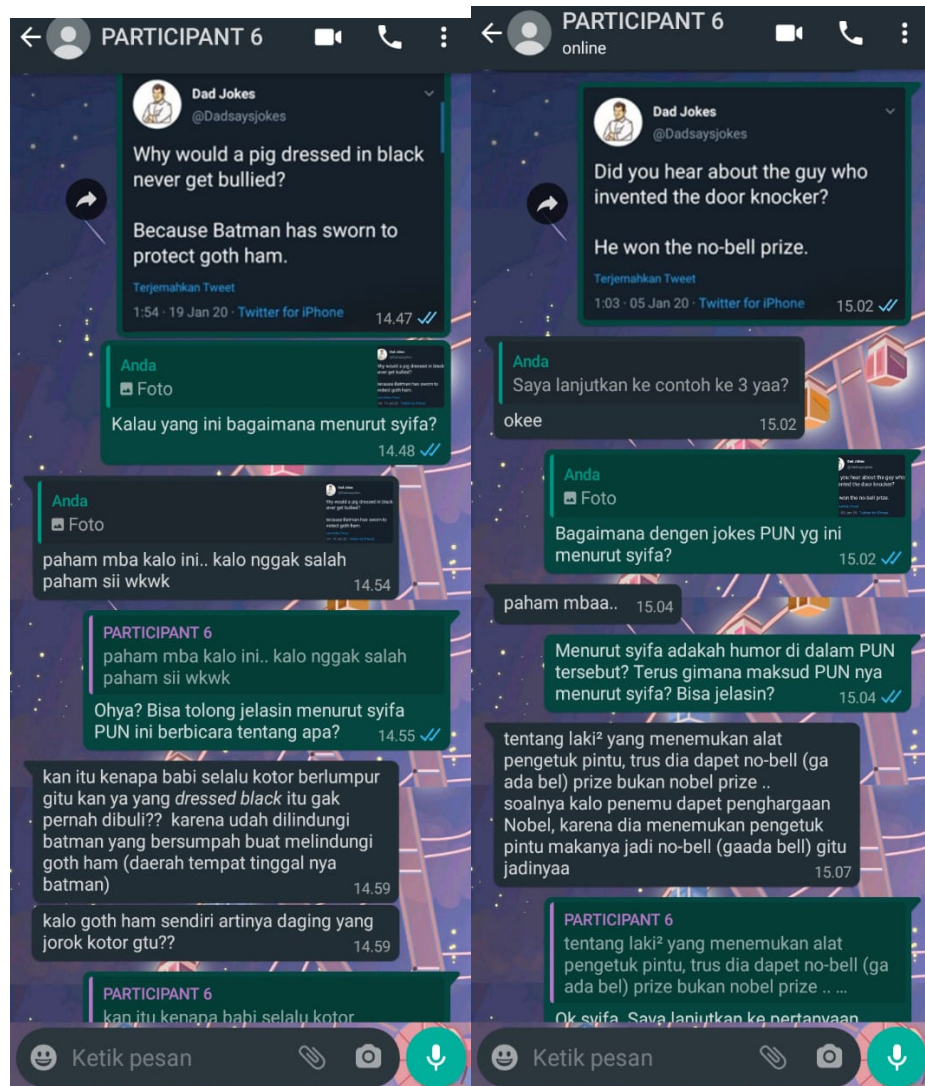


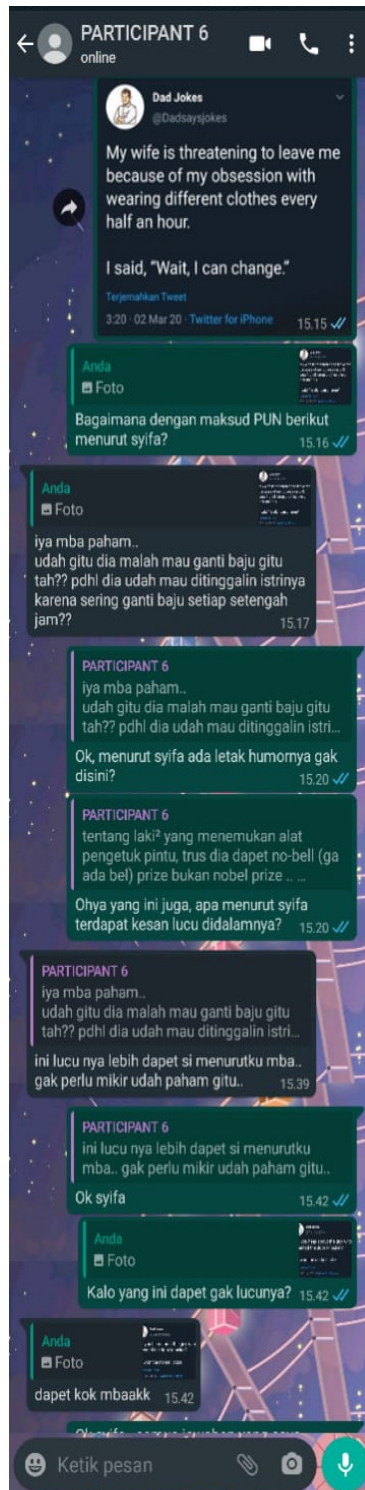


Participant 06's Interview









Participant 07's Interview

