

**MONOLOGUE HUMOUR IN *THE ELLEN DEGENERES*  
SHOW SEASON 17: A PRAGMA STYLISTIC STUDY**



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restlessness in a funny way to the audience. Even though stand-up comedy delivers a monologue as a kind of storytelling, the speakers have to pay attention to the communication aspects, so that the audiences will be able to catch on with the topic discussed. Hence, Paul Grice extended four basic cooperative principles that people need to follow as the way to make a successful communication. "The four basic principles are maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of manner, and maxim of relation" (Grice, 1975, p.45).

Regarding to create a humorous words, Attardo (1990, p.355) stated that "Commonly research of humour showed that every joke violates and flouts at least one maxim of the cooperative principle". In addition, Oring (2003, p.95) also stated that "Jokes should lack the talkative effect since no talkative effect should follow a violation or flouting the maxim of the cooperative principle." Thus, the concept of flouting the maxim of cooperative principle is supposed to be followed by the comedians to engage the audience's understanding of the topic and able to laugh as the joke delivered by the comedians.

The linguistics approach, which discusses flouting the maxim of the cooperative principle in communication is pragmatics. Crystal (1985, p.240) explained that "Pragmatic is the investigation of language from the user's point of view, especially from the decision they make, the power they experience in using language within the social interaction and also the effect of the language used on certain participants in the scope of communication." On the other hand, Leech (1983, p.11) stated that "General pragmatics is the study of language, depending on the complexity of the circumstances, and the study of further specific uses of

social language." Hence, it obvious that pragmatics is an approach that cover the connection between language and its context, as is used for human communication.

Since humour contains the correlation between language and context, the style of text is also considered, because it may help the speakers delivers their statement's meaning further. A study that pointed out the style of text called stylistics. According to Verdonk (2002, p.4), stylistics is a branch of both literature and linguistics that analyze the distinctive expressions in language, and it's a description of their purpose. Moreover, according to Leech and Short (1981, p.75), stylistic has been divided into subfields, words and phrases choices, grammatical, lexical context, and figurative language. Mostly, comedians assign to use figurative language to create a punchline of their jokes. The use of figurative language mostly requires the comedian to illustrate their real intention instead of using direct and offensive words. Any figure of speech that create a humorous context contains in some mass media, for example, in a sitcom, stand-up comedy etc. which show the correlation between language and context.

One of the examples is on The Ellen DeGeneres Show, or people often called it as Ellen show or Ellen. This show is one of the most popular daytime comedy talk show on American television. In 2017, The Ellen Show won fifty-nine Daytime Emmy Awards. The show considers as the most popular daytime show based on its high rating, which averages around 4 million viewers per episode. Ellen DeGeneres has a role as the producer, director, and the host of her talk show. Ellen DeGeneres, known as a humourist person who proved from in

each segment of her show, she delivered a statement that almost always makes her audience laughed.

The show contained several segments, such as music live performances, interviews, and monologues. The content of monologues is varied, such as her experiences, her current activity, or her opinion about the recent news. Since the genre of her show is a comedy, she delivered her monologues designed to be humorous and comical. Regarding the language's variations, Ellen's monologues show that there is a relation between language and context, which especially in a humorous context.

Several researchers have been working on humour in a certain scope of research. Reed (2007) conducted a psychological study that analyze facial expression and coding as a response to a comedy. The researcher presented the findings according to the dynamic reactions of various individuals. The findings showed that depression influenced by emotion and social cognition, and it caused the different facial expression in response to comedy. Yi He (2008) conducted a discourse analysis research that investigate the Chinese dialect in Crazy Stone movie. The findings discovered the way how to make a humourous effect in verbal interactions. The linguistic's elements that is used to create a humorous effect are phonetics, lexical and discourse devices, the irony of the current social situation in China. Moreover, the language choices and the correlation within the culture in the socio-political context of modern China.

Since this study uses The Ellen Show as the subject of data, there are some previous researches that also use The Ellen Show. One of them is from Monica

Nuritasari (2017) entitled *Intertextuality In The Monologue Of "The Ellen DeGeneres Show" Season 13*. This research used a qualitative descriptive method. The data of the research used to analyze the kind of intertextual references and the purpose of using intertextual references. The finding showed that from seven types of intertextuality, it is only three types found within the data. Those three types of intertextuality are Quotation, Source, and Paralogues. This research also found the subtypes of Source, and they were a source of remote, Source of proximate, and Source of coincident. This previous study used Ellen's monologues on season 13, while the present study uses Ellen's monologues on season 17. However, this present research explores more to analyze The Ellen Show by using different theories. The researcher uses flouting maxim and figurative language. Furthermore, the researcher also shows the function of humour delivered by Ellen DeGeneres within The Ellen Show monologue performances season 17.

Therefore, since this present research designs as pragma-stylistic research, a few previous research was conducted as pragma-stylistic research. The first research is from Marta Dynel (2011) with her article entitled "*I'll be there for you!*": *On participation-based sitcom humour*. The research showed that the sense of humour in sitcom devised by the collective sender (the film crew) and based on the participation phenomena. Alexander Brock's article (2015) also designed as pragma-stylistic research *Participation frameworks and participation in a televised sitcom, candid camera and stand-up comedy*. The article reconstructed the participant frameworks for a sitcom, candid camera and stand-up comedy. Resulted from the article analysis, one of the participant frameworks that is



created within the TV comedy subgenres is the sense of humour. Besides, there are also include the use of camera position, sound, and other technical tools. The last is the research from Nurita Widyanti entitled *A Stylistic-Pragmatic Analysis of Figurative Language in Harper's Bazaar Magazine Advertisement (2013)*.

Qualitative research was the method of this research. As the data, the advertisement used to analyze the function of figurative language that create a persuasive speech act. The first findings showed that the six types of figurative language that commonly appear within an advertisement, which metaphor as the dominant type of figurative language that applied. The second findings showed that six advertisements put the symbolic in the body copy, and only two advertisements placed it in the sub-headline. There are also 13 advertisements applied figurative language as declarative, four advertisements as imperatives, one as interrogative, and one as exclamative. The last findings represented the speech act in which four types of illocutionary acts. They are representatives, directives, commissives, and verdictives, which representative as the dominant occurrences.

Moreover, the researches about Flouting Maxim done by some researchers. Septi Dyah Anggraini (2014) research's title *A Pragmatic Analysis of Humour in Modern Family Season 4*. In her study, she analyzed the character's conversations that contain humour through flouting maxims, and she also analyzed the forms and functions of humour that was created through flouting maxim Modern Family Season 4. The research employed the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher finished her research by giving three findings in the research. First, the researcher found that each character used all types of flouting maxim to produce

comedy. Second, the forms of humour found in *Modern Family* Season 4 are jokes and spontaneous conversational humour. Moreover, there are ten forms of spontaneous conversational humour terms employed by the character. Third, the researcher found that all the function of humour delivered by the characters in the *Modern Family* Season 4.

Another previous research is from Nilta Herawati (2015) with her title *A Pragmatic Analysis of Humour Expressed by Aladeen in The Dictator Movie*, which analyzed the type of flouting maxim, the form and the function of humour that created through the flouting maxims. Qualitative and quantitative methods mixed to conduct this research. The findings showed the most dominant flouting maxim that expressed by Aladeen as the main character to create humour is the flouting maxim of quality. Moreover, the researcher also mentioned and explained the forms of humour expressed by Aladeen. There were also jokes and spontaneous conversational humour. The analysis of the function of humour placed as the last findings. The researcher only found two functions of humour. They are social management and defunctionalization.

Based on the previous studies, there are some differences from others, and they have a different focus. Reed (2007) and Yi He (2008) focused on analyzing humour in the scope of psychology and discourse analysis. Monica (2017) focused on analyzing *The Ellen Show* by using intertextuality theory. Nurita Widyanti (2019) designed pragma-stylistic research focused on analyzing figurative language in magazine advertisements. Then, Septi (2014) and Nilta (2015) focused on analyzing the maxim of cooperative principle by using sitcom

and movie as the source of data. Despite the previous studies dealing with flouting maxim and figurative language theory in different research, to the best for broadening knowledge, none has been done by combining both theories between flouting maxim and figurative language to conduct research. Also, an interest in pragma-stylistic research that combined two theories between pragmatic and stylistic is still quite limited.

Recently, pragmatic and stylistic has been moving as the speaker's choices for creating grammatically linguistic forms. Thus, we can see that pragmatic coincides with stylistic in the context of language, in which stylistic is about the context of language variation and pragmatic is the relationship between language and its context. The combination of both approaches is an appropriate way to investigate about humour. Therefore, according to Polemi and Reiss (2006, p.359) "Humour is kind of linguistics phenomenon that covers a string of complex word", in which it comprises the combination between language style (stylistic effect) and its context (pragmatic effect).

Hence, this present research designed as pragma-stylistic research that investigates how flouting maxim and figurative language created a humorous situation and the function of humour. In this case, the researcher uses Ellen's monologues performances season 17 in The Ellen Show as the subject of data. The data source of this study used Ellen's monologues segment because, in her monologues, Ellen able to combine various language form and humour aspects to produce any funny word and punchline to make her audiences laughed.



#### 1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

Along with the reader's concern to the topic, the researcher tends to limit this study to focus on a pragmatic and stylistic scope. More detailed focuses on the Grice's Cooperative Principle in flouting maxim and also figurative language. In this case, it uses in humourous topic delivered on 30 videos of Ellen DeGeneres monologues performances on The Ellen Show season 17.

#### 1.5. Definition of Key Terms

*Cooperative Principle* is “a form of opinions that guide the rules of communication and also the statements that are consider as a rule of efficient and effective language” (Grice, 1975, p.45).

*Figurative language* is the way how to express something using language in other taken as their literal meaning.

*Humour* seems to be the ability to produce something that are laughable, amusing, cheerful, and funny (Singh, 2012, p.65).

*The Ellen Show* is an American daytime comedy talkshow which is handled by a comedian host, Ellen DeGeneres.



































### **3.2.1. Research Data**

The data in this research was taken from a transcription of Ellen DeGeneres's monologue performance utterances in The Ellen Show season 17. In this monologue performances, Ellen able to combine various language style and humour aspects to produce any funny words and punchline to make her audiences laugh. The form of the data was a humorous statements which included flouting maxim and figurative language. The sense of humorous statements was proven by the laughter response of the audiences.

### **3.2.2. Data Sources**

The data were taken online from The Ellen Show youtube channel (<https://www.youtube.com/user/TheEllenShow>) in the part of monologue performances season 17. The monologue performances season 17 performed such a kind of stand-up comedy. There are many videos within the monologues performance season 17's playlist, but the researcher only chooses 30 videos that performed Ellen's story telling since this study focused on the utterances of Ellen Degeneres.

### **3.2.3. Research Instrument**

The main instrument of this research is a human, the researcher herself. As introduced by Lincoln and Guba (2010, p.424) "the role of the human as an instrument to emphasize that qualitative researchers play a specific role in the research". Also, according to Mukhtar (109, p.2013), he stated that the researcher has a role as the instrument if direct observation. The reason is that all sense of the































































































The first finding is the answer of the first research question. The researcher finds nine from eleven types of figurative language, and they are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, symbol, hyperbole, understatement, and irony. From the analysis above, the researcher finds that irony is the most often apparent figurative language that occurs 26 times.

Irony uses to deliver the opposite meaning of an object in the meaning of the sense, whether it is based on the dictionary or contextual. Irony often performs a sarcasm. However, delivering a sarcasm is the famous characteristic of Ellen Degeneres in creating her jokes. Therefore, through the irony to make a sarcasm helps Ellen Degeneres to interact with the sense of humour of her audience, so that it can build up a humorous situation.

In order to answer the second research question, the researcher uses Grice and Cutting's theory of flouting maxim. The researcher shows the percentage of all the flouting maxim within the second table. Flouting maxim of quality has 30%, flouting maxim of quantity has 20%, flouting maxim of relation has 17%, and flouting maxim of manner has 33%. Therefore, the conclusion of the percentage has been known, the maxims that mostly flouted by Ellen Degeneres to make a humorous situation is flouting maxim of manner with a percentage of 33%. It means that Ellen Degeneres mostly flouted the maxim of manner, in which she did not speak clearly, seems to be obscure and ambiguous. Therefore, according to Schwarz (2010), an ambiguous statement are a common aspect of comedy. In other words, Ellen delivers any kind of figurative language that flouted the maxim of manner to create a humorous utterances.



Since Ellen Degeneres uses flouting maxim and figurative language to conduct a humorous situation, it is also followed by the function of humour from each joke that already delivered. This is the last discussion of the result and to answer the last research question. The researcher finds all the functions of humour, and they are social management, mediation, decommitment, and defunctionalization. Defunctionalization finds as the highest percentage. Further, Ellen Degeneres delivers her comedy in several ways. It can be for a playful purpose, as a tool to facilitate in-group interaction, as denying any harmful intention of maintaining or treating seriously an action that has been initially started or as mediating device to carry out potentially embarrassing or aggressive interaction.

Therefore, this research seems to relate with the findings of the previous studies (Nurita 2013;Septi 2014;Nilta 2015) that the use of flouting maxim and figurative language is important for human communication, especially to create humour. However, the result of this research that did not emerged by the previous studies is the use of the combination between flouting maxim and figurative language can be an effective way to create humorous situations. It can be seen within the finding of the function of humor. The researcher shows that through flouting maxim and figurative language, the features of humor (allusion, repetition etc.) is produced as the key to create a good sense of humour and its function.

Hence, the researcher can conclude that, in human language, the four basic maxims must follow to get the purposes of communication. However, in some cases, people flout the maxims definitely for a certain reason, for example, it can



*"Whoever makes other Muslims happy, Allah Ta'ala creates 70.000 angels who are task with asking forgiveness for him until the Day of Resurrection because he has made others happy."*

**There are many ways to make others happy. It can be the words, actions, attention, and giving (gifts). All of our effort to make others happy is the gate for malaikat to pray for us by Allah SWT permission.**

In addition to the findings, the researcher attempts to compare this present research with the previous researches. The first is the research from Monica (2017). The result of this research supported the idea of intertextuality. Monica showed kind of intertextuality that occurred within the utterances of Ellen Degeneres by using Robert S. Miola theory. It is different from this present research. In this present research, the researcher supports the idea of humour. The researcher analyzes the utterances of Ellen Degeneres by using flouting maxim and figurative language theory. After the analysis, the researcher gets the meaning of the function from each humour. The second research is from Nurita(2013). The researcher conducted a pragmatylistic research by using the theory of figurative language, speech act and theory of advertisement. The result of the research showed the use of figurative language and speech act to conducting the advertisement. However, it is different from this present research. In this present research, the researcher wants to broaden the knowledge of pragmatylistic research by using different theory. The researcher uses the theory of flouting maxim, figurative language and the theory of humour. Moreover, the result of this present research shows the use of flouting maxims and figurative language that conducting the humour.

Based on those two previous researches, the present research focuses on the humour that contains within the utterances of Ellen Degeneres. The researcher uses flouting maxims and figurative language to uncover the function of each humour. Thus, this present research is capable of filling the gap between the two previous researches and presenting new findings.

In order to complete the discussion clearly, the researcher includes the contribution of this research for society, considering that humour and linguistics ruled an important role in human's life, especially for communication. By exploring linguistics and humour, the researcher is in a place to express the actual meaning conveyed by comedians, and the readers will be able to make an extraordinary joke using the kinds of linguistics theory. Furthermore, the appearances of pragmatylistic research still need further investigation. Hopefully, through this present research, the readers will be able to clearly understand about pragmatylistic research, and also able to conduct further research.



Degeneres flouted all the maxims; flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of manner and flouting maxim of relation, in which flouting maxim of manner as the dominance as shown in 33 utterances. The flouting maxim is occurred through figurative languages delivered by Ellen Degeneres.

After analyzing the flouting maxims and figurative languages, the researcher finds that Ellen Degeneres created humour through each type of flouting maxims and figurative languages. Thus, to get the meaning of each humour, the researcher analyzes it using the theory functions of humour by Attardo. There are four functions of humour, social management, mediation, decommitment and defunctionalization. The most dominant function of humour that created by Ellen Degeneres is defunctionalization. It can be concluded that Ellen Degeneres creates humorous situation by using flouting maxims and figurative languages. Then, all of the humour that contains in each utterance indicates the function as defunctionalization. In other words, Ellen did not create humour within her performances as the transmission of any information, but it is just for playful purposes.

Therefore, the final result of this research shows that the use of the combination between flouting maxim and figurative language can be an effective way to create humorous situations. The researcher shows that through flouting maxim and figurative language, the features of humor (allusion, repetition, hyperbole, paralanguage etc.) is produced as the key to create a good sense of humour and its function.









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