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



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ABSTRACT

Sasri, H. N. (2020). *An Analysis of Monologue Humour in "The Ellen Degeneres Show" season 17*: A Pragma Stylistic Study. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A. Keywords: pragmatic, stylistic, humour, The Ellen Show.

This thesis discusses humour on monologoue performances of Ellen Degeneres in The Ellen Show season 17. The researcher conducted a pragmastylistic research with the theory of flouting maxims and figurative languages. This study aimed to investigate the type of flouting maxims and figurative languages that created the humour. There are three points disscusses in this research; (1) what are the figurative language delivered by Ellen Degeneres. (2) how figurative language flouted the maxims in creating humour delivered by Ellen Degeners. (3) to what extent the use of figurative language as flouting maxims effective to create the function of humor delivered by Ellen Degeneres.

This research applied descriptive-qualitative method. By using this method, the researcher investigated and analyzed the flouting maxims and figurative languages in Ellen Degeneres monologue performances. Then, the researcher described the function of humour that created through the flouting maxims and figurative languages. The data of this research were taken from 30 videos of Ellen Degeneres monologue performances in The Ellen Show season 17.

The result of this research, the researcher found nine types of figurative language that flouted all types of maxim are performed by Ellen Degeneres. Furthermore, the most dominant figurative language occured is irony and the most dominant maxim flouted is the maxim of manner. The researcher found that through the figurative language that flouts the maxim, Ellen Degeneres delivered the four functions of humour; those are Social Management, Mediation, Decommitment, and Defunctionalization. From the findings, it can be concluded that humour can be created through pragmatic and stylistic approch. In this case, Ellen Degeneres performed humour within her monologue performances through figurative languages and flouting maxims in order to attracts the attention of audiences.

ABSTRAK

Sasri, H. N. 2020. Analisis Humour Monolog pada "The Ellen Degeneres Show" season 17: Studi Pragmastilistik. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Kata Kunci: pragmatik, stilistika, humour, The Ellen Show.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang humour pada pertunjukan monolog dari Ellen Degeneres di *The Ellen Show* musim 17. Peneliti melakukan penelitian pragmastilistik dengan menggunakan teori pelanggaran maksim dan bahasa kiasan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyelidiki jenis pelanggaran maksim dan bahasa kiasan yang menciptakan humor. Ada tiga poin yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini; (1) apa saja jenis bahasa kiasan yang disampaikan oleh Ellen Degeneres dalam menciptakan humor. (2) bagaimana bahasa kiasan yang disampaikan Ellen Degeneres melanggar maksim dalam menciptakan humor. (3) sejauh mana penggunaan figurative language yang melanggar maksim efektif dalam menciptakan fungsi humor.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Dengan menggunakan metode ini, peneliti menyelidiki dan menganalisa pelanggaran maksim dan bahasa kiasan dalam pernampilan monolog Ellen Degeneres. Kemudian, peneliti mendeskripsikan fungsi humour yang dibuat melalui pelanggaran maksim dan bahasa kiasan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini diambil dari 30 video pertunjukan monolog Ellen Degeneres di *The Ellen Show* musim 17.

Dari hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa sembilan tipe bahasa kiasan yang melanggar maksim telah digunakan oleh Ellen Degeneres. Sebagai tambahan, bahasa kiasan yang paling dominan digunakan adalah personifikasi yang memiliki arti sebuah benda mati dinyatakan seolah-olah memiliki sifat makhluk hidup dan maksim yang paling dominan dilanggar adalah maksim kualitas yang mana pembicara menyampaikan suatu hal tidak sesuai fakta yang ada. Peneliti menemukan bahwa melalui bahasa kiasan yang melanggar maksim, Ellen Degeneres menyampaikan empat fungsi humour; mereka adalah Manajemen Sosial (fungsi humor untuk mempererat interaksi sosial), Mediasi (fungsi humor sebagai media untuk mengkritik), Decommitment (fungsi humor sebagai bahan pertimbangan atas persetujuan dan indikasi situasi yang tidak serius) dan Defunctionalization (fungsi humor dengan tujuan untuk bersenang-senang dan bergurau). Dari temuan di atas, dapat disimpulkan bahwa humor dapat diciptakan melalui pendekatan pragmatik dan stilistika. Dalam hal ini, Ellen Degeneres menampilkan humor dalam penampilan monolognya melalui bahasa kiasan dan pelanggaran maksim untuk menarik perhatian penonton.

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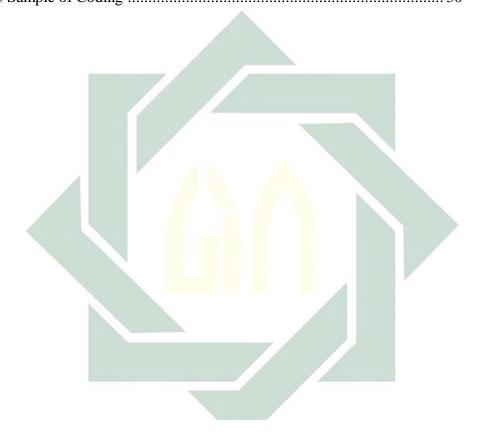
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background and the focus of the research. This chapter consists of background of the study, problems of study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms. Each of these items discusses as follow.

1.1. Background of Study

In everyday life, we undoubtedly realize that such a significant number of our activities have been affected by funniness. Through this way, we should recognize that humour is indeed a reflection of certain specific parts of our daily life. Moreover, it is the way that a significant number of people typically make fun for their expressions and actions (Schwarz, 2010, p.39). Oring's (2003, p.29) statement also demonstrated that "Amusingness and laughing as cultural universals represents a state of humankind." Gruner (1978, p.1) stressed this point that, without funny things, our everyday life might eventually wind up exhausting and empty. In addition, Schwarz (2010, p.30) stated that "humour can describe into four terms of 'language', 'rationale', 'personality', and 'activity', this further divided into four groups of 'verbal', 'ideational', 'existential', and 'physical' humour."

Sitcom, stand-up comedy and any kind of silly advertisements on television are kind of mass media that contain the sense of humour. Therefore, the interesting one is stand-up comedy, in which the comedians tell about their

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 adition, 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 cooperarive 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 approch 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 fiftynine 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 4are 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 humourous 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.

Yet, this study also shows that branches of linguistic can be useful for the needs of human languages, especially in delivering humorous words. Therefore, the researcher hopes that this study can be a beneficial reference for the readers, either linguistics learners or comedians.

1.2. Problem of the Study

- A. How figurative language is used by Ellen DeGeneres to create the sense of humour in *The Ellen Degeneres Show Season 17*?
- B. How maxims are flouted through figurative language delivered by Ellen Degeneres to create the sense of humour in *The Ellen Degeneres Show Season 17*?
- C. How the use of figurative language as flouting maxim are effective to create the function of humor delivered by Ellen DeGeneres in *The Ellen DeGeneres Show Season 17*?

1.3. Significance of the Study

The researcher intends this present study to have both theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance here means that this study contributed scientific knowledge in pragma-stylistic research about the way maxim flouting and figurative language can be a means to make a humourous situation. The practical significance here means that this present research can help the readers or comedians to know and to understand that linguistic aspects can be applied to create jokes in a humourous situation.

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.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents several theories that required for this research. The theories related to the research problems and the key terms.

2.1. Humour

In almost 2000 years ago, the first of today's modern theories of humour created from a collaboration between Plato and Aristotle. Thus, this theory of humour influence any linguistics experts. Singh (2012, p.65) categorizes two kinds of humour meanings. Firstly, humour defines as an ability to recognize something that considered as funny things. Secondly, it assigns as an ability to express a sense of witty or amusing things. As a result, in general, it can be said that something laughable, witty, funny, and amusing can define as humour.

Humor not only has entertainment function but also contains various social functions. "The main functions of humour in communication are the effect that directly achieved by the speakers by using humourous context in their discourse" (Attardo, 1994, p.322). Attardo (1994, p.323-329), categorized functions of humour within the communicative process into four classes:

1) Social Management

Since humour used as a tool to facilitate social interaction and strengthen social bonding or rejection, it called a social management function of humour. There are several uses of social management:

- a. Social control: Humour is often use as a social repairment. The speakers may use it to intimidate or embarrass someone in the member of a group.
- Social norms conveyance: Humour used to attract attention to taboos, unacceptable behaviour or things, etc.
- c. Ingratiation: Humour created by the speaker to attract attention and boost liking. It indicated how the listener laughter appeared.
- d. Discourse management: The speaker creates humour as the use of initiation, termination, passing, exchange control, and topic shifting.
- e. Social play: According to Attardo (1994, p.324), the speaker generated humour through such a play to strengthen social bonds and foster group cohesiveness.
- f. Repair: The speaker may defusing unpleasant situation through humourous comments, connoting positive attitude, bonding and careless

2) Decommitment

Attardo (1994, p.325) portray decommitment as "denying any destructive intention for action and articulating that the speakers did not have any reason behind keeping up, completing or rewarding truly an activity that had been first begin". In addition, Attardo (1994, p.325) stated the essential principle of decommiment function of humour is that humourous communication is retractable. It implied that the speakers might back off their statements without loss of face. Decommitment strategies incorporate probing and salvaging which the speakers may inspect the listener responses by demonstrating the indication of

non-seriousness, or the speaker may protect a circumstance that is getting socially unpleasant by decommiting themself (Attardo, 1994, p.326).

a. Probing

The speaker could get a piece of information through humourous statements by using probing as the function of humour. Probing seek to discover information that others might not want you to know through asking the question explicitly and carefully. Furthermore, humour used to pass on serious implicit context. It additionally made as an instrument for revolving an issue that may be too difficult to be deal with. "In other words, humour can be utilized to convey a very explicit meaning of an agreement or question towards an individual or a group plainly in the case of aggressive humour" (Attardo, 1994, p.326).

b. Salvaging

Salvaging is a function of humour wherein the speakers need to improve a horrible situation better. Attardo (1994, p.326) stated that "salvaging appears wherein someone going to encountering an unpleasant social situation and it may attempt to spare the condition by demonstrating that it was not serious action". However, it was implied as a joke. Yet, it does not only assign the burden of beginning an unpleasant social exchange on the audiences but also gives the speakers an excuse, for instance, by saying, "I did not mean it seriously."

3) Mediation

Humour can be seen as a mediating device, whereas teasing seen as a tool for criticizing an individual without an overt attack. Thus, humour often creates an embarrassing or aggressive response. It happens when the speaker is not able to convey the maxim of quality so that the speakers would then avoid responsibility for what they say. "Therefore, the speakers do not have to confront the consequences of their statements, since the joke is in a negotiated mode of communication. In other words, the speaker can argue that they were just kidding" (Mulkay in Attardo, 1994, p.327).

4) Defunctionalization

Nonsense humour often conducted as defunctionalization of languages (Guiraud in Attardo, 1994, p. 328). Defunctinalization is a function of humour showed that a language did not use for any transmission of information, but it is only as a playful purpose. Moreover, Guiraud in Attardo (1994, p.329) added that "if within language humour seen as a playful, it is conducting the effect of switching the focus from language communication to language as an art".

2.2. Figurative Language

Most people assume that language is conducted as a transparent and literal approach for human communication. However, the shifting of misunderstanding and meanings typically happen once people use language properly. Words may contain denotative, connotative and implicit or hidden meanings. Thus, figurative language is that the approach as the way to express something using language in expect taken as their literal meaning. Giroux & Williston (1974, p.10) declared that figurative language could be a language that leaves from the straight-forward utilization of words. It creates an embellishment, explains a thought, and compose increasingly colourful and intense. Furthermore, as indicated by Wales (2001, p.176), figurative language is that the device to create the artistic imagination by

comparing a minimum of two various things, and it violates the principle of communication.

Taylor (1981, p.167) has arranged three categorizes of figurative expressions. They are as follows:

- 1. Comparison and substitution: simile, metaphor, allusion, metonymy, analogy, and allegory.
- 2. Representation by substitution: synecdoche, personification, symbol.
- 3. Contrast by discrepancy and inversion: overstatement, understatement, paradox (oxymoron), irony.

Below is the detail explanation of each type of figurative language from those three kinds of figurative expression.

a. Simile

The comparison of two things that basically unlike is called a simile. However, it still based on a similarity in one aspect. As said by Pardede (2008, p.22), a simile is a figure of speech in which kind of comparability between two objects indirectly expressed. Also, Perrinev (1984, p. 62) describes that simile is a figurative language used when people want to explain the resemblance of two objects directly using the connectors, such as *like*, *as*, *than*, *similar to*, *resembles*, *or seems*. For example, Romis' smell *like* a pickle.

b. Metaphor

According to Pardede (2008, p.23), metaphor is a similarity distinguishing one object with another and portraying a lot of quality of the primary objectives than the second. The way to delivering metaphor may be simple, and it may

happen in a single isolated comparison. In addition, a broad metaphor may have the function as the controlling image of the whole work. For example, *life is a roller coaster*.

c. Metonymy

Pardede (2008, p.25) stated that metonymy is a figure as the replacement of one term for another, but it is still strictly associated, for example, *The Executive* was busy in work.

d. Allegory

Pardede (2008, p.27) characterizes that allegory is an interesting expression of figurative language that lies somewhere close between personification and metaphor. In other words, allegory represents a reflection in concrete imagery, it almost constantly in the form of a human characterization, for example, Dewi's explanation is always *beat around the bush*.

e. Synecdoche

As stated by Pardede (2008, p.23) "synecdoche is a figure of speech that represents a part refers to indicate a whole and vice versa", for example, *The car* is going round and round in a miles away.

f. Personification

Gill (1995, p.30) stated that "personification is a kind of figurative language that defines an abstract object that had been given the human qualities and characteristics to create a dramatic effect". For example, *The moon smiles beautifully. The sun is angry.*

g. Symbol

As stated by Pardede (2008, p.24), "a symbol is a figure of speech that combines a literal and luxurious quality with an abstract object". Yet, it used to imply to another description, for example, Rebels raised a *white flag* to declare a negotiation.

h. Overstatement (Hyperbole)

According to Perrine (1984, p. 102) "hyperbole is an exaggeration response of an object's attribute used to illustrate a fact or emotion to make an emphasis on its importance". In other words, hyperbole used as exaggerated terms for attention. For example, *the phone is blowing up*, and they are ringing my doorbell.

i. Understatement

According to Perrine (1984, p.103), understatement is a thing with underemphasis to create a more significant effect. It is the opposite of hyperbole, too. Understatement produced to portray the objects less than it should be, for example, I won 10 million dollars, and I'm *delighted*.

j. Paradox

Kennedy (1991, p.595) stated that paradox occurs throughout the statement that in the beginning, it seems to be self-contradictory, but that the interpretation still makes some sense, for example, I wrote all the struggles with happiness within my biography.

k. Irony

According to Pardede (2008, p.25), irony delivers as the opposite meaning of an object in the meaning of the sense, whether it based on the dictionary or contextual, for example, *Clever bastard! Lucky devil!* Murray (1978, p. 69) describing irony as a contrast between what is being said, implied, or suggested, for example, *his house is clean and orderly. Nothing dust settled on the picture, and there was no furniture to clutter the living.*

2.3. Maxim Cooperative Principle

Paul Grice (1975, p.45) stated that "There are a set of assumptions that formulated as an effective guideline for the success of language". Grice also divided four main maxims of the conversation's guidelines that express a general cooperative principle. The maxims are quality, quantity, relation, and manner. The principle will guide the speaker during the talk exchange. Thus, it means that the speakers must offer the contribution as needed and relates to the context of the topics within the conversation. The four maxims of the conversation's guidelines distinguished by Grice (1975, p.308) are as follows:

1) Maxim of Quality

Maxim of quality does not make it possible for the speakers to mention one thing that they assumed to be false, and another thing that needs sufficient proof. Thus, the speakers should be sincere and telling the for example:

Heri: Santi, where have you been? Why do you come late?

Santi: Oh, I broke the car, then I have to fix it first. I'm so sorry.

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In that conversation, Santi explained the reason why she came late to

Heri's party sincerely and did not lack adequate evidence.

2) Maxim of Quantity

Maxim of quantity needs the speakers to create a statement as informative

as is needed and no more than that. For example:

Lail: Can you tell me what page of Pragmatic theory in this book?

Sam: It's on page 320.

Sam directly answers Lail's question in an appropriate response by saying

as informative as required.

3) Maxim of Relation

Maxim of Relation need the speakers to mention one thing that connected

and relevant to the conversation's topics or to what had been For example:

Nabila: Did you know where was Alya last night?

Desy: Yes, I knew, I saw her last night at the supermarket. She bought some

fruits and a lot of chocolates.

From the dialogue above, Desy answered Nabilas' question throughout the

relevant contribution, and then she is not talking about anything other than the

topic.

4) Maxim of Manner

The speaker describes things orderly and clearly by using the maxim of

manner (Cutting, 2002, p.35). "This also allows the speakers to prevent

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ambiguity, to be brief and to avoid any confusion of expression" (Cruse, 2000,

p.357). For example:

Donny: James, do you see my phone?

James: I see it in the bathroom.

From the example above, it can be seen that James replies Donnys' question

as orderly as is necessary.

2.3.1. Flouting Maxims

Flouting maxim appears once the speakers on purpose failed to interact

with a maxim during which they actually mean to be (Cutting, 2002, p.36). The

speakers are willing to boost the audiences' attention to the second or implicit

meaning, which totally different from the actual meaning. According to Attardo

(1990, p.355), flouting maxim is a disobeying maxim that can create humorous

effect. Flouting can interpret all told of the main four maxims.

1) Flouting Maxim of Quality

"Flouting maxim of quality might occur once the speakers are saying

something untrue or lie" (Levinson, 1983, p.109). There is another way to conduct

the flouting maxim of quality, and that they are hyperbole, sarcasm, and irony

(Cutting, 2002, p.37). The example of the flouting maxim of quality is below:

Robi: Spongebobs' color is red, isn't it, Mr?

Mr Dewa: And Patrick is yellow, Plankton is pink, and Mr Crab is blue, I

suppose

The example above showed that both of them flout the maxim of quality by telling something untrue. Dewa exaggerates the situation by flouting the maxim of quality in order to offer his implicit meaning proving that Robi's statement is wrong.

2) Flouting Maxim of Quantity

"The speakers may flout the maxim of quantity by providing more or less information than the situation is required" (Cutting, 2002, p.37). For example:

Tina: Did you bring a coat?

Yessy: No, I did not. My neighbour borrowed it, I was in a hurry.

In the example above, Yessy flouts the maxim of quantity after saying more information than Tina wants to inquire. Tina does not need the explanation about "My neighbour borrowed it, I was in a hurry".

3) Flouting Maxim of Relation

Speakers may flout the maxim of relation once their utterances do not have any reference to the previous context. Cutting (2002, p.39) stated that the speakers require the listeners to be able to interpret the implicit meaning of the speaker's statement and to apply it to predefined statements." For example:

Deby: I don't think that Mrs Walt's face is full of wrinkles, don't you?

Jess: Yes, it very cold today.

Jess did not have an adequate answer to Deby's question. The reason why Jess flout the maxim of relation by switching the conversation's topic is to offer, and implicitly inform that Mrs Febby's son is standing behind Deby.

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4) Flouting Maxim of Manner

Flouting maxim of manner happens once the speaker failed to be brief, and therefore the speakers delivering over then what they mean. For example:

Imam: Do you love me?

Lisa: Yes, of course, I do, you are the apple of my eyes.

Lisa delivers ab obscurity through flouting maxim of manner in the statement "you are the apple of my eyes." The statements imply that Imam is mean a lot to Lisa because Lisa very loves him.

In Schwarz (2010) research, it is mentioned some features and techniques in order to attract the audiences interest and to deliver an effectively humourous words. Therefore, the features is in line with the strategy of creating humor by using flouting maxims. Each techniques defines as follow:

1) Paralanguage

Schwarz (2010, p.105) states that "Paralanguage plays a central role in general and represents a crucial characteristic in humour." Paralanguage emphasis the use of nonverbal expressive movement as the joke techniques. Paralanguage comprises intonation and body language as the way to convey the nonserious context of the verbal message. Apte (1985, p.205) defines that "gestures are important in humour that depends heavily on performance and acting."

2) Ridicule

Berger (1993, p.48) defines ridicule as "A form of direct verbal attack against a person, thing, or idea." Ridicule is one of joke techniques that performs aggressiveness and impoliteness. Ridicule used by the speakers to create humour

through insult or attact someone's behavior verbally. However, sometimes the speakers may deride themselves, it called as self-deprecating. According to Schwarz (2010, p.107) "The speakers may use self-deprecating humour to reveal vices or weakness that can be generalized for all human beings." Therefore, it means that by telling personal embarrassing stories, the speakers tends to admit the audiences to not being perfect themselves.

3) Ambiguity

According to Schwarz (2010, p.129) "The context of ambiguity plays a central role in joke techniques since ambiguous statements are a common aspect of comedy." Ambiguity comprises two different meaning of sentence that creates incongruity. Schwarz (2010, p.129) emphazises that "Humour often creates through ambiguous word because it involved incongruity." In addition, Nilsen (1978, p.210) stressed that "The importance of ambiguity for language as in satire, sarcasm, allusion, simile, metaphor etc." Ambiguity possible to play a role in human language because the human thought is able to covers an ambiguity.

4) Allusion

Baldick (1990, p.6) stated that an allusion is "An indirect or passing reference to some event, person, place, or artistic work, the nature and relevance of which is not explained by the writer but relies on the reader's familiarity with what is thus mentioned." Allusion deals with indirect representation of nonverbal expression. Freud (1960, p.89) emphasizes that by means of an allusion "Something is suggested that is not said straight out."

5) Hyperbole

Cuddon (1977:310) defines hyperbole as "A figure of speech which contains an exaggeration for emphasis." According to Schwarz (2010, p.133) "Hyperbole plays as a common feature in joke telling in which mainly serves to exxagerate the situation and enchange the audiences laughter." Hyperbole often used by the speakers starting with telling about simply story but suddenly the speakers delivers overstated situations to increase the humour and the result appers as a hearty laughter.

6) Repetition

One of the most frequent features of humour is repetition. Repetition can be a means to exxagerates or dramatize situations in order to make people laugh, this is why it is appears in many forms of joke. According Schwarz (2010, p.138) "Repetition often used to determine the rhythm of joke performances." Many famous linguists such as Freud (1960) Nilsen (1978) etc. dealt with the appearances and the function of repetition in creating humour.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter provides the procedures related to the research methods in conducting the research. This chapter consists of several subchapter those are research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The researcher designed this study as descriptive qualitative research because this study aimed to analyze and interpret the written materials in context. Suryana (2010, p. 14) explained that "descriptive research is focused on making a description systematically and accurately based on facts about a particular object as the data". In addition, according to Ary (2010, p. 424), "the qualitative method is designed for involving the data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics". The descriptive qualitative used to collect, analyze and interpret the data, which includes flouting maxims and figurative language that created the function of humour to make a humourous situation uttered by Ellen DeGeneres in The Ellen Show season 17.

3.2. Data Collection

This subchapter related to the data collection techniques of this research.

This subchapter consists of research data, data sources, research instruments, and data collection techniques.

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 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

researcher essentially as the tool of observation. The researcher was the main instrument that collected and analyzed the data. However, the researcher also used a supporting instrument named DownSub.com, a software that could help the researcher transcript the video of Ellen's monologue performances as the source of data.

3.2.4. Data Collection Techniques

Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p.67) stated that in collecting the data, the researcher should choose particular subjects included in their study since those subjects believed to present the expansion of the developing theory. This research's technique of data collection was note-taking and coding. The data were collected from the sentences uttered by Ellen monologues performances on The Ellen Show season 17. Below are the procedures:

- Selected Ellen Degeneres's videos from several guest perfromances in monologue performance season 17's playlist;
- 2. Watched and transcripted each videos of Ellen Degeneres monologue performances;
- 3. Read and matched the transcription with the videos to identify any body language or intonation that is performed the humorous utterances of Ellen Degeneres in her monologue performances.

3.3. Data Analysis

Moleong (2011, p.268) stated that "the data analysis process starts with the reading of data, the reduction of data, the arrangement of data into several other

units, the categorization of data, the coding, the validation of data and the interpretation of data." In this present study, after transcribing and getting the data, the researcher re-read the data to identify and divide the code between kind of maxim flouting, figurative language, and function of humour produced by Ellen Degeneres. Then, the researcher organized and categorized the data in a table. The table conducted to classify the types of flouting maxim, the types of figurative language, and the function of humour. As a result, the researcher described the data in order to answer the research problems and to make a conclusion based on the finding of the research. Below is the simulation of data analysis:

1. Identifying

The researcher identified the use of flouting maxim, figurative language and function of humor on each humorous utterances delivered by Ellen Degeneres.

2. Coding

The researcher coded the data into each type of flouting maxim, figurative language, and function of humour. The researcher coded the type of flouting maxim used four kinds of color in each type as below:

Flouting Maxim of Quality

Flouting Maxim of Quantity

Flouting Maxim of Relation

Flouting Maxim of Manner

The symbol of the type of figurative language:

Sim: Simile

Meta: Metaphor Meto: Metonymy Allu: Allusion Alle: Allegory Syn: Synecdoche Per: Personification

Sym: Symbol **Hyp**: Hyperbole

Under: Understatement

Para: ParadoxIro: Irony

Figure 3.1. Figurative Language's Code

The symbol of the function of humour that occur through flouting maxim and figurative language:

De: Defunctionalization

Me: Mediation

Dec: Decommitment

SM: Social Management

Figure 3.2. Function of Humour's Code

Below is the example of coding:

Transcription of Ellen's performance - Ellen Gives Her Own Keynote To The Apple Keynote

(2.10 minutes) in Monologue Performances Season 17

| [Applause] | | | | |
|---|--|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Hey, I have to tell you something first. So I'm go | oing to talk ab | out phone | es. But I'r | n not ge |
| you're not getting a phone. So don't like- | | | | |
| [LAUGHTER] | | | | |
| Oh, she's talking about phones. We're going to get | a phone.You'r | e not gett | ing a phor | se. |
| [LAUGHTER] | | | | |
| But Apple announced the new iPhone at their b | big keynote e | vent yest | erday.The | ir keyno |
| event is kind of like a TED talk, but instead of tea | ching you ho | v to better | r yourself | they tead |
| you how to spend \$1,000. | | | | |
| [LAUGHTER] | | | | |
| And instead of TED, it's Tim. You know Tim Cool | k, right?Tim C | ook's Sin | 's husban | d. |
| [LAUGHTER] | | | Per | De |
| I think so. I don't know. Yesterday Apple announ | ced their iPho | ne 11. Ar | nd obviou | sly, we : |
| | | | run out an | d buy it, |
| know how to count. It's 7, 8, X, 11. It goes like the you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] | | | run out an | d buy it, |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together | r and make an | 11. | | d buy it. |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] | r and make an | 11. | | onger h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved the Today Show. | r and make an | 11. | our hours | longer,h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved by | r and make an | 11. | our hours | longer,h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] | r and make an | 11. | our hours | onger,h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved to the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced— [LAUGHTER] | r and make an | 11. | our hours | longer,h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced— [LAUGHTER] It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into m | r and make an | 11. | our hours | longer,h |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved be the Today Show [LAUGHTER] So they announced— [LAUGHTER] It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into m [LAUGHTER] | ny hour. | 11. www.lasts.fe | Sim | SM |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved it the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced— | ny hour. | 11. www.lasts.fe | Sim | SM |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved in the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced— [LAUGHTER] It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into m [LAUGHTER] It's like—The iPhone 11 Prothat's what they're cally creeping into m [LAUGHTER] It's like—The iPhone 11 Prothat's what they're cally creeping into m [LAUGHTER] | ny hour. | 11. www.lasts.fe | Sim | SM |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced— [LAUGHTER] It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into it [LAUGHTER] It's like—The iPhone 11 Prothat's what they're ca | and make an battlery and no battlery and no make an battlery and no battlery a | De De | Sim | SM SM i now K |
| you can tape an iPhone 5 and an iPhone 6 together [LAUGHTER] That's what I'm going to do Plus it has improved the Today Show. [LAUGHTER] So they announced—. [LAUGHTER] It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into m [LAUGHTER] It's like—The iPhone 11 Prothat's what they're cally creeping into m [LAUGHTER] Kardashian never is going to leave the house. [LAUGHTER] | ny hour. Meta alling it.It has | De three cam | Sim Sim | SM i now Ki |

Figure 3.3. Sample of Coding

3. Classifying

The researcher classified the data based on each type of flouting maxim,

figurative language, and function of humour in the form of a table :

just like us, the phones will be now wider and slower.

Table 3.1 Table of Data Classification

| D | Flouting maxim | | | | Type Of Figurative Language | | | | | | | | Function of Humour | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|----------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|-------|---------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Data | Quality | Quantity | Relation | Manner | Simile | Metaph | Metony | Allusion | Allegory | Synec | Personi | Symbol | Hyper | Paradox | Under | Irony | Social Mg | Mediation | Decomm | Defunc |
| | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | / | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

4. Describing

The researcher described the analysis of each type of flouting maxim, figurative language, and the function of humour that found based on the research problems.

5. Concluding

The researcher concluded the research based on the result of the analysis

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The researcher shows the findings, which includes data description and result of the analysis. The researcher analyzes Ellen Degeneres monologues performances using a theory of pragmatic, stylistic and humour. The researcher presents the result of the research through the steps that already mentioned in the data analysis.

4.1. Findings

In finding section, the analysis of data is the answer of three research problems. The first research problem is to know the type of figurative language that is uttered by Ellen Degeneres. The data those set in this research is from 30 videos of Ellen's monologues performances season 17 in The Ellen Show. From the second research problem, the finding shows the types of maxim that flouted by Ellen Degeneres. Then, the last research problem investigates the function of humour that is occured through the flouting maxim and figurative language delivered by Ellen Degeneres.

There are three tables of the findings. The first table is about the percentage of figurative language happened. Then, the second table shows the percentage of the flouting maxims. It is to know which maxim is mostly flouted by Ellen Degeneres through figurative language. The last table shows the percentage of the functions of humour that occurs through flouting maxim and figurative language.

4.1.1. Types of Figurative Language

This part shows the results of the first findings. Moreover, it aims to answer the first research question. There are 100 data of the humorous utterances from 30 videos of Ellen Degeneres's monologue performance that is identified as containing figurative language. The explanation in this section shows the kind of figurative language used by Ellen Degeneres to create a jokes.

Table 4.1 Table of the Percentage of the Figurative Language in The Ellens Show Monologue Performance Season 17

| Figurative Language | Account | Percentage Percentage |
|---------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Simile | 14 | 14% |
| Metaphor | 6 | <mark>6%</mark> |
| Metonymy | 13 | 13% |
| Synecdoche | 5 | 5% |
| Personification | 11 | 11% |
| Symbol | 12 | 12% |
| Hyperbole | 11 | 11% |
| Understatement | 3 | 3% |
| Irony | 26 | 26% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The table shows the percentage of the kind of figurative languages. The researcher only finds nine from eleven types of figurative language that is delivered by Ellen Degeneres. The type of figurative language that has the highest frequency is irony with 26%, and the lowest is an understatement with only 3%.

The details analysis explanation of each type of figurative language uttered by Ellen Degeneres elaborates below.

4.1.1.1.Simile

Simile is occured 14 times within Ellen Degeneres performances. Below are the detail explanation of simile delivered by Ellen Degeneres.

Datum 1

Ellen: "I get all the free mints that I want. I know what Ryan Gosling smells like. You want to know what he smells like? Pickles. Sweet, sweet pickles. (LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Shares The Perks Of Being A Talk Show Host)

The datum above is when Ellen describes Ryan Gosling's smell. In this sentence, Ellen uses a simile since she compares Ryan Gosling's smell with pickle taste. She performs simile to make a sarcastic statement describes how Ryan Gosling's smell like pickles, which as we know that the taste of pickles is sour. Ellen delivers her simile without any intention. This is the way how she delivers her comedy. The funniest part is supported by the intonation how Ellen describes the smell. Therefore, according to Schwarz (2010), make a pun by insulting someone verbally is one of the jokes telling techniques. Below is another analysis of simile.

Datum 2

Ellen: "No, I really have no idea. I woke up totally fine. **Fit as a fiddle**, as they say."

(Ellen is Hurt!)

In the datum above, Ellen describes her condition before the back fall accident. The condition of Ellen is very good. The phrase "Fit as a fiddle"

desribes her condition and also performs a simile since it contains a comparison words 'as' to compare body's fit and a fiddle. However, "Fit as a fiddle" is an idiom that implies the condition of someone is very healthy and full of energy. In this case, it describes that the condition of Ellen when she was just waking up is totally fine. Another simile finds in another datum below.

Datum 3

Ellen: "Cup your fingers, I guess, like that, right? Like a cute little raccoon, or something like that.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Wants to Help Protect You from Getting Coronavirus)

The datum above is when Ellen describes and practices how to do proper handwashing. The sentence considers as simile since it compares handshape to animal shape. The simile creates without any intention, supports by Ellen's movement shaping her hand to look like a little racoon, this is the way how Ellen create her comedy.

4.1.1.2. Metaphor

Metaphor is occured 6 times within Ellen Degeneres performances. Below are the detail explanation of metaphor delivered by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 4

Ellen: "We have someone who works here, who loves crafts. Her name is Betsy, and she's like the Martha Stewart of Santa Clarita, is what she is. She makes her own peanut brittle, which we get every year. Thank you for my peanut brittle, Betsy. And pancake mix, and canned fruit, and she says they're better because they're made with love. Love is what Betsy calls marijuana.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Has Questions About '5-Minutes Crafts')

From the datum above, Ellen tries to explain about Betsy. She is one of her crew. Ellen said that Betty's love is called marijuana. The word "marijuana"

performs a metaphor. Since the word "marijuana" describes the meaning of love, it considers a metaphor. Waldau (2010) stated that "metaphor uses the qualities from one object to describe another object, while simile shows a more visual relationship between the objects". The metaphor uses as controlling image to describe the meaning of love from Betsy. Ellen wants to imply the fun fact about Betsy, that one of her favorite things is marijuana.

Datum 5

Ellen: "I don't understand why people still go to the mall. I don't understand it. You can do all your shopping online at home without even putting pants on. Although if you've been to a 7-11 after midnight, people shop like that anyway. **The mall is a nightmare**.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Brings The Mall Holiday Spirit to The Riff Raff Room)

The datum above is when Ellen tells her opinion about going to shopping in the mall. Ellen performs a metaphor since the word "nightmare" is not the real meaning. It is the controlling image of "mall". Since the phrase does not use the comparison word, it is more considered as a metaphor than simile. The word "nightmare" contains an implicit meaning that Ellen hates to go to the mall because it wasting time. While nowadays, we can go shopping on the online store. Hence, supports by her intonation, this is the way how Ellen tries to make a pun by using a metaphor.

4.1.1.3. Metonymy

Metonymy is occured 13 times within Ellen Degeneres performances.

Below are the detail explanation of metonymy delivered by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 6

Ellen: "But I was thinking about it. And so many things have changed, like in

the last 10 years, at the beginning of the decade, there were three Kardashians and nobody knew what happened at **the end of Lost**. And now there are literally thousands of Kardashians. We still don't know what happened **at the end of Lost**."

(Ellen's Tips On How To Slow Down Life)

The datum above is from the video when Ellen wants to give an advice to slow down in life. Within the datum, Ellen feels about the time has been moving so fast and changing many things. Ellen performs a metonymy when she tells that nobody know about the ending of "Lost". The meaning of the word "Lost" is not the real meaning. It is related to something other. "Lost" refers to an American TV series. In this case, Ellen directly uses the title to describe the series.

According to Perrine (1987, p. 67), metonymy is the subtitution of a word naming an object for another word closely associated with it. Hence, Ellen tries to make a pun through those metonymy to desrcibe that it has been 10 years going and the ending of Lost is still mysterious. Another metonymy is elaborated in the next datum below.

Datum 7

Ellen: "A green line is an enemy. And then this line right here is **how Waze** got me home last night.

(These Penguin Relationships Are More Scandalous Than 'The Bachelor')

The datum above is when Ellen describes her chart lines about penguin's relationship. Ellen performs metonymy and creates a pun when she directly switch the topic from the penguins relationship's line to the line as the way how she went home last night. The word "waze" identifies as metonymy since it is related to something other. In other word, waze is an application that help and guide the users the quicker navigation routes. However, this metonymy is delivered without

any intention, but it is the way how Ellen delivers her joke. Below is another explanation of a metonymy.

Datum 8

Ellen: "My parents drove me home **in a Buick**. I think it was a Buick. It could have been a Ford or a Chrysler or a-- it was a Bu-- I think it was a Buick."

(Ellen Reflect On Her Big Night At The Golden Globes)

Another metonymy contains in the datum above when Ellen describes about her born story. Ellen tells that her parents drove her to went home by using a Buick. The word "Buick" performs a metonymy since it is related with the name of the oldest American car. According to Keraf (2009, p. 142), metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name or characteristics of things as a subtitution of something itself. Ellen was expect that it looks like a Ford, Chrysler or any kind of a luxurious car, but the fact it is just a Buick. Ellen does not mean any intention. Yet, this is how she made up the humourous situation, since, according to Attardo (1994) the use of figurative language is as the basic strategy for joking materials.

4.1.1.4.Synecdoche

Synecdoche is occured 5 times within Ellen Degeneres performances. The detail explanation of data analysis is presented below:

Datum 9

Ellen: "And the good news is my neck is feeling a lot better. So (APPLAUSE) shout out to my pain killers.(LAUGHTER)."

(Insane Food Even Ellen Thinks Are Expensive)

The datum above is when Ellen describes her condition after healing from the pain after the back fall accident. The sentence in bold is regarded as

synecdoche, since Ellen simplifies the doctor by saying "pain killers". Ellen uses "pain killers" to equate the Chiropractor, who help her to cure her back's pain. Ellen uses the synecdoche to sharpen the feeling of her pain and also the way how Ellen delivers her comedy. Another synecdoche finds in another datum, see below.

Datum 10

Ellen: "We're all different, and I think that we've forgotten that that's OK that we're all different. For instance, I wish people wouldn't wear fur. I don't like it, but I'm friends with people who wear fur. And I'm friends with people who are furry, as a matter of fact."

(This Photo Of Ellen & George W. Bush Will Give You Faith In America Again)

The datum above is when Ellen explains that even every people is different, it does not change the relationship between each other. Within the explanation, Ellen performs a synecdoche in the word "furry". According to Urban Dictionary, furry is the name that represents the people of a fandom which like to dress up as animals and has an interest in anthropomorphized animals. In this case, the synecdoche performs as a word represent a group of people, which, according to Zainuddin (1992) it called Pars pro toto. The next datum is another analysis of synecdoche, see below:

Datum 11

Ellen: "Many things you can do each and every day to show someone how much they mean to you--for instance, you know, a simple little gesture of filling up their car with gas."

(Ellen Isn't A Fan Of Valentine's Day)

When Ellen explains about how to show our special feeling for someone by simple things, she performs the type of synecdoche. From the datum above, Ellen uses the word "car" as the whole body instead of "tank" as a part which can

fill with gas. According to Zainuddin (1992), since it is a whole represent a part, it called as Totem pro parte. Ellen uses this synecdoche as the purpose behind her joke.

4.1.1.5. Personification

Personification is occured 11 times within Ellen Degeneres performances.

Below is the detail explanation of personification uttered by Ellen Degeneres.

Datum 12

Ellen: "That's what I'm going to do. Plus it has improved battery and now lasts four hours longer, like the Today Show. (LAUGHTER) So they announced— (LAUGHTER) It's long. The Today Show is really creeping into my hour."

(Ellen Gives Her Own Keynote To The Apple Keynote)

The example above contains personification since Ellen stated that the showtime is something that bothered her by using the word "creeping". Ellen personifies the showtime as creeping as a human being. However, the word "creeping" is not the real meaning. It is the controlling image of the showtime. Ellen tries to imply her feeling when the show becomes longer, it will be spending a lot of time from her life. However, Ellen does not take it seriously. It is the way how she delivers her joke. Another personification finds in the datum below.

Datum 13

Ellen: "But Apple announced the new iPhone at their big keynote event yesterday. Their keynote event is kind of like a TED talk, but instead of teaching you how to better yourself, they teach you how to spend \$1,000. (LAUGHTER) And instead of TED, it's Tim. You know Tim Cook, right? Tim Cook's Siri's husband. (LAUGHTER)" (Ellen Gives Her Keynote To The Apple Keynote)

In the datum above, Ellen explains her opinion about the phone's improvement. Ellen tells about the new keynote of iPhone calls Siri. Siri is introduced as an innovative and revolutionary search that changes the way users interact with devices and obtain information. The phrase "Tim Cook is Siri's husband" contains personification since Ellen personifies Siri as the wife of Time Cooks. Hence, from those personification, Ellen creates a joke and punchline. Ellen breaks the fact that it is impossible for human has a relationship with software, especially as a husband or wife. Whereas, Tim Cook is actually the Chief executive officer of Apple Inc. Another personification finds in the datum below.

Datum 14

Ellen: "There was one name that was mentioned over and over all night long.

And I would like to thank him for being there. **His name, Don Julio.**"

(Ellen Recaps Her Star-Studded Gorillapalooza Fundraiser)

The datum above is delivered when Ellen explains about her fundraiser event. There is a personification identified within her explanation. Ellen gives a human quality when she calls Don Julio. She personifies Don Julio as the famous guest during her event. She calls Don Julio with "Him" and "His", in which it belongs to male's pronouns. Whereas, Don Julio is a brand of tequila produced in Mexico. Hence, from those personification, Ellen creates a joke and punchline.

4.1.1.6.Symbol

Symbol is occured 12 times within Ellen Degeneres performances. The detail explanation of data analysis is presented below:

Datum 15

Ellen: "One time I hired Brad Pitt because he wasn't get any work. And he was struggling, and I threw him a bone."

(Ellen Explains The Jokes On Her Show)

The datum above is when Ellen explained the condition of Brad Pitt when he was struggling. The symbol finds when Ellen utters the word "bone". Ellen symbolizes the word "bone" as a job, works or anything that can help Brad Pitt to struggle his life. According to Shaw (1881), the symbol can be mean as something used for, or regarded as, represented something else. In this case, the word "bone" represents the help of Ellen to Brad Pitt. Below is another explanation of the symbol.

Datum 16

Ellen: "Why do women love to be picked up by men? I thought it was a straight thing. Because I never run and jump into Portia's arms. Once, but I was trying to get away from a snapping turtle.(LAUGHTER). Actually, I have jumped into a man's arms once here on the show."

(Ellen Shares Her 'Bachelor' Theory)

Another symbol finds in the datum above. Ellen explains that having a relationship between women and men is a straight thing. This is because she is a lesbian. Within the explanation, Ellen tries to symbolize men as "snapping turtle". Which actually snapping turtle is an alligator who do not hesitate to bite everything that threatens in front of them. Ellen stereotypes a man as cruel as snapping turtle. This is another example of how Ellen delivers her joke using a symbol as the kind of figurative language. Below is another analysis of symbol.

Datum 17

Ellen: "Hey, listen, I don't know if you've been paying attention, but it appears there's going to be a presidential election this year. (LAUGHTER]) Yeah, it's true. And in November, the whole country is going to decide who gets the final rose.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Wants You To Vote!)

In the datum above, Ellen tells that it will be coming to a presidential election. Ellen performs a symbol since she delivers the word "final rose." Yet, the word "final rose" uses to describe the final season in The Bachelor relationship reality show. In The Bachelor, "final rose" means that there is a couple engaged each other, the man proposed the first runner-up and it is the end of the election. In this case, Ellen tries to symbolize that at the end of the presidential election, the president will get the "final rose".

4.1.1.7. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is occured 11 times within Ellen Degeneres performances.

Below are the detail explanation of hyperbole delivered by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 18

Ellen: "Thank you so much. I love each and every single one of you."
(Ellen's Tips to Pass the Time in Quarantine)

The datum above regards as hyperbole. The researcher finds the word "each" and "every" adding in one sentence. It is hyperbole sentence because both of the words have the same meaning. Putting two of them in one sentence is an exaggeration because of that, the researcher takes this as hyperbole sentence. This sentence means how Ellen's feeling of love for all of her audiences. Below is another analysis of hyperbole.

Datum 19

Ellen: "I was on my Peloton this morning. Do you know-- you know what a Peloton is? **Whoo! It's a bicycle slash tortur device.** (LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Loves Her Peloton)

Another hyperbole finds in the datum above. The researcher finds the word "slash torture" is exaggerating. The word "slash" itself means something torturous by some cutting. Yet, both of the words almost has the same meaning as "torture". Ellen tries to deliver this hyperbole because she wants to make a dramatic feeling about the pain while using her new Peloton. Another analysis of hyperbole presents in the datum below.

Datum 20

Ellen: "But it's so **hard**. It's hard to see someone else get that. It is **hard** to see him developing a connection with her. It's been so **hard**. For whatever reason, it's just been **hard**. It's just been really, really difficult. It's just **hard**. I know it's **hard**. Tonight's decision has been the hardest. It's just so hard. Seeing how disappointed she was in, that was **hard**.(LAUGHTER)"

(Ellen Shares Her 'Bachelor' Theory)

The datum above is when Ellen explains about her impression after watching The Bachelor. Ellen imagines the men and the women would get hard doing everything within the reality show. Yet, how Ellen describes the hardest thing performs a hyperbole, since Ellen repeats the word "hard" over and over. The sentence uses to exaggerate the situation. Ellen tries to make a dramatic effect. This is also the way how she delivers her comedy since according to Freud (1960) repetition is a standard joke technique.

4.1.1.8.Understatement

Understatement occured as the lowest percentage which is delivered 3 times by Ellen Degeneres. Below are the detail explanation of understatement delivered by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 21

Ellen: "We were hoping to raise \$2 million. That didn't happen. We raised over \$5 million.(LAUGHTER)(APPLAUSE)."

(Ellen Recaps Her Star-Studded Gorillapalooza Fundraiser)

The datum above considers as an understatement. The phrase "we were hoping to raise \$2 million. That didn't happen" showed that Ellen underemphasize herself. While actually, even Ellen could not reach \$2 million, but surprisingly she got \$5 million. The understatement purposes of expressing Ellen's proud of everybody who already donated, so the donation reaches more than what she expected. Below is another analysis of understatement.

Datum 22

Ellen: "Because without you, I would be a handsy nobody. And that stuff would be illegal."

(Ellen Shares The Perk Of Being A Talk Show)

The datum above conducts as an understatement. The sentence tells about Ellen's self deemphasizes herself to respect the effort of the audiences within her show. According to Davis (2016), kind of understatement that implicates the meaning of sentence describing things like certain respect is called meiosis.

Another understatement finds in the datum below.

Datum 23

Ellen: "Don't get me wrong, I love underpriced flowers and tiny little hearts that taste like chalk. (LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Isn't A Fan Of Valentine's Day)

In the datum above, a bolded sentence composes by using an understatement. Ellen under-emphasize the price of flower and "tiny little heart", which means to a bar of chocolate. Ellen implies that we should not present fancy

things to prove our love. With very simple things, even it is taste like chalk, and it could be meaningful for someone who loved each other.

4.1.1.9.Irony

The finding shows that irony mostly used by Ellen Degeneres to create the sense of humour which is occured 26 times. Below are the detail explanation of irony delivered by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 24

Ellen: "Also on the list is gym wear and I understand that. It seems like a nice gift first, but then it's mid-January, nobody is going to the gym anymore. So just remember that. If you're shopping in February, you're buying slightly used gym wear.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen's Solution To Receiving Bad Holiday Gifts)

Based on the datum above, the sentence regards as irony. The sentence delivers when Ellen explains about the bad gift. One of the bad gift's list is gym wear. Ellen delivers a sarcasm on her statement by saying that people will go to shopping slightly used gym wear because in February the winter is coming. It implies that if people present gym wear, it will be useless. Below is another analysis of irony.

Datum 25

Ellen: "Listen, if we're going to start changing childhood things, I've got other ideas. **How about we make LEGOs soft?** (LAUGHTER) (APPLAUSE)"

(The New Version Of 'The Alphabet Song' That Made Ellen Say 'WTF')

Another irony performs on the datum above. The sentence is delivered when Ellen was feeling upset to know that The Alphabet Song changed to the new version. The new version changed the rhythm in the part of "L, M, N, O, P". Ellen delivers a sarcasm opinion by saying "how about we make LEGOs soft?", while

as we know that it will not be an interesting thing when the LEGOs become soft.

Another irony finds in the datum below.

Datum 26

Ellen: "And you can see where you are with all the others. **And he's** consistently in at 803. And yet he pedals and pedals. (LAUGHTER)"

(Ellen Loves Her Peloton)

The sentence above is about Ellen's explanation that her producer has a Peloton. Peloton is a cycling gym tools. Ellen tells that since Ed has Peloton, he likes to compete because there is a leaderboard on the side of Peloton. Then, Ellen uses irony to criticize Ed's behaviour by saying "And he's consistently in at 803. And yet he pedals and pedals". Ellen uses irony to create spontaneous humour that contains sarcasm. Ellen implies that even Ed likes to compete, but he never places in at least top 50, he always stuck in 803. Ellen wants Ed to realize that he is poorly slow.

4.1.2. Types of Flouting Maxim

The table below are kinds of maxim that is flouted by Ellen through the figurative languages. The explanation in this section divides into four parts: flouting maxim of quality, flouting maxim of quantity, flouting maxim of relation, and flouting maxim of manner.

Table 4.2 Table of Percentage of The Flouting Maxims in The Ellen Show Monologue Performances Season 17

| Flouting Maxims | Account | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------|------------|
| Quality | 30 | 30% |
| Quantity | 20 | 20% |
| Relation | 17 | 17% |
| Manner | 33 | 33% |
| Total | 100 | 100% |

The table shows the percentage of the flouting maxims. Flouting maxims of quality has 30%, flouting maxim of quantity has 20%, flouting maxim of relation has 17%, and flouting maxim of manner has 33%.

Concluded from the table above, the maxims that are mostly flouted by Ellen Degeneres in her monologues performances is flouting the maxim of manner with percentage 33%.

4.1.2.1.Flouting Maxim of Quality

The finding shows that Ellen Degeneres flouts the maxim of quality to create humorous statements by saying untrue statement which is occured 30 times. Below are the way maxim of quality flouted by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 1

Ellen: "But Apple announced the new iPhone at their big keynote event yesterday. Their keynote event is kind of like a TED talk, but instead of teaching you how to better yourself, they teach you how to spend \$1,000. (LAUGHTER) And instead of TED, it's Tim. You know Tim Cook, right? Tim Cook's Siri's husband. (LAUGHTER)" (Ellen Gives Her Keynote To The Apple Keynote)

In the datum above, Ellen explains her opinion about the phone's improvement. Ellen tells about the new keynote of iPhone calls Siri. Siri is introduced as an innovative and revolutionary search that changes the way users interact with devices and obtain information. The phrase "Tim Cook is Siri's husband" contains personification since Ellen personifies Siri as the wife of Time Cooks. Hence, from those personification, Ellen flouts the maxim of quality since she says something that believed to be false. The underlined sentence shows that Ellen tends to flout the maxim of quality to explain about iPhone's software incorrectly in order to create a joke and punchline. Ellen breaks the fact that it is impossible for human has a relationship with software, especially as a husband or wife. Whereas, Tim Cook is actually the Chief executive officer of Apple Inc. The next datum is another explanation of the flouting maxim of quality.

Datum 2

Ellen: "There was one name that was mentioned over and over all night long.

And I would like to thank him for being there. **His name, Don Julio**."

(Ellen Recaps Her Star-Studded Gorillapalooza Fundraiser)

The datum above is delivered when Ellen explains about her fundraiser event. The explanation of Ellen indicates flouting maxim of quality because she personifies Don Julio as the famous guest during her event. Ellen flouts the maxim and delivers an untrue statement by giving human qualities to the Don Julio. According to Cutting (2002) "a speaker can also flout the maxim of quality by using some kind of figurative languages, such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, etc." She calls Don Julio with "Him" and "His", in which it belongs to male's pronouns. Whereas, Don Julio is a brand of tequila produced in Mexico. Hence, Ellen delivers the personification to flout the maxim of quality because she wants

to exaggerate the situation when Don Julio made up her event to be more exciting.

Another explanation of flouting maxim of quality shown below.

Datum 3

Ellen: "No, I really have no idea. I woke up totally fine. Fit as a fiddle, as they say."

(Ellen is Hurt!)

The datum above is from the video where Ellen tells about her bad accident experience. Ellen tries to explain her condition before the accident. The explanation of Ellen is conducted as flouting maxim of quality, because she delivers a simile "Fit as a fiddle" as the untrue statement since it compares a human body's fit with a fiddle. Ellen flouts the maxim of quality through those simile because she wants to make a dramatic effect explaining that she is in good condition. In other words, "Fit as a fiddle" is used to imply that someone is very healthy and full of energy. Another explanation of flouting maxim of quality shown in Datum 4 below.

Datum 4

Ellen: "One time I hired Brad Pitt because he wasn't get any work. **And he was struggling and I threw him a bone.** (LAUGHTER). Then he went and he just won a Golden Globe."

(Ellen Explains The Jokes On Her Show)

In the datum above, Ellen explains the condition of Brad Pitt that he was not getting any job and struggled his life. The explanation is formed from a symbol in the phrase "I threw him a bone" as an untrue statement. Thus, Ellen flouted the maxim of quality. According to Levinson, "flouting maxim of quality may occur when the speakers are saying something untrue or lies." In this case, Ellen flouts the maxim of quality by saying an untrue statement, which it is

impossible that Ellen will give her bone to Brad Pitt. Thus, the word "Bone" implies Ellen's intention to help Brad Pitt's problem.

4.1.2.2.Flouting Maxim of Quantity

The finding shows that Ellen Degeneres flouts the maxim of quantity to create humorous statements by giving either more or less information which is occured 20 times. Below are the way maxim of quantity flouted by Ellen

Degeneres:
Datum 5

Ellen: "Because I'm happy. I'm very excited. So excited I can't even tell you how excited I am. I'm talking fast because I'm excited.

(LAUGHTER) Because I want to tell you something exciting."

(Ellen Added A New Member To Her Family)

The situation of the datum above is when Ellen tells about her feeling after rescuing a puppy. Ellen uses hyperbole to exaggerate the situation that she is very excited. However, the hyperbole identifies as flouting maxim of quantity. The flouting maxim of quantity is delivered when Ellen gives too much information about her feeling. Ellen already said that she is happy and very excited. It is enough to describe her feeling. Yet, she did not stop there, she adds and repeats more the word "excited" to show how excited she is. Moreover, Freud (1960) states about the importance of repetition in joking. Further, he considers repetition to be a standard joke technique, particularly in the situation comedy. In this case, Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity by repeating the word "excited" to deliver her joke. Another analysis of flouting maxim of quantity shown in Datum 37 below.

Datum 6

Ellen: "But when you're a kid, it moves so slowly. Everything takes forever-

waiting for summer vacation, waiting for Christmas, even the little things. I remember waiting for my mom to get home from work. And eventually, I realized she moved and didn't tell me. **The new family moved in, and I was like, oh, OK.**"

(Ellen's Tips On How To Slow Down In Life)

The datum above is contained on the video when Ellen tells her advice about the tips to slow down in life. Ellen performs an irony to explain about her experience when she was a kid waiting for her mom to get home from work. From those irony, Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity in the phrase "the new family moved" since it gives too little information without any additional statement to desrcibe why there is a new family. In other words, the statement implies that her parent was divorced, and she lived with a new family of her father. The next datum is another explanation of the flouting maxim of quantity.

Datum 7

Ellen: "We were hoping to raise \$2 million. That didn't happen. We raised over \$5 million."

(Ellen Recaps Her Star-Studded Gorillapalooza Fundraiser)

The datum above is when Ellen tells about the result of her fundraizer. Ellen uses an understatement to describe that the fundraizer's result is over expected. The understatement flouts the maxim of quantity because Ellen gives more information than is required. Rather than directly said that the result is raised over \$5 million, Ellen tries to make a dramatic effect potraying as if the result were less as her expectation, but actually it is over expected. Hence, this is the way to create her comedy with giving an allusion. Through this indirect statement, Ellen want to say thank you to the nice person that was donated in her fundraizer.

Datum 8

Ellen: "Whether you're planning on voting for the old guy, or the rich guy,

or the gay guy, or the other old guy, or the two ladies, or the orange guy, don't reduce people to labels."

(Ellen Shares Her Thoughts On Election Season)

The datum above is when Ellen tells about her opinion of the presidential election. Within the explanation, Ellen performs a metonymy in the word "the orange guy" since it represents a label name of person. However, the symbol flouts the maxim of quantity because Ellen give more information than is required. It is enough to said that we can not reduce people to labels, but Ellen tries to make a dramatic effect by saying any kind of 'labels' to sharpen that we are different and we have our own label but we should not insult a person through the labels.

4.1.2.3. Flouting Maxim of Relation

The finding shows that Ellen Degeneres flouts the maxim of relation 17 times when her humorous utterances do not have any connection with the previous context. Below are the way maxim of relation flouted by Ellen Degeneres.

Datum 9

Ellen: "I fed Archie. I held Archie. Not like that. I knew how to hold him. Like that. He weighs 15 pounds, which the exchange rate, I believe, is \$17 here. (LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen's Summer Visit The Royal Baby)

The datum above is when Ellen tells her experience visited the Royal baby. Within the explanation, when Ellen explains about Archies's weight, she performs a metaphor. The metaphor uses the qualities of the exchange rate to describe the weighs of Archie. Hence, the metaphor flouts the maxim of relation by saying. It is irrelevant from the preceding one. She should not tell the

exchange rate about Archie's weight because it does not has any relation.

Moreover, some people acknowledge if it is something rude to assume the exchange rate of human's weight. Ellen does not have any intention within her statement, and this is the way she delivers her joke. According to Schwarz (2010), since it delivered an impoliteness, it is called as ridicule. Ridicules are one of the features of the joke-telling techniques, and the speakers often use ridicule to make fun even it insult or attack someone verbally. The next datum is another explanation of the flouting maxim of relation.

Datum 10

Ellen: "Why is a gay Hollywood liberal sitting next to a conservative Republican president? **Didn't even notice I'm holding the brand new iPhone 11**."

(This Photo Of Ellen & George W. Bush Will Give You Faith In America Again)

In the datum above Ellen explains the situation when she and George sat together watching a football turnament. Ellen describes herself as a liberal gay and George as a conservative Republican president. However, knowing that it will make a controversy because both comunity is contradictory, Ellen performs an irony to make the situation better by changing the topic. The changing topic flouts the maxim of relation because it does not has any relation with the preciding one when she said "Didn't even notice I'm holding the brand new iPhone 11." Yet, by changing the topic and performing an irony, Ellen tries to imply that there are still a chance for a contradictory community to make a communication or even disscuss about something. The next datum is another explanation of the flouting maxim of relation.

Datum 11

Ellen: "A green line is an enemy. And then this line right here is how Waze got me home last night."

(These Penguin Relationships Are More Scandalous Than 'The Bachelor')

The datum above is when Ellen explains the chart of penguin's relationship. Ellen describes the different lines represent different relationship. Yet, within the explanation, Ellen makes a pun and delivers a metonymy to shift the topic focus by saying "and then this line right here is how Waze got me home last night." The changing topic flouts the maxim of relation because it does not has any relation with the penguin relationship. Yet, Ellen switch the topic without any intention to mislead the audience, but this is the way how she deliver her joke. Another flouting maxim of relation is explained below.

Datum 12

Ellen: "Yeah, it's true. And in November, the whole country is going to decide who gets the final rose."

(Ellen Wants You To Vote!)

The datum above is contained in the video when Ellen said that there will be coming a presidential election. Ellen performs a symbol since she delivers the word "final rose". The symbol flouts the maxim of relation because "final rose" is the ending step of The Bachelor reality show and it does not has any relation with a presidential election. However, Ellen did not has any intention and flouts the maxim of relation to deliver her joke. Also, Ellen trie to imply that the president will be getting the "final rose" in the end of the presidential election as the symbol that he or she is being choosen.

4.1.2.4. Flouting Maxim of Manner

The finding shows that maxim of manner mostly flouted by Ellen

Degeneres in which occurs 33 times when she did not speak clearly, seems

obsecure and tends to be ambiguous. Here are the explanation of the way maxim

of manner flouted by Ellen.

Datum 13

Ellen: "And I walked down the hall--and it's a long hall. And I went to turn my head and then my neck disagreed with that situation. It just seized up, and then I felt like there was a rod going down my back."

(Ellen is Hurtt!)

The situation of the datum above is when Ellen explains about her feeling after the accident. Ellen uses a symbol in the word 'rod' to sharpen her feeling about the pain. However, the symbol flouts the maxim of manner since it is an ambiguous word that may have some meanings in the word "rod". It is ambiguous since Ellen said that there is a rod in her back. While actually "rod" may have two different meanings. It can be something strengthens bar that pushed her back or the crashed on her back make it becomes very straight like a rod. According to Schwarz (2010), an ambiguous statement are a common aspect of comedy. So, Ellen flouts the maxim of manner to deliver her joke. Another analysis of flouting maxim of manner described below.

Datum 14

Ellen: "We have someone who works here, who loves crafts. Her name is Betsy, and she's like the Martha Stewart of Santa Clarita, is what she is. She makes her own peanut brittle, which we get every year. Thank you for my peanut brittle, Betsy. And pancake mix, and canned fruit, and she says they're better because they're made with love. **Love is what Betsy calls marijuana**.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Has Questions About '5-Minutes Crafts')

From the datum above, Ellen tries to explain about Betty. Ellen said that Betty's love calls marijuana. Since the word "Marijuana" describes the meaning of love, it considers a metaphor. The metaphor indicates flouting maxim of manner, since she delivers the word "Marijuana" as an ambiguous word. In this case, "Marijuana" may have two possible meaningss. It can be mean because Betsy consumes marijuana or the aftereffect of marijuana. According to Schwarz (2010), since the same word contains two different meanings, it can call as a pun. Pun consists of an intentional confusion of similar words or phrases for a humourous effect. Ellen flouts the maxim of manner and delivers an ambiguous statement to utter her joke in order to create a humourous situation. Datum 15 below is another analysis of flouting maxim of manner.

Datum 15

Ellen: "Yep, right around the corner. It's at the intersection of Not Again

Avenue and I Dread Every Year Street. (LAUGHTER). Every year,
they take a children's character, and then they try to make it—this is
sexy Bert and Ernie right here. (LAUGHTER)."

(Sexy Halloween Costumes That Aren't That Sexy)

The datum above is from the video when Ellen tells that Halloween is almost coming. Ellen gives specific place to inform that Halloween is around the corner by saying "at the intersection of Not Again Avenue, and I Dread Every Year Street." Here, Ellen uses a kin of symbol to describe the place. However, the symbol flouts the maxim of manner since she can not describe things clearly and delivers an ambiguous statement. The ambiguous is between two different meanings. The first meaning shows kind of place because there are the words "avenue" and "street." The second one is the allusion to describe her feeling. From the word "dread", it symbolizes that Ellen was feeling scared facing

Halloween. Ellen flouts the maxim of manner to exaggerate the situation and delivers her joke as a pun because it contains two different meanings. According to Schwarz (2010), ambiguity and pun are one of the techniques which can be used to express jokes. Below is another analysis of flouting maxim of manner.

Datum 16

Ellen: "Many things you can do each and every day to show someone how much they mean to you-- for instance, you know, a simple little gesture of filling up their car with gas.(AWWW)"

(Ellen Isn't A Fan Of Valentine's Day)

In the datum above, Ellen tries to explain the way how to treat someone that means to us. It is simply by "filling up their car with gas." Within the statement, Ellen performs the type of synecdoche that flouts the maxim of manner by saying the word "their car." It is included as an ambiguous word because Ellen fails to describe it clearly. The ambiguity of the word "car" is between feeling up the whole car or just the tank of the car. Ellen flouts the maxim without any intention. She tries to inform that simple thing like feeling up the gas can be a proof of our feelings to someone special.

4.1.3. The function of humour Created by Ellen Degeneres through Flouting maxim and Figurative Language.

Besides delivered as entertainment function, humour also contains various social functions. "The main function of humour in communication is as the effect that directly achieved by the speakers by using humourous context in their discourse" (Attardo, 1994, p.322). According to Attardo (91994, p.323-329) "there are four classess of the function of humour". They are social management, mediation, decommitment and defunctionalization.

Since Ellen Degeneres delivers flouting maxim and figurative language to conduct a humourous situation, then the jokes are contained different function.

The following table shows the percentage of each function of humour created by Ellen Degeneres.

Table 4.3 Table of Percentage of Function of Humour in The Ellen Show Monologue Performances Season 17

| Function of Humour | Account | Percentage | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Social Management | 25 | 25% | | | | |
| Mediation | 11 | 11% | | | | |
| Decommitment | 12 | 12% | | | | |
| Defunctionalization | 52 | <mark>52%</mark> | | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100% | | | | |

Concluded from the table above, the function of humour that has the highest frequency is defunctionalization with 52% and the lowest is mediation with only 11%. The detail explanation of each function of humour delivered by Ellen Degeneres elaborates below:

4.1.3.1.Social Management

Social management function of humour used as a tool to facilitate social interaction and to strengthen social rejection. There are six subcategories in social management i,e, social control, social norm conveyance, ingratiation, discourse management, social play, and repair.

The researcher found 25 data of social management that are created by Ellen Degeneres through flouting maxim and figurative language. Below is the detail explanation of social management created by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 1

Ellen: "I fed Archie. I held Archie. Not like that. I knew how to hold him. Like that. He weighs 15 pounds, which the exchange rate, I believe, is \$17 here."

(Ellen's Summer Visit The Royal Baby)

In the datum above, Ellen describes the weighs of Archie. Yet, she shifts the topic by equating the weighs of Archie with the exchange rate. It is included as metaphor since Ellen uses the qualities of the exchange rate to describe the weighs of Archie. The topic shifting creates a new phrase that does not have any relation with the previous topic. Since it contains an irrelevant topic, the datum indicates as flouting maxim of relation. The sense of humour creates by Ellen Degeneres formed by its metaphor and flouting maxim of relation, in which it produces an ambiguity.

The meaning of the phrase "exchange rate" is still ambiguous. Therefore, Schwarz (2010, p.129) emphasizes that "Humour often creates through ambiguous words because it inovlved incongruity." Reagrding to the function of humour, according to Attardo (1994), humour may have the function as the topic shift, and it is called as discourse management. In this case, the joke that is delivered by Ellen have the function as the topic shifts to attract the interest of the audience about her storytelling. The next datum is another analysis of social management function of humour.

Datum 2

Ellen: "She's not here? Home. She's home. She's not feeling well. I knew she wasn't. It was a whole bit I was doing. I was pretending. Yeah, **she's feeling not well enough to be near me**. (LAUGHTER) So that's why she's home."

(Ellen's Tips To Pass The Time In Quarantine)

The datum above is delivered when Ellen wants to start her monologue, and then she tries to find out her producer, Mary. When she knows that Mary is not coming because she is not feeling well, Ellen uses understatement to say that Mary is not feeling well to be near her side. Ellen also flouts the maxim of manner since it is still ambiguous what kind of things that makes Mary is not feeling well to be near by Ellen. In social management function of humour, the statement is included as repair. According to Attardo (1994), the function of repair is used to mitigating an unpleasant situation. In this case, the statement of Ellen regards a pun as humourous comments to defuse the unpleasant situation, which is about the fact that Mary is not comfortable to be near her. Another explanation of social management function of humour describes in the next datum below.

Datum 3

Ellen: "Don't get me wrong, I love overpriced flowers and tiny little hearts that taste like chalk. I really do. But—(LAUGHTER) I just don't think you need a specific day to tell someone that you love them."

(Ellen Isn't A Fan Of Valentine's Day)

In the datum above, Ellen tells about her favorite valentine gifts. Within the explanation, she performs an understatement. She under-emphasize herself by saying that she likes underpriced things. Thus, she also flouts the maxim of manner since it contains an ambiguity. Ellen creates the sense of humour through those ambiguity, in which according to Schwarz (2010, p.129) "ambiguity plays a central role in joke techniques since ambiguous statements are a common aspect

of comedy." Therefore, Ellen tries to imply that even she is a popular host, she likes underpriced flower and fake chocolate that tastes like chalk. According to Attardo (1994), this is called as ingratiation, since Ellen tries to search attention and encourage liking from her audiences.

4.1.3.2.Mediation

The researcher found 11 data of mediation that are created by Ellen Degeneres through flouting maxim and figurative language. The details explanation of mediation that created by Ellen Degeneres elaborates below:

Datum 4

Ellen: "And before I knew it, I had a successful sitcom, and I came out.

And then I lost that sitcom. And then I got another sitcom and I lost that sitcom, too.(LAUGHTER)"

(Ellen Reflect On Her Big Night at The Golden Globes)

From the datum above, Ellen flouts the maxim of quantity when she describes that she failed in the sitcom. Rather than directly says that she was failed, Ellen repeats the explanation and gives more information. Since it contains repetition, it also performs a hyperbole. Ellen exaggerates the situation and tends to use the word "lost" than "failed". The repetition also creates humour because it is one of the most frequent features of humour. According to Schwarz (2010, p.138) "repetition often used to determine the rhythm of joke performances." Within the explanation, Ellen tries to embarrassing herself through her joke in order to explain that she failed in the sitcom. According to Attardo (1994), humour known as mediating devices, especially when they carry out embarrassing or aggressive interactions. In this case, the joke of Ellen has the function as the

mediating devices to tease herself in a non-serious situation. The following datum is another explanation of mediation function of humour.

Datum 5

Ellen: "You want to know what he smells like? Pickles. Sweet, sweet Pickles.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Shares The Perks Of Being A Talk Show Host)

The datum above is happened when Ellen describes Ryan Gosling's smell. In this sentence, Ellen flouts the maxim of quality since she compares Ryan Gosling's smell with the pickle taste. She performs simile to make a sarcastic statement describes how Ryan Gosling's smell like pickles, which as we know that the taste of pickles is sour. Through flouting maxim of quality and simile, Ellen creates a jokes which is called as ridicule. Berger (1993, p.48) stated that "Ridicule is one of joke techniques that performs impolitness to attack someone behavior."

In this case, Ellen creates humour by deriding Ryan Gosling's behavior.

Ellen implies that Ryan Gosling has a bad smell, and it is totally embarrassed him.

Regarding to the function of humour, according to Attardo (1994), since Ellen carries out potentially embarrassing in order to describe how Ryan Gosling smell, it contains mediation function of humour. Ellen creates a joke as the mediating device to embarrass Ryan in a non-serious situation. This is the way how Ellen elaborates her sentence to make an interesting story. Another explanation of mediation function of humour describes in the next datum below.

Datum 6

Ellen: "And you can see where you are with all the others. And he's consistently in at 803. And yet he pedals and pedals.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Loves Her Peloton)

Based on the datum above, the sentence contains mediation function of humour. The sentence is about Ellen's explanation that her producer has a Peloton. Peloton is a cycling gym tools. Ellen tells that since Ed has Peloton, he likes to compete because there is a leaderboard on the side of Peloton. Then, Ellen uses humour to criticize Ed's behaviour by saying "And he's consistently in at 803. And yet he pedals and pedals". Ellen uses flouting maxim of manner and irony to create spontaneous humour that has a mediation function. Therefore, irony includes as an allusion which according to Schwarz (2010, p.132) allusion is one of the features of joke telling. Hence, Ellen implies that even Ed likes to compete, but he never places in at least top 50, he always stuck in 803. Yet, Ellen carries out potentially an embarrassing interaction to Ed in order to make Ed realize that he is poorly slow.

4.1.3.3.Decommitment

The researcher found 12 data of decommitment that are created by Ellen Degeneres through flouting maxim and figurative language. Below is the details explanation of decommitment that are created by Ellen Degeneres:

Datum 7

Ellen: "well, if I just ignore it, it would go away like a **toothache or global** warming."

(Ellen Is Still Hurting!)

The sentence above is delivered when Ellen explains about feeling the pain after the back's fall accident. Thus, Ellen performs a metonymy and flouts the maxim of quality and creates salvaging as a function of humour. According to

Attardo (1994), salvaging is created when the speaker wants to make a bad situation better, here Ellen tries to salvage herself after the accident and make it as not serious incident by saying "it would go away like a toothache or global warming". Ellen decides to use the word toothache and global warming as metonymy as the representation of her pain that it will going down and away quickly. Another analysis of decommitment function of humour describes in the next datum below.

Datum 8

Ellen: "why is a gay Hollywood liberal sitting next to a conservative Republican president? Didn't even notice I'm holding the brand new iPhone 11.(LAUGHTER)."

(This Photo Of Ellen & George W. Bush Will Give You Faith In America Again)

The researcher finds salvaging as a function of humour in the datum above. The bad situation happened when Ellen said that she is a liberal and George is conservative, which we know that both of those community is very contradictory. Ellen tells that people around her were upset because of Ellen and George were sat and laughed together. Yet, she makes a pun by switching the topic as flouting maxim of relation ad performing an irony to salvage herself by saying "Didn't even notice I'm holding the brand new iPhone 11". Through the irony, Ellen tries to imply that there are still a chance to make a contradictory community, sitting in one frame and discussing to make all the things better. The next datum is another explanation of decommitment function of humour.

Datum 9

Ellen: "Listen, if we're going to start changing childhood things, I've got other ideas. How about we make LEGOs soft? (LAUGHTER)." (The New Version Of 'The Alphabet Song' That Made Ellen Say 'WTF')

The datum above is delivered when Ellen express her disappointment about the new version of The Alphabet Song. Ellen was very upset because it is changed a childhood thing. Ellen uses irony as a probing since Ellen wants to convey serious implicit contents. According to Attardo (1994), probing is one of the decommitment tactics. Ellen delivers a very explicit message through her jokes to make an agreement and a tool for negotiating by saying "How about we make LEGOs soft?" In this case, Ellen tries to imply that when LEGOs becomes soft, it will not be an interesting thing as same as when The Alphabet Song changes in the new version.

4.1.3.4. Defunctionalization

The researcher found that defunctionalization as the highest percentage that is created by Ellen Degeneres with 52 times. The details explanation of defuntionalization that are created by Ellen Degeneres elaborates below:

Datum 10

Ellen: "And instead of TED, it's Tim. You know Tim Cook, right? Tim Cook's Siri's husband.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Gives Her Own Keynote To The Apple Keynote)

The situation in the datum above happened when Ellen describes an assistant software of iPhone named Siri. Ellen flouts the maxim of quality and performs personification by telling untrue statement that Tim Cook is Siri's husband. In fact, Tim Cook is the Chief executive officer Apple Inc. Moreover, it is impossible for human has a relationship with software, especially as a husband or wife. She creates a pun through flouts the maxim of quality and personifies by saying "Tim Cook is Siri's husband" to make a humourous situation. Ellen's pun

categorizes as defunctionalization, which according to Attardo (1994) it used for a playful purpose. Ellen delivers her pun without any intention. This is her ways to create a humourous situation. Another analysis of defunctionalization describes in the datum below.

Datum 10

Ellen: "Because I imagined cubicles all lined up with little monkeys in the cubicles, and headsets on them, and little clipboards.(LAUGHTER)."

(Ellen Shares The Perks Of Being A Talk Show Host)

In the datum above, Ellen flouts the maxim of quality and performs personification since she said something that she believed to be untrue. She said that the cubicles is worked by monkeys, while actually, it does not make sense. The context of the situation in the sentence is when Ellen tells about SurveyMonkey, just because the company put the word 'monkeys' Ellen imagined that all of the workers are monkeys. This is the way Ellen creates a pun. This sentence not uses for transmission of information and does not contain any intention, but it tends for playful purpose. According to Attardo (1994) since the humour used for a playful purpose, it called as defunctionalization. Another explanation of defunctionalization finds in the datum below.

Datum 11

Ellen: "A green line is an enemy. And then this line right here is how Waze got me home last night. (LAUGHTER)."

(These Penguin Relationships are More Scandalous than 'The Bachelor')

Another defunctionalization finds in the datum above when Ellen performs a metony and flouts the maxim of relation. It is happened when Ellen describes the different lines represent different relationships between the penguins. In the

first explanation, Ellen describes it correctly. Yet, in the next explanation, Ellen makes a pun and shifts the focus from the transmission of information to a playful purpose by saying "And then this line right here is how Waze got me home last night". In this case, the function of her pun uses to create a humourous effect within her explanation to attract the audience's laugh.

4.2. Discussion

Regarding the findings of this research, the researcher perfoms this subchapter to examine the results. The data source of this research is the humorous statements of Ellen Degeneres that is delivered on her monologue performances in The Ellen Show. Attardo (1990) states that "research of humour often showed that ecery joke violates and flouts at least one maxim of cooperative principle." Therefore, the style of text also help the speaker delivers the joke's meaning. Further, many comedians assign to use figurative language to create punchlines wihtin their jokes.

This research has attempted to examine the use of figurative language and flouting maxim in the case on creating humorous statements. In this point, the researcher presents three subcategories of the discussion based on three research questions. First, it deals with the type of figurative language. Second, it discusses what maxims that are flouted through figurative language. The last is the function of humour contained within the flouting maxim and figurative language. All of the data delivered by Ellen Degeneres monologues performances in The Ellen Show season 17.

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 humourous 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 humourous 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 obsecure 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 humourous 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

be used to create humour. The speakers can create jokes through flouting the four basic maxims. Moreover, another strategy in order to create jokes is figurative language. The use of figurative language often allows the speakers to express their real intention without using direct and offensive language. Yet, the jokes must follow by the function of humour. Each function of humour may help the speakers to deliver their message behind the jokes properly to the audience so that it can be avoiding misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

According to the analysis above, the utterances of Ellen Degeneres proves that flouts the basic maxims and delivers figurative language can create jokes. The main purpose is to entertain the audience by creating a humourous situation. In Islamic perspective, entertaining people to making them laugh and feel happy is one way to increase our faith and piety because it will get the love and pleasure of Allah SWT, as narrated in the HR. Ibnu Abbas RA which stated that Nabi Muhammad SAW said:

"Indeed the most favored deeds of Allah SWT after carrying out various things that are mandatory is to cheer up other Muslims."

Moreover, similar to the superiority of morning dhikr, the superiority of making others happy is getting the forgiveness of sins from Allah SWT. This found in the Kitab Al 'Athiyyatul Hanniyah:

رُوِيَ، مَنْ اَدْخَلَ عَلَى مُؤْمِنٍ سُرُوْرًا، خَلَقَ اللهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ السُرُوْرِ سَبْعِيْنَ اَلْفَ مَلَكِ، يَسْتَغْفِرُوْنَ لَهُ اِلَى يَوْمِ الْفَوَى مَنْ اَدْخَلَ عَلَى مُؤْمِنٍ سُرُوْرًا، خَلَقَ اللهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ السُرُوْرِ سَبْعِيْنَ اَلْفَ مَلْكِ، يَسْتَغْفِرُوْنَ لَهُ اللّهَ عَلَى يَوْمِ الْفَتَامَة

"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 pragmastylistic 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 pragmastylistic 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 pragmastylistic research still need further investigation. Hopefully, through this present research, the readers will be able to clearly understand about pragmastylistic research, and also able to conduct further research.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section is the latest chapter of this research. After analyzing the data, the researcher shows the conclusion and suggestion of this research. The researcher provides a brief explanation of the findings and discussion of this research. In addition, the researcher also tends to make a suggestion to the next researcher who wants to conduct pragmastylistic research on the various topic of the research.

5.1. Conclusion

The researcher draws the conclusion based on the findings in the previous chapter. This research designs as pragmastylistic research, which it is combined the theory between pragmatic and stylistic. In this case, the researcher combines the theory of flouting maxims and figurative languages. The data of this research concerns with the humour contained in monologue performances of Ellen Degeneres. The researcher uses flouting maxim and figurative language to uncover the function of humour within the data.

Based on the findings, there are 100 utterances from 30 videos of Ellen's performances that contain figurative languages. There are nine from eleven types of figurative language that is identified. The nine types are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, symbol, hyperbole, understatement and irony. The most dominant type of figurative languages delivered by Ellen Degeneres is irony, which occurs 26 times. The researcher also finds that Ellen

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 occured 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 humourous 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.

5.2. Suggestion

This subchapter discusses the suggestions for further research which is interested in discussing pragmatic and stylistic approach. Even flouting maxims and figurative languages is a common theory used in a lot of studies, but both theories still important to discuss. It is due to the reason that in communication, we still often find the use of flouting maxims and figurative languages every day through either spoken or written languages and it can not be apparent without knowing the context. Also, this research provide the knowledge about the use of the combination between flouting maxim and figurative language, in which it can be an effective way for the speakers to create any kind of jokes to make a humorous situation.

The researcher suggests to conduct a humour research with another object, such as comic or cartoon script, magazine or television advertisement etc. Therefore, since pragmastylistic research still needs further investigation, the researcher also suggests the further research to combine different theories and different objects. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research can give a contribution to the future researcher who is interesting to conduct a pragmastylistic research.

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