CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of the findings. By focusing on theory of verbal humor derived from Attardo Salvatore (1991), the writer able to answer the first statement of problem in this study and for answering the second problem about violation maxim, the writer focuses on the theory of Gricerian maxim (1975).

The writer divides into two parts. First, the writer presents the research finding from the analysis. In this part, the writer presented the data by serving the table of frequencies of the finding. Those are the frequencies of verbal humor and violation maxim in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*. Then, the writer presents the detail information or explanation of the research finding . Second, the writer provides the discussion which covers something beyond but it relates with this study.

4.1 Research Findings

The research finding here contains the result of analysis, which is in the form of numbers and percentage. There are tables and detail explanation of the findings table in this section. Besides, the deep explanation of the analysis result are provided in next part.

The tables below provide a description of the finding in percentages. It contains listing kinds of verbal humor and maxim violation that are emerged in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*. Those kind of verbal humor are

absurd, ambiguity, irony, malapropism, paraprosdokian, hyperbole, sarcasm, repartee and pun.

 Table 4 : The frequencies of Verbal Humor in The SpongeBob Movie:

No	Verbal Humor	Frequency	Percentage
1	Absurd	16	36%
2	Ambiguity	3	7%
3	Irony	9	20%
4	Malapropism	3	7%
5	Paraprosdokian	1	2%
6	Hyperbole	4	9%
7	Sarcasm	2	5%
8	Repartee	1	2%
9	Pun	1	2%
10	Unidentified	4	9%
Total		44	100%

Sponge Out of Water.

As seen from the table 3 above, there are 36% data of absurdity in this study. The second data which emerged is irony around 20%. Hyperbole considered as the third rank in the frequent number about 9% of the data. Ambiguity and Malapropism considered as next rank, in each of them 7% of the data. The next rank is Sarcasm about 5% of the data. The last rank are Paraprodoskian, Repartee and Pun, in each of them 2% of the data. There are 9% unidentified data over 100% data of humor conversations which found in this analysis. Unidentified data mean that there is no word, phrase or sentence which indicated the kind of verbal humor in these humor conversations. The humor could be indicated by the context or even the violation maxim. So, it could be

concluded that the most kind of verbal humor in this animated film is absurdity. Absurdity appears most in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water* to amuse the audiences.

 Table 5 : The frequencies of maxim violation in The SpongeBob Movie:

No	Violation Maxim	Frequency	Percentage
1	Quantity	7	16%
2	Quality	6	14%
3	Manner	2	5%
4	Relation	13	30%
5	Unidentified	16	36%
	Total	44	100%

Sponge Out of Water.

According to table 4 above, violation maxim of relation appeared most in the frequent number as violation maxim in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*, in 30% of the data. Furthermore, the violation maxim of quantity in 16% of the data, violation maxim of quality in 14% of the data, and the last is violation maxim of manner in 5% of the data. The result of this analysis shows that violation maxim of relation becomes the most type of violation maxim in this animated film.

4.1.1. Kinds of Verbal Humor

People have several ways to create humor conversation. That is verbal humor contextually or textually. These ways were found in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*, animated film. The data of verbal humor is divided into 9 categories. These categories are based on the general theory of verbal humor proposed by Attardo Salvatore (1991). These are absurd, ambiguity, irony, malapropism, paraprosdokian, hyperbole, sarcasm, repartee, and pun. Here are the deep explanations of the research finding. Detail information is presented to clarify the first objective of the research covering the kinds of verbal humor in this animated film.

4.1.1.1 Absurd

Telling or delivered something that impossible or less purpose of existence becomes one of speaker's style to amuse hearer. This way becomes the most frequently appeared in this study. Anything illogical or has no true meaning which speaker delivered in some situations could amuse the hearer. This side is called as absurdity. The absurdity found in this animated film covered many things such absurdity of object, action, social condition, and belief. Below is the following examples of absurdity found in the verbal humor data.

HC1/Ab/Rel

Context : Spongebob came into Mr. Krabs who is counting money. Suddenly a giant jar of tartar sauce from Plankton hits the ground and covering everyone and everything. The sauce dripped off Mr. Krabs's nose and claws.

Krabs: Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen...

SpongeBob: <u>Hey, Mr. Krabs, I thought we got our tartar sauce delivery on</u> <u>Thursday.</u> Krabs: (puzzled) Tartar... (SPLAT! **The giant jar** hit the ground and exploded, covering everyone and everything with tartar sauce!) Krabs: Sauce? (Tartar sauce dripped off his nose and claws) Plankton: Bull's-eye! (LAUGHING)

In the example datum of humor conversation number 1, there was an absurdity of object. The absurdity of object is serving things in unusual size such big or giant size. Absurdity appeared when the giant jar of tartar sauce from Plankton exploaded because it hits the ground and covering Mr. Krabs, Spongebob and anything there. It is too impossible that there was a giant jar of tartar sauce except a someone made it intentionally to break a world record.

HC3/Ab/Rel

Context : SpongeBob and Plankton shoting each other. Spongebob kept firing the big gun. Plankton's plane shredded the potatoes into French fries, sending them flying down toward Sandals. But just then, the potatoes knocked the wings off his plane. Then, the plane plummeted to the ground, crash and changed into a tank. Plankton loaded a pickle as ammunition but then the shot hit restaurant and exploaded. The tank hit the ground.

Sandals: Hey, it's raining fries!

Sandals: Hey, **it's raining pi<mark>ckles</mark>! (LAUGHS) Now <mark>it's raining...</mark> Sandals: (The tank lands on Sandals) Tanks.** Plankton: <u>You're welcome</u>! (The tank drives away)

Other example of absurdity appeared in datum of humor conversation number 3, there was an absurdity of social condition. The absurdity of social condition is describing any kinds of situation at the environment. Sandal feels happy because of raining fries and pickles. It is too impossible there was raining fries and pickles. Actually it was the effect of Spongebob and Plankton's war. Sandal did not know the reality.

HC21/Ab/-

Context : Sandy grabbed some papers and tore them off the curved glass dome.

Through the dome, SpongeBob and Plankton could see a big sheet of paper with

THE END on it.

Sandy: When this came down from above, I knew it could only mean one thing. (SpongeBob looked puzzled) SpongeBob: And that would be? (Sandy whipped around and held her hands wide apart) Sandy: It means it's the end! **The sandwich gods** are angry with us! (Now SpongeBob and Plankton were really confused) BOTH: **Sandwich gods**?

Other example of absurdity appeared in datum of humor conversation. The absurdity of belief appeared when Sandy told them, Spongebob and Plankton whom would ask to join on their team, about the sender of a big sheet of paper, that is sandwich god. This thing shows that script writer want to create the religious character in this animated film. Although there was no mention what belief is, but by this could be drawn a message about believe in God. It was too impossible that there was a sandwich god in this world. As we know, god is saint and he was taking care of his creatures in this world. So, how come there was a god which is only take care of sandwich.

HC30/Ab/Rel

Context : Spongebob and Plankton got in the Chum Bucket restaurant. They would like to take the key from the guard (Patrick).

SpongeBob: We're in! (Then he swung the door closed. SLAM!) Plankton: Shh! There's a guard over there. (pointed across the room at the guard. It was Patrick, snoring loudly as he slept in a chair by another door) Plankton: Let's take the key from around his neck. We're gonna have to be very quiet. Let's walk on the tips of our toes. (Raised himself up on the tips of his toes—which SpongeBob had never before—and skittered across the floor. There was a high, tinkling sound)

(Patrick stirred in his sleep. Plankton froze, but the high tinkling sound continued. He looked back and saw **SpongeBob playing a tiny piano**)

Plankton: <u>Will you stop playing that tiny piano? (WHISPERING) You're gonna</u> get us caught.

SpongeBob: (SpongeBob sheepishly put the tiny piano away) Sorry.

The example of absudity of action appeared in datum of humor conversation number 30. The absurdity of action is doing something that difficult to accept logically. The absurdity appeared when Spongebob played a tiny piano in urgency of taking a key from the guard (Patrick). Plankton asked Spongebob to walk on the tips of toes so that the guard does not awake. Suddenly heared Spongebob played a tiny piano which is unknown where come from. Plankton stop that activity and remind him that they will be caught by the guard if he does not stop.

4.1.1.2. Ambiguity

Anything amusing or funny could put in words, or simply playful in using language. One of them is using statement which have more than one possible meaning. This is called as ambiguity. Below is the following examples of ambiguity found in the verbal humor data.

HC6/Am/-

Context : The robot's big mechanical hand reached toward Mr. Krabs, who cowered and groaned, until suddenly the robot sputtered and froze. Inside the robot's head, Plankton stared at a gauge. The needle pointed to E.

Plankton: I'll take one secret formula...

Krabs: (SCREAMS) Plankton: ...to go.

Plankton: Oh, barnacles. I'm out of gas?

The example of ambiguity appeared in datum of humor conversation number 6. Plankton is said ambiguous. His statement is ambiguous because it carries double meaning. First that the robot is out of gas or the second is that his body is out of gas. In this case, Plankton controled a giant robot. When the robot suddenly stopped, Plankton saw at a gauge that the needle pointed to E.

HC32/Am/-

Context : Hardly they got the key from the Guard, Patrick, then SpongeBob and Plankton sneaked away from the Chum Bucket carrying Karen's head.

SpongeBob: **I've never carried a head before**. PLANKTON: You'll get used to it. SpongeBob: **It's still warm**. (GASPS)

Other example of ambiguity is in datum of humor conversation number 32. The ambiguity appeared when Spongebob carried the monitor from Plankton's computer wife. They took the computer to build a time machine. Spongebob called it as a head. It was ambiguity because because it carries double meaning. First, the audiences think about Spongebob who carried a real head or not. He also added some statement which is ringing true that the head is still warm. Whereas he carried a monitor from Plankton's computer wife.

4.1.1.3. Irony

Using a language that the intended meaning is different from the actual meaning is one of way to create humor. This is called as irony. Irony could

be defined specifically as using a word or sentence to satire someone. Below is the following examples of irony found in the verbal humor data.

HC22/Ir/-

Context : Sandy was muttering. They look each other. Plankton feels bad on this situation because he thought that Sandy is appropriate person to join on his teamwork.

PLANKTON: You got any other friends who aren't dim bulbs or nut jobs? SpongeBob: Well, I have one friend who's loyal to the very end.

The example of irony appeared in datum of humor conversation number 22. Plankton is doing irony toward Spongebob. It shown at his question about his friend who is not "*dim bulbs or nut jobs*". This question is rerefs to Sandy Cheeks, a female squirrel whom behaved as a crazy squirrel. Actually she is really smart but after a big sheet of paper down on his home, she is trying to solve the significance of that and also the Bikini Bottom disorder.

HC35/Ir/Rel

Context : once again, SpongeBob and Plankton hurtled through time and space. When they opened the photo booth curtain, they peeked out and saw nothing. Everywhere they looked, they saw gray nothingness. Finally, they approached the figure.

SpongeBob: <u>Excuse me, sir? Can you tell us when we are?</u> Bubbles: <u>Who dares disturb The One Who Watches?</u> SPONGEBOB: <u>The One Who Watches? Your name is The One Who Watches?</u> Bubbles: No, my true name is Bubbles. Plankton: **Bubbles? (LAUGHS) What kind of a name is Bubbles?** Bubbles: It is my ancient dolphin name. Other example of irony appeared in datum of humor conversation number 35. An irony is doing by Plankton. After hurtled through the time and space, they found a figure who watches the space. He satired that figure's name. There is no reason why Plankton satired the figure's name. It could be the effect of Bubble's welcome a while ago. Bubble feels like disturbed by those two unknown people. He have to watch outer space so that there will be no collision.

4.1.1.4. Malapropism

Incorrect using of long word means to amuse the hearer found in this study. The speaker used incorrect word in place of similar sounding word. This is called as malapropism. Below is the following examples of malapropism found in the verbal humor data.

HC17/Ma/Rel

Context : Plankton looked as though he had absolutely no idea what SpongeBob was talking about.

Plankton: Well, what do we do now? SpongeBob: Now we work together. You know, teamwork. Plankton: What's, uh, 'tee-am work''? SpongeBob: No, Plankton, teamwork. Plankton: Tee-am work. SpongeBob: Teamwork. Plankton: Tie-'em work. SpongeBob: Teamwork. Plankton: *<u>Tie 'em up!</u>* SpongeBob: (SpongeBob sighed) Say "team," like a sports... Plankton: Team. SpongeBob: Team. Now say "work." Plankton: Work. SpongeBob: Put them together. What do you got? Plankton: Time bomb work. SpongeBob: Getting better!

The example of malapropism is in the example datum of humor conversation number 17. Plankton is using incorrect long word in place of a similar sounding word. He seems like difficult to pronunce *teamwork* and changed into other incorrect word such *Tee-am work*, *Tie-'em work*, *Tie 'em up!*, but finally he can pronunced it by *Time bomb work*. This was humorous expression.

HC44/Ma/-

Context : All is back as usual. Spongebob give the first Krabby Patty with extra mayo to Gary, his snail pet. In fact, Gary was Plankton. Plankton is detected by Spongebob in his impersonating Gary because he really know that his snail pet does not like mayonaise.

Spongebob: Plankton! Up to your old tricks again already, eh? Plankton: Hey, I'm just putting things back back the way they were. Spongebob: What do you have to say about this, Gary? (Gary ROARS) Plankton: Oh, shrimp. (PLANKTON SCREAMING) (Gary ROARS) Spongebob: See you later, tee-am-mate!

Other example of malapropism appeared in datum of humor conversation number 44. Spongebob shouted incorrect word in place of similar sound that result in humorous expression toward Plankton. He shouted *tee-am-mate* which means *teammate*. This condition influenced by Plankton who used incorrect word of *teamwork* at first. So, this action creates humorous expression and little bit satired Plankton because his difficulty of saying *teamwork*.

4.1.1.5. Paraprosdokian

A phrase or list with an amungsingly out of place ending is called paraprodoskian. This is type of wordplay which the final part of phrase or sentence is unexpected or surprised. Below is the example of paraprodoskian

found in the verbal humor data.

HC20/Par/Rel

Context : Patrick decided to be a teamwork with Spongebob and Plankton.

Suddenly he noticed his friends that he found them, Spongebob and Plankton

whom is wanted by Bikini Bottom's people.

Patrick: I've got SpongeBob! He's over here! (started making alarm sounds) (IMITATES ALARM) Krabs: Let's go get him! Plankton: (Plankton started to run) Come on, SpongeBob, let's get out of here! SpongeBob: Patrick! SpongeBob: Patrick, why are you doing this? Patrick: Because I need... Krabby... Patties! Patrick: Hurry up! I'm hungry! Over here! Patrick: Guys, am I still on the team? Hey, what are you looking at?

In the example datum of humor conversation number 20, Patrick is doing paraprodoskian. He used wordplay which is the final part (ending) is unexpected or surprised. It is certainly amusing the audiences. Patrick who decided to be a teamwork is betrayed them with telling his friends about Spongebob and Plankton's existences. In the end, he is asking innocently to his friends when the angry mob is running to catch Spongebob and Plankton.

4.1.1.6. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is using a language which involves an exaggeration of ideas for the sake of emphasis. In short, hyperbole is dramatic over statement. This way become one of style to create humor. Below is the following examples of hyperbole found in the verbal humor data.

HC41/Ab-Hyp/-

Context : Spongebob and his friends are in the food corner. They look at all of the various snack as a giant food because they were smaller than the snack.

Patrick: SpongeBob, you will not believe the size of the ice creams here. I wonder what other giant snacks they have. (GASPS) Cotton candy? (BOTH GASPING) (CHUCKLES) Spongebob: Wow. Sandy: If you ate all that, you'd have enough energy to run around the whole world! BOTH: Whoo-hoo!

Hyperbole appeared in datum of humor conversation number 41. Sandy is over on something usual. The size of snacks were bigger than their selves. Sandy said that Spongebob and Patrick would have good enough energy to run arround the world after eat all the giant snack. It is too over that only eat snacks, their energy would be boost and it could make them run around the world. In fact, they just be happy and loud of laugh after eat it. They do not run around the world but the background changed continuely by their friends.

HC43/Hyp/-

Context : Spongebob reminds Squidward to the first plan which is done. The have to back to the Bikini Bottom to serve the customers.

Squidward: Are you out of your patty-flipping mind? I'll never leave this place! I mean, look at me. **I'm a god!** Spongebob: No, Squidward, you're a cashier. Squidward: Wait a minute! What? No! (SIGHS) Well, it was fun while lasted. Spongebob: Don't be sad, Squidward. I left you a little surprise under your shirt! SQUIDWARD: Rock-hard abs! Other example of hyperbole appeared in datum of humor conversation number 43. Squidward who does not mind to go back home is told Spongebob hyperbolic statement. He said that he is a god, then he have not to go back home especially as a cashier of Krusty Krab. Squidward is over on something he never get at past. In this time, Squidward is to be a superhero who join with Spongebob as a teamwork to win back the secret formula. That is the reason why he over on his condition nowadays. Spongebob who is mind to bring back the Bikini Bottom originally after win the secret formula disagree with him and write on the big paper sheet that Squidward is a chasier of Krusty Krab.

4.1.1.7. Sarcasm

Using verbal expression of irony or satire which is often with a particular vocal intonation is sarcasm. This way of creating humor is found in this study. Below is the following examples of sarcasm found in the verbal humor data.

HC38/Sar/-

Context : Spongebob and Plankton has blaming each other because Spongebob toke wrong bottle of secret formula.

Plankton: This is all your fault! (GROWLING) (ALL GASPING) Spongebob: My fault? Plankton: You're the one who stole the wrong secret formula. Spongebob: I didn't know there were two bottles. Plankton: Of course you didn't! Because **you got cotton candy for brains!** ALL: Ooh! Plankton: No, seriously, he really does.

The example of sarcasm is in datum of humor conversation number

38. Sarcasm was expressed by Plankton. In this case, he satired Spongebob that

there was cotton candy in his brain. Plankton shout it angrily because in his opinion, Spongebob gave Mr. Krab wrong bottle of secret formula.

HC39/Sar/-

Context : Plankton Blames Spongebob because of toke wrong bottle. They have

debated each other and blaming each other. Plankton insults him angrily.

Spongebob: Well, we wouldn't even be in this mess in the first place, if you weren't so selfish and evil. Plankton: I was selfish and evil, until you ruined everything with your "teamwork"! Spongebob: Oh! You take that back! Plankton: You are the worst teammate ever! Spongebob: No!

Other example of sarcasm in datum of humor conversation number 39. The sarcasm here is still done by Plankton. He is blaming Spongebob of taking wrong bottle of secret formula. He admits that he was selfish and evil till Spongebob asked him to be a teamwork. He insulted Spongebob angrily that Spongebob is the worst teammate ever. It is certainly hurt Spongebob.

4.1.1.8. Repartee

An expression which is rapid, witty dialogue, funny either explicitly through its content or implicitly because it contrasts so sharply with everyday speech called as repartee. This way implies on the power of answering quickly, pointedly, or wittily. Below is the example of sarcasm found in the verbal humor data.

HC31/Re/-

Context : The guard (Patrick) woke up and saw Plankton and Spongebob. The two buddies struggled. Patrick kept trying to put his lips on the whistle, but SpongeBob kept stopping him.

SpongeBob: (tackling Patrick) No! SpongeBob: Plankton, help! (GRUNTS) I'll rock him, you tell him a bedtime story. Plankton: (STAMMERS) **Once upon a time there was a big fat pink idiot who went to sleep. The end!** Patrick: Nice try, but it's gonna take more than that to... (And he fell fast asleep)

The example of repartee is in datum of humor conversation number 31. Plankton give a rapid funny expression implicitly through its content because the story was about Patrick, the guard. The guard does not realize it. Plankton told a bed story to the guard so that he sleep again after awaken by Spongebob. Then, he sleep away after Plankton told a really short bed story about him. Finally they are save and got the key.

4.1.1.9. Pun

A wordplay in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word of multiple meaning or word of similar sound but different meaning is pun. Pun is also called as paronomasia that is intentionally or accidentally used in jokes and witty remarks. Below is the example of pun found in the verbal humor data.

HC42/Pu/-

Context : Plankton becomes a superhero (Plank-Ton). When the Burger Beard insulted him, he show his self as a big green Plankton.

Burger Beard: Why don't you get going, little fella, before you hurt yourself? (RUMBLING) (GRUNTS)

Spongebob: Plankton? Plankton: **It's Plank-Ton!** Plankton: Come on down from there, little fella.You wouldn't want to get hurt. Huh?

The example of pun is in datum of humor conversation number 42. Plankton played on word in which a humorous effect is produced by using a word of simmilar sound but different meaning. In this case, he played on his name *Plankton* to be *Plank-Ton* which means a person who has super power. Plankton have changed into a big green Plankton by the big paper sheet he seized from Burger Beard. He turned into super hero to help his friends saving the secret formula bottle which stolen by Burger Beard.

4.1.2 Violation Maxim of Humor Conversation

The speaker who violated maxim intentionally or not could amuse the hearer. This is another way to create humor conversation. There are violation maxims found in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*, animated film. The data of violation maxim is divided into 4 categories. These categories are based on theory of maxim proposed by Paul Grice (1975). These are violation maxim of quantity, violation maxim of quality, violation maxim of relation and violation maxim of manner. Here are the deep explanations of the research finding. Detail information is presented to clarify the second objective of the research covering violation maxim of humor conversation in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water*, animated film.

4.1.2.1 Violation Maxim of Quality

The condition when the speaker is telling untrue information or hiding the truth intentionally or not means the speaker violated maxim of quality. Below is the example of violation maxim of quality found in the violation maxim data.

HC27/Ab/Qual

Context : Plankton popped out of SpongeBob's ear soon and landed next to their cold campfire. His grunts and groans awakened SpongeBob.

SpongeBob: Uh, Plankton? Oh, Plankton! I just had the craziest dream! And you were in it! Plankton: I'm sure it was nothing. Plankton: Now go back to sleep. SpongeBob: <u>Were you in my brain?</u> Plankton: <u>What? No! That's crazy talk!</u> SpongeBob: **Then why is there cotton candy on your antenna?** Plankton: Because, uh, because, uh... Okay, fine, I was in your brain.

In datum of humor conversation number 27, Plankton is doing violation maxim of quality. He was telling untrue information. He told that he was not in the Spongebob's brain which is actually he was. Plankton admits that he was in Spongebob's brain after Spongebob asked about cotton candy on his antenna. He was recessive, so that is why he was telling untrue information to Spongebob.

4.1.2.2. Violation Maxim of Quantity

The condition when the speaker is giving too much or too less information than is required means that the speaker violated maxim of quantity. Below is the example of violation maxim of quantity found in the violation maxim data.

HC11/Ab/Quan

Context : SpongeBob opens up the patty vault. He screams then Mr. Krab comes the he looked at the freezer. The patties were out.

SpongeBob: (SCREAMS LIKE A GIRL) Krabs: SpongeBob! What's wrong, boy? Krabs: (SCREAMS LIKE A GIRL) Krabs: We're out of Krabby Patties? SpongeBob: How can we make more Krabby Patties without the secret formula? Krabs: You've got to have that formuler memorized by now! SpongeBob: <u>But as you are aware, sir, the employee handbook clearly states, and</u> I quote, (reading) "No employee may, in part or in whole, commit the Krabby Patty secret formula to any recorded written or visual form, including memories, dreams, and/or needlepoint." Krabs: (WAILING) Curse you, fine print!

The example of violation maxim of quantity is in datum of humor conversation number 11. Spongebob gave more information than Mr. Krabs required. Mr. Krabs just warn him to memorized how the way making a patty. Spongebob replied of it by giving the rule of memorizing secret formula. It could be a reminder for MR. Krabs but what Spongebob did is violation maxim of quantity.

4.1.2.3 Violation Maxim of Relation

The condition when the speaker is giving inappropriate information or even changed the topic of conversation means that the speaker violated maxim of relation. Below is the example of violation maxim of relation found in the violation maxim data.

HC9/-/Rel

Context : Krabs opens the door and come in the room. He sees SpongeBob and Plankton were still trying to pull the formula bottle away from each other. They tugged. They strained. They yanked with all their might. Suddenly, the bottle vanished into thin air! SpongeBob's mouth hung open.

Krabs: Plankton! SpongeBob: What? Where'd it go? PLANKTON: Wait a minute. Molecular deconstruction? I proved that to be a scientific impossibility seven times! SPONGEBOB: Wait a minute. I think I forget to empty Gary's litter box today.

The example of violation maxim of relation is in the datum of humor conversation number 9. Spongebob did violation maxim of relation in this humor conversation. He talked to himself with different topic of discussion. It means that Spongebob changed the topic of conversation. Plankton was thinking about why the formula bottle suddenly vanished. Then Spongebob was thinking different topic about he forget to clean up the Gary's litter box today. This situation might amuse the audiences.

4.1.2.3. Violation Maxim of Manner

The condition when the speaker is giving unclear information or disorderly, obscurity, not easy to understand, or prolixity, means that the speaker violated maxim of manner. Below is the example of violation maxim of quantity found in the violation maxim data.

HC13/-/Man

Context : Plankton was telling Karen what had happened. Karen wants to notice him that there is an angry mob inside of Chum Bucket.

PLANKTON: I had it right in my greedy little mitts, and then... Poof! And now it's gone. Gone forever. Oh, I was so close to gaining the people's respect-slash-fear.

Karen: <u>Um, Plankton?</u> Plankton: Oh, when will my frustration-slash-humiliation end? Karen: <u>Plankton?</u> Plankton: Not now, hon! Im'm ranting-slash-raving. All right, what is it? Karen: <u>Well, I was trying to tell you there's an angry mob outside. But now they're</u> <u>inside.</u> (The mob burst into his restaurant, led by Mr. Krabs) Plankton: Oh. (YELPS)

The example of violation maxim of manner is in datum of humor conversation number 13. Karen does violation maxim of manner because she gave information in long-winded. She knows that there is a angry mob outside of Chum Bucket. Then she gonna tell Plankton about that but he keep on interrupt it. Karen just call his name without saying directly that there was an angry mob outside till the angry mob is inside of Chum Bucket.

4.2. Discussions

This part provides the discussion which covered something beyond, means something that is not based on the research problems but still related with the research topic. The researcher got similarity between this study with the previous studies. That is the wordplays in humor conversation or called as pun. Humor conversation could be indicated by the wordplay such allusion, ironic statement, hyperbolic statement and etc. In the first previous study, the researcher found pun in both 2 American comedians. Whereas in the second previous study, the researcher focused on ironic statement of humor which show solidarity in conversation. Then in the third previous study, the researcher found wordplay in animated film, *Rio*. By this study, the researcher found that the character in *The SpongeBob Movie: Sponge Out of Water* has varieties wordplay in humor conversation such irony, hyperbole, malapropism, and etc. However, this study was extremely different from those previous studies. The result of this study demonstrated that the situational context of this animated film also influenced the humor conversation which could amuse the audiences. This approved by the result of situational context, absurdity, that appeared in 36% of the data. The absurdity which found in this animated film is described many things that are absurd or irrational. The absurdity are classified into 4 categories.

a. Absurdity of Social Condition

In this case, the researcher has opinion that the script writer has already prepared the dialogue of this absurdity well. For instance, the datum of humor conversation number 3 under the code HC3/Ab/Rel. In this humor conversation, one of the characters, Sandals described his situation when the war between Plankton and Spongebob is passed off. This character described about raining as unusual. He described about *raining pickles, raining fries, and raining tanks* which are impossible happen.

b. Absurdity of Action

By this, the researcher knows that the crew of this animated film, especially the animator has much imagination to create absurdity of the character's action. This creativity should be possessed by other animator or even for animator candidates for future. For example in the 4 data below:

First, the datum of humor conversation number 11 under code of **HC11/Ab/Quan**, Mr. Krabs and SpongeBob who are man are doing unusual action such screams like a girl. The scene is also supported with the sound of coquette woman who is screaming. Second, the datum of humor conversation

number 27 under code of HC27/Ab/Qual, Plankton who had came in Spongebob's brain is came out of it by the cotton candy on his antenna. It looks like a woman who after took a bath with a towel on her head. Third, the datum of humor conversation number 30 under code of HC30/Ab/Rel, Spongebob who is playing a tiny piano was so illogical because the piano that he played is only as big as his hand. Imagine, how big the tuts of the tiny piano. The last, the datum of humor conversation number 36 under code of HC36/Ab/-, Kyle which is a pelican is surprised when the Burger Beard surprised him over megaphone. His feathers are blown off until he did not have any feather. Then he went away using a cab because he could not fly without feathers.

c. Absurdity of Belief

The absurdity in this case is believe in God of everything such an example in the datum of humor conversation number 21 under code of HC21/Ab/-. In this scene, Sandy has opinion that the Bikini Bottom disorder is because of the sandwich gods angry with them. It could be concluded that they believe in God of everything as like gods of sandwich. So, the researcher has opinion that if there is a sandwich god, it will be snack gods, cotton candy gods and the other gods they believed in.

d. Absurdity of Object

This also approved that the crew of making this animated film, especially the script writer and the animator have prepared anything to amuse the audiences. In addition, this also makes the audiences trust that this animated film, especially Spongebob Squarepants becomes the number one animated kid's show on television for over 10 years. For example in the 3 data below:

First, the datum of humor conversation number 1 under code of **HC1/Ab/Rel.** In this scene there was a jar of sauce tartar in giant size. To amuse the audiences, the giant tartar sauce hit the ground at front of the Mr. Krab's restaurant, exploded and covered anything. Second, the datum of humor conversation number 33 under code of **HC33/Ab/Qual.** In this scene Plankton who is very small animal or even the smallest at the sea admitted that he has a giant eyeball. Imagine, how giant his eyeball considering his body size. The last, in the datum of humor conversation number 41 under code of **HC41/Ab-Hyp/-.** In this scene Patrick and his friends found meal, especially snack in giant size on the land. Actually the size of meal is as usual but their body is smaller than it.

Based on the research, the researcher also got new perspective that there was another way to create humor conversation beside selecting wordplay and situational context. That was the violation maxim. Generally in a conversation, violation maxim is the condition where the speaker does not purposefully fulfill certain maxim. While in the humor conversation, violation maxim bears more information to surprise people so they burst into laughter. By this study, the researcher found some violation maxims. This situation also amuse the audiences. Therefore, violation maxim could indicated humor conversation. This approved by the violation maxim found in 61% of the data. It means more than half of those humor conversation in this study were violation maxim.

Concerning with the object of this study, the researcher has opinion that this animated film possible to could not show on television in Indonesia. This is related with the content of film which has several things that contradictory with the policy of Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) Auxilarry State Institution. KPI which have authority in controling content of broadcasting in Indonesia might not show this animated film on television because of some reasons. The researcher found the content of this animated film which is less appropriate toward kids in which commonly animated film is show for kids. For instance, the ironic statement even sarcasm and also scene which is contradictory with the culture of Indonesia. Those things could be brain washing kids to do humor conversation as like in the animated film that would be caused negative effect such insult someone else.

Moreover, humor conversation that consists ironic statement would hurt other one. As like in this animated film, the second kind of verbal humor which found is irony. This is contradictory with the rule when doing humor conversation in term of Islam, that is prohibitated to insult someone, certain group or notion (Marwan, 2013:169). In this animated film, one of the character, Plankton, is often shouted ironic statement even did sarcasm. This situation might be a not good illustration for kids especially.

By all of these, the researcher concluded that humor conversation is needed to establish intimateness in friendship. There were several matters which could amuse hearer in doing humor conversation such as wordplay, incongruity of situational context, and violation maxim. However, humor in this term have to be in proper size in order to cause possitive effect. It means that the humor conversation should not insult or humiliate someone, certain group or notion.

