

Humor dalam komik strip bahasa Jepang : sebuah tinjauan pragmatik-semiotik = Humor in Japanese strip comics a pragmatics-semiotics approach

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Abstrak

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Tesis ini membahas bentuk humor dalam bahasa Jepang. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang membahas dan memaparkan humor dalam komik strip bahasa Jepang. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk tuturan yang memicu terbentuknya humor pada komik strip, menganalisis makna gambar dan relevansinya dalam membentuk humor pada komik strip dan merumuskan bentuk humor dalam bahasa Jepang. Data penelitian ini adalah komik strip Shin Kobochoan karya Masashi Ueda jilid 28, 29 dan 30 yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2014 oleh penerbit Houbunsha. Teori yang dipakai adalah teori implikatur Grice untuk mengungkapkan makna tersirat tuturan, teori ikonitas Danesi dan Peron serta teori proses semiosis Perice untuk memaknai gambar dan Teori Relevansi Sperber dan Wilson untuk melihat relevansi antartuturan dan antara tuturan dengan gambar dalam membentuk humor. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tuturan-tuturan pembentuk humor dapat berupa tuturan langsung dan tuturan tidak langsung. Tuturan-tuturan tersebut tidak hanya menyampaikan makna tersurat, tetapi juga mengandung makna tersirat. Gambar menampilkan penutur dan mitra tutur melakukan suatu aktifitas tertentu yang diperlukan dalam proses penarikan kesimpulan sehingga makna pesan yang dikomunikasikan dapat ditemukan. Pada akhirnya, humor pada komik strip berbahasa Jepang dibentuk oleh adanya perbedaan topik pembicaraan, perbedaan logika dan kontradiksi logika penutur dan mitra tutur.;

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ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses the form of humor in Japanese. This study is a qualitative research that discusses and explains humor in strip comic. The aims of this research to analyze the forms of utterance that triggered the formation of humor in strip comic, analyze the meaning of images and their relevance‟s in shaping the humor in strip comic, and define a form of humor in Japanese. The data of this study are taken from ?Shin Kobochoan? strip comic by Masashi Ueda volume 28, 29 and 30, published in 2014 by Houbunsha. The theories employed in this study are Grice‟s implicatures theory which aims to reveal the implicit meaning of the utterances, Danesi and Peron‟s iconicity theory, Perice‟s theory of semiosis process, which aim to interpret the images and Sperber and Wilson‟s relevance theory, which aims to see the relevance between the speech and the images in the

form of humor utterances. The results show that the humor utterances can be in the form of direct and indirect speech. Those utterances not only convey explicit meaning, but also reveal some implicit meaning. Images showing the speaker and hearer performing certain activity are required in the process of understanding the whole humor, so that the communicated meaning and the message can be found. At last, humor in Japanese strip comic is created by topic differences, logical differences, and logical contradiction between the speaker and the hearer.;This thesis discusses the form of humor in Japanese. This study is a qualitative research that discusses and explains humor in strip comic. The aims of this research to analyze the forms of utterance that triggered the formation of humor in strip comic, analyze the meaning of images and their relevance‟s in shaping the humor in strip comic, and define a form of humor in Japanese. The data of this study are taken from ?Shin Kobochan? strip comic by Masashi Ueda volume 28, 29 and 30, published in 2014 by Houbunsha. The theories employed in this study are Grice‟s implicatures theory which aims to reveal the implicit meaning of the utterances, Danesi and Peron‟s iconicity theory, Perice‟s theory of semiosis process, which aim to interpret the images and Sperber and Wilson‟s relevance theory, which aims to see the relevance between the speech and the images in the form of humor utterances. The results show that the humor utterances can be in the form of direct and indirect speech. Those utterances not only convey explicit meaning, but also reveal some implicit meaning. Images showing the speaker and hearer performing certain activity are required in the process of understanding the whole humor, so that the communicated meaning and the message can be found. At last, humor in Japanese strip comic is created by topic differences, logical differences, and logical contradiction between the speaker and the hearer.;This thesis discusses the form of humor in Japanese. This study is a qualitative research that discusses and explains humor in strip comic. The aims of this research to analyze the forms of utterance that triggered the formation of humor in strip comic, analyze the meaning of images and their relevance‟s in shaping the humor in strip comic, and define a form of humor in Japanese. The data of this study are taken from ?Shin Kobochan? strip comic by Masashi Ueda volume 28, 29 and 30, published in 2014 by Houbunsha. The theories employed in this study are Grice‟s implicatures theory which aims to reveal the implicit meaning of the utterances, Danesi and Peron‟s iconicity theory, Perice‟s theory of semiosis process, which aim to interpret the images and Sperber and Wilson‟s relevance theory, which aims to see the relevance between the speech and the images in the form of humor utterances. The results show that the humor utterances can be in the form of direct and indirect speech. Those utterances not only convey explicit meaning, but also reveal some implicit meaning. Images showing the speaker and hearer performing certain activity are required in the process of understanding the whole humor, so that the communicated meaning and the message can be found. At last, humor in Japanese strip comic is created by topic differences, logical

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