

**THE FORM AND THE FUNCTION OF HUMOR IN MARK TWAIN'S  
SHORT STORIES ENTITLED  
*THE CELEBRATED JUMPING FROG OF CALAVERAS COUNTY*  
AND *STEAMBOAT RACE***

A GRADUATING PAPER

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Degree in English Literature



By:

Ade Mukhlisin

09150044

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES  
SUNAN KALIJAGA STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other writer's opinions or findings included in this graduating paper are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 20 March 2016



The Writer

Ade Mukhlisin  
NIM. 09150044



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949  
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : [fadib@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:fadib@uin-suka.ac.id)

**PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR**

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Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

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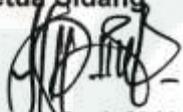
Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

**Nama** : ADE MUKHISIN  
**NIM** : 09150044  
Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : Selasa, 29 Maret 2016  
Nilai Munaqosyah : B

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang

  
Ulyati Retno Sari, M.Hum.  
NIP 19771115 200501 2 002

Penguji I

  
Witriani, M.Hum  
NIP 19720801 200603 2 002

Penguji II

  
Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum  
NIP 19770419 200501 1 002

Yogyakarta, 07 April 2016  
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya



Dr. Zamzam Afandi, M.Ag



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA  
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA  
JURUSAN SAstra INGGRIS

Alamat: Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949 Yogyakarta 55281, email: [rig@uin-suka.ac.id](mailto:rig@uin-suka.ac.id)

NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi

a.n. Ade Mukhlisin

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya  
UIN Sunan Kalijaga  
Di Yogyakarta

*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb*

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi

saudara:

Nama : Ade Mukhlisin

NIM : 09150044

Prodi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul : "The Form And The Function Of Humor In Mark Twain's Short Stories  
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*Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb*

Yogyakarta, 17 Maret 2016

Pembimbing,

Ulyati Retno Sari S.S., M.Hum.

NIP 19771115 200501 2 002

## ABSTRAK

Judul skripsi ini adalah *The Form and the Function of Humor in Mark Twain's Short Stories entitled The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Steamboat Race*. Penulis memilih membahas humor karena selama ini humor terkesan dianggap hanya lelucon saja tanpa ada penelitian sungguh-sungguh tentang form dan fungsinya yang kompleks. Penulis memilih cerita pendek Mark Twain karena Mark Twain merupakan penulis cerita pendek terkenal dan cerita-cerita pendeknya banyak mengandung variasi dari humor. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan mengaplikasikan analisis deskriptif. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dan fungsi humor dalam cerita pendek *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Steamboat Race*. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Teori Psikonalisis dari Sigmund Freud tentang klasifikasi dan fungsi humor. Berdasarkan teori tersebut, ada dua macam bentuk umum humor dan ada tiga macam fungsi humor. Berdasarkan analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa kedua cerita pendek tersebut mengandung semua bentuk dan fungsi humor yang disebutkan Freud. Meski demikian, hasil dari penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa tak ada rumus yang pasti mengenai hubungan antara bentuk dan fungsi humor. Artinya, dua bentuk humor yang sama bisa saja memiliki fungsi yang berbeda.

**Keywords:** Teori Psikoanalisis, bentuk humor, fungsi humor, cerita pendek Mark Twain

## ABSTRACT

The title of this graduating paper is *The Form and the Function of Humor in Mark Twain's Short Stories entitled The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County and Steamboat Race*. The writer chooses to discuss humor because until now humor is often assumed as a joke only without discussing about its complex forms and functions. The writer chooses Mark Twain's short stories because Mark Twain is the prominent short story writer and his story stories contain the variations of humors. The method of this research is qualitative method by applying descriptive analysis. The objective of this study is to describe the form and the function of humors in *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* and *Steamboat Race* short stories. The theory used in this research is Psychoanalysis Theory presented by Sigmund Freud about the classification and the function of humor. Based on that theory, there are two common forms of humors and there are three common functions of humors. From the analysis, it can be found that both of the short stories contain all forms of humors and all of the functions mentioned by Freud. Nevertheless, the result of this research concludes that there is actually no exact formula about the relation between the form and the function of humor. It means that two similar forms of humors can have the different function.

**Keywords:** Psychoanalysis theory, form of humor, function of humor, Mark Twain short story

**MOTTO**

**Let the Life Flows**



## **DEDICATION**

**This research is dedicated to my beloved mother and my family**



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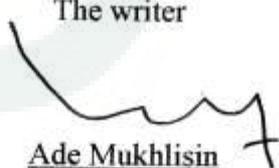
*Alhamdulillah* aahirabbil'aalamiin, praise to Allah SWT, the Mighty, who always gives me blessing. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW for bringing us religion of Islam. After long time of working on this research, finally I can finish this final project. Here I would like to say thank to some people who have helped and encouraged me to finish it. They are:

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Finally, I realize that this paper is far from being perfect, but hopefully, this research can make a contribution to the academic literary field.

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The writer

  
Ade Mukhlisin

NIM. 09150044

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Humor is quite important in human life. It is the common knowledge that human life is not always the pleasant life. When people are under stress and fatigue, they will need something that can change their mood into the better one. Humor, then, is one of the most popular solutions commonly chosen by people for that purpose. That is caused by the fact that humor is a kind of a cheap and an easy entertainment.

Humor can be discovered and applied in many contexts of language such as verbal, visual and discourse. Humor is considered too as one of the important aspects of life as it is shown by a lot of humor commonly used everyday to start a conversation, to enlighten the atmosphere or as a form of hospitality. Moreover, sometimes, the sense of humor becomes a model to determine someone's personality and choosing a mate.

Long time ago humor is very different from now. Before the 18<sup>th</sup> century, humor only a joke that exist in daily life, especially in speech form instead of in writing form. At the time, humor is assumed as the trivial thing that does not important to be researched. The existence of humor in written form is started in 1900 when a famous philosopher named Henri Bergson made the first book of humor entitled "Laugh" ([http// www.plato.stanford.edu.com](http://www.plato.stanford.edu.com)-*Jurnal of Stanford University*, download 12/15/2014).

Since that, wit and humor stories in written form began to appear until it can be found in the long story and short story either. Until now, a lot of humor research done by the expert appear in various disciplines such as: psychology, language, and even politics.

Humor usually has many kinds of forms depends on many things. Humor also has function as the interaction tools between humans, as an entertainment, remedy for stress, and also as a media to criticize around situation as Gus Dur arguments in his book “Melawan Melalui Lelucon” (*Fighting through the Humor*). On that book, Gus Dur says:

“Humor cannot change the world. Its fair, but, creative humor but critis, which should become a part in a nation cultural struggle tradition, if that nation, didn’t want to lose a normal life and balanced behavior to maintenance a bad realization in large aspect. The suffering in a long term at the nation, possible will submit by a freshness a humor” (Abdurrahman, 2000: iii).

This perspective is similar to the opinion about humor by Pramono. Pramono thinks that humor is the very important means of entertainment as a mind refreshing and as a mental conditioning (Pramono, 1983: 2). Humor also can provide an insight wise besides entertaining. Humor also implicitly conveys a satire or criticism. Humor becomes a means of persuasion to facilitate the receipt of information to other people as a formal (Gauter, 1988: 13).

In present day, the display of humor is changed dramatically, especially in writing form. In other words, the way the humor is presented in the past is

different from the way people used it in present. Humor in the form of writing such as in the novels and short stories is something easily found and still popular until now. Humor writer usually writes the stories based on their experience and observation of the particular situation. That is why humor in a short story or a novel is still popular until today.

One of writing forms that often contain humor is short story. According to Abrams (2009: 331), short story is a brief work of prose fiction. It can be analyze in the similar way of analyzing a novel. However, based on its form, the short story has some unique and interesting characteristics too. One of them for example is its appropriateness to describe the situation of person who can be enjoyed in a short time. That becomes the added value of the short story than novel since short story can be easier to be enjoyed by everyone who has only a little leisure time for reading.

The author finds the fact that some researches on humor in a literary work have been done. However, since writing humor is very close to the daily life of the community in part of the world and it is loved by all people, the author looks into that as an indication that the humor in short stories still be considered and be appropriated to be appointed as a research.

Abrams said too (2009: 333) that the beginning of the short story development is in the early nineteenth century. Then the form is developed too especially in America. One of the short story masters from America mentioned by Abrams is Mark Twain.

For the research, the writer then chooses the short stories created by Mark Twain. He is one of the famous writers in literary world. Mark Twain originally named as Samuel Clemens. He was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri, the sixth of seven children ([www.biography.com/people/mark-twain-9512564](http://www.biography.com/people/mark-twain-9512564)).

Mark Twain firstly works on several different newspapers in New York City and Philadelphia where he finds some success at writing articles. By 1857, he had returned home to embark on a new career as a riverboat pilot on the Mississippi River. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, however, all traffic along the river came to a halt, as did Sam's pilot career. Inspired by the times, Sam joined a volunteer Confederate unit called the Marion Rangers, but he quit after just two weeks.

In search of a new career, Sam headed west in July of 1861, at the invitation of his brother, Orion, who had just been appointed Secretary of the Nevada Territory. Lured by the infectious hope of striking it rich in Nevada's silver rush, Sam traveled across the open frontier from Missouri to Nevada by stagecoach. The events along the journey where he meets Native American tribes would find a way into his short stories and books, particularly. In 1865, Sam's first "big break" came with the publication of his short story, "Jim Smiley and His Jumping Frog" in papers across the country. A year later, Sam was hired by the Sacramento Union to visit and report on the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii). His writings were so popular that, upon his return, he embarked upon his first lecture tour, which established him as a successful stage performer.

For the next 17 years (1874-1891), Mark Twain and his family live in the Hartford home. During those years Sam completed some of his most famous books, some of them are *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *Life on the Mississippi* (1883), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1881), *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889), and his most famous work *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884).

Based on the observation about several works of Mark Twain, the writer sees something unique, different, and interesting from it. There can be some reasons why he is called as one of the American short story writer masters. One of the reasons is because Mark Twain has the creative way in writing the everyday events into a short story satire humor. He's a legend and a productive one in creating the literary works, not only the short story but also the novel.

After looking into Mark Twain's records, the writer composes an appreciation of his work by analyzing two short stories created by Mark Twain in accordance with the theme of humor. The analysis is created under the title "The Form and the Function of Humor in Mark Twain's Short Stories entitled "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*" and "*Steamboat Race*"".

## **1.2. Research Questions**

Based on the introduction before, the writer proposes the problem formulation in this research as follows:

1. What kind of humor form can be found on the short stories “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*” and “*Steamboat Race*” by Mark Twain is?
2. What kind of humor function can be found on the short stories “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*” and “*Steamboat Race*” by Mark Twain is?

### **1.3. Objectives of Study**

In line with the introduction and problem statements above, then this research describes about the form of humor in the short stories “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*” and “*Steamboat Race*” by Mark Twain and also the function of humor in the short stories “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*” and “*Steamboat Race*” by Mark Twain.

### **1.4. Significances of Study**

The study is the academic study that must have the significances. The significances of the study can be divided into two kinds. The first is the theoretical significance and the second is the practical significance. Both of them are as follows:

#### **1. Theoretically**

This research gives more information in scientific English literature research especially in a prose or short story analysis of humor. The more specific

information can be referred into Mark Twain's short stories chosen they are "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*" and "*Steamboat Race*".

## 2. Practically

This research talks about form and function of humor in the short story. Hopefully this research can become information resources for teachers and students. For the writer, this research become a will to be able to improve the knowledge in writing good paper and to improve his knowledge about English literature and applying it in many aspects.

### 1.5. Literature Review

The writer does not find the researches about humor in the similar subject of the research. However, there are some researches which discuss about humor in different subjects can be found by the writer, they are as follow:

1. The Undergraduate Thesis by student of Gajah Mada University entitled *Humor in J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone*. This research discusses what humorous events are experienced by the main characters in the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and how do humorous experiences occur in the main characters' life in the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.
2. The Undergraduate Thesis by Antonius Ardhi Setyo Suwanto entitled *Analysis of Verbal Humor in English Situation Comedy "How I Met Your Mother"*. This research generally aims to describe humor discourse in

English situation comedy of *How I Met Your Mother* and to find out the humor caused by existing linguistics aspects based on the four problems formulated.

3. The Dissertation by Wuri Sujatmiko entitled *Linguistic and Cultural Analysis of American Written Verbal Humor and Its Pedagogical Implication*. The research talks about humor verbal writing in USA to present a semantic description that makes funny humor, and socio-culture information that gives indexical explanation for understanding a humor or both. The mechanism meanings of semantic are manipulation of ambiguous semantic, the truth condition and a violation of words and implicatures in conversation. This research also gives socio-culture information about culture, philosophy literature, psychology, history, metaphor, medic, and sociolinguistic.

### **1.6. Theoretical Approach**

The theory has the function as the tool for analyzing the text. In this research, the writer uses Psychoanalysis Theory proposed by Sigmund Freud about humors and jokes. As it is quoted by Jalaluddin Rakhmat (2012: 127), the theory about humors proposed by Sigmund Freud is basically related to the relation between unconsciousness and reality.

Freud's theory about humors is divided into two parts. The first part is about the form of humors and the second part is about the function of humors. The explanations about both of them are mentioned in his essays entitled *Jokes and*

*Their Relation to the Unconscious and Humour*. The first essay is released firstly in 1905 while the second essay is released firstly in 1927.

In his essay entitled *Humour*, Freud mentions two kinds of humors. The first type is done by saying something that can make people laughed. The second is done through the story presented by someone as it can be found in the form of the narrator or the story. He describes the behaviour of real or imaginary people in a humorous manner (Riviere, 1989: 161). It can be concluded that according to Freud's theory, humor form can be classified into two forms they are the utterance form and narrative form. That is a similar one with the forms of humor mentioned by Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* (2009: 381).

Then, in his essay *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious*, Freud mentions three functions of Jokes (Strachey, 1989: 293). The first is the function of the expenditure upon inhibition. Inhibition itself refers to the prevention of a response. The second function is the expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis). This function is gained from the humor presented in comparing a physical thing with the imagined one. Then, the third function is the function of expenditure upon feeling, this one has the connection into narcissism that in the story it can be the narcissism of a character or the narcissism of the writer himself.

The first function of humor is illustrated by Freud into the act of the person who has the horse phobia to avoid the street. The second function refers into the way to put the psychic energy into the mental one. Then the last, the expenditure upon feeling gives the position of the humor subject into narcissism.

## **1.7. Method of Research**

### **1.7.1. Type of Research**

The writer uses descriptive method in this research. Descriptive method is a method that is intended to describe everything related to the topic of the research. At the same time, the writer uses Qualitative Approach in this research because the data in the research is found in the form of the text instead of the statistical data.

Bogdan and Biklen (1992: 29) in *Qualitative Research for Education* states that the qualitative research is a descriptive type of research method. The data collected are in the form of word picture rather than number, they often contain quotation and try to describe that particular situation of view of the world as in the narrative form. Based on the explanation above, Qualitative Research is a way to analyze the data which are in the form of words.

On the other hands, Bogdan and Steve in *Introduction to Qualitative Research Method* (1975: 4), states that the qualitative methodologists refers to research procedures that produce descriptive data, people's own written or spoken words and observable behaviors. Since the subject of this research is the short stories, the practice of qualitative methodology then becomes the most appropriated one to be presented during the analysis of its content in relation with humor.

### **1.7.2. Data Sources**

The writer collects data by using library research method. The source of data in this research consists of two:

1. Primary data are the main data to collect and analyze as an object of the research. The primary data in this research are the short stories entitled “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” and “Steamboat Race” by Mark Twain as the object. This research focused on finding form and function of humor in both of the short stories.
2. Secondary data are some literatures that support the research. The secondary data that is used by the researcher are any references, for example books and electronic articles related to the research.

### **1.7.3. Data Collection Technique**

The writer uses the kinds of objection in content analysis method according to Borg and Gall :

1. To produce descriptive information that gives better or clearer understanding to the problem.
2. To cross validate research finding, content analysis is useful in order to check research finding obtained from studies using a different methodology.
3. To explore the relationship and theories.

The step of data collection technique is reading the short stories carefully. This step is needed in order to know and understanding every detail of the stories

such as (in this case) the function and kind of form of humor in both of the short stories by Mark Twain. After that, the writer quotes the evidences related to the topic. After that, the writer analyzes the form and the function of humor in both of these short stories.

#### **1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique**

The first, the writer classifies the data into what is the kind of humor form in both of the short stories. The second, after finding form of humor in both the short stories, the writer connects the form into the function of humor to create a table analysis. The table of analysis is divided into two, namely table form of humor and table function of humor. In the last step, the writer describes the result of analysis.

### **1.8. Paper Organization**

This research consists of four chapters. Chapter one explains about Introduction that contains background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. Chapter two explains about the intrinsic aspects of "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*" and "*Steamboat Race*" short stories. Chapter three proposes the analysis of the forms of humor in "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*" and "*Steamboat Race*" by Mark Twain and also the function of humor inside it. Chapter four is the conclusion. It

explains about the conclusion of this research. This research also contains the references and the attachment.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE INTRINSIC ASPECTS OF “THE CELEBRATED JUMPING FROG OF CALAVERAS COUNTY” AND “STEAMBOAT RACE”**

This chapter discusses about some intrinsic aspects of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” and “Steamboat Race”. The information about the intrinsic aspects of the short stories has the useful function for the analysis in the next chapter. The intrinsic aspects discussed here are the characters, settings, theme, and plot.

#### **2.1. The Intrinsic Aspect of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

##### **2.1.1. Characters of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

In literary work, the characters refer into the person presented on the story. According to Abrams (2009: 42), the person on the story is interpreted by the reader to have the quality of possessing particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities based on the references into what the person says, the dialogue, and the action. Understanding the character can be done by looking into those aspects.

There are two kinds of character in the story. The first is the flat character and the second is the round character (Abrams, 2009: 43). The flat characters are the characters that show the single idea or quality. Because of that, this character is easy to be understood. In contrary, the round character shows more complex

construction than the flat character. As it is said by Abrams (2009: 43), the round character is like the real person and it has the capability to give the surprise into the reader.

Some characters can be found in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”. All of them are presented below:

#### 1. The “I”

The “I” is the main character of the story. His name is never mentioned exactly. One time he is called as “the stranger” by Simon Wheeler. He is presented as the good man since he likes to look for the information about Leonidas W. Smiley only to comply his friend’s request.

The “I” is the round character because of his role in the story. The “I” shows the quality of real person through his attitude to decide of leaving Simon Wheeler in the end of the story by saying “Oh, hang Smiley and his afflicted cow!” (Twain, 2003: 1243).

#### 2. The “I”’s Friend

The “I”’s friend is the person who request the “I” to look for the information about his friend called as Leonidas W. Smiley. He is the flat person since its role in the story is shown in a single idea as the person who asks the “I” to look the information about Leonidas W. Smiley. It is described by the “I” in the opening of the short story: “In compliance with the request of a friend of mine, who wrote me from the East” (Twain, 2003: 1240)

### 3. Simon Wheeler

Simon Wheeler is said as the friend of Leonidas W. Smiley. He is the person from whom the “I” asks about the information relating to Leonidas W. Smiley. Simon Wheeler is the round character because he has the quality to give the surprise from the beginning until the ending of the story. The surprise for example is shown by his story that does not relate into the story asked by the “I” including the story about Jim Smiley’s cow that is opened in the hyperbolic words: “Well, thish-yer Smiley had a yeller one-eyed cow that didn't have no tail, only jest a short stump like a bannanner,” (Twain, 2003: 1243).

### 4. Leonidas W. Smiley

Leonidas W. Smiley is a reverend. He becomes the person whom the information about him is looked for by the “I”. He is said as the friend of Simon Wheeler. He is a flat character because his appearance is only in the story heard by the “I” from his friend. He appears in the opening description of the story like this: “I have a lurking suspicion that Leonidas W. Smiley is a myth; that my friend never knew such a personage” (Twain, 2003: 1240).

### 5. Jim Smiley

Jim Smiley is the enterprise vagabond that his story is told by Simon Wheeler. He is the round character especially because of his habit to make the surprise as it is shown by his betting about the sickness of Parson Walker’s wife

by saying “Well, I'll risk two- and-a-half that she don't, any way” (Twain, 2003: 1241). His habit for betting everything with everyone like that becomes the story enjoyed by the “T” for certain time.

## 6. Parson Walker

Parson Walker is the good man. Jim Smiley often bet on Parson Walker about some aspects. He is a flat character that is shown just as other types of parsons as it is described in the short story: “Parson Walker, which he judged to be the best exhorter about here, and so he was, too, and a good man” (Twain, 2003: 1241).

### **2.1.2. Summary of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

The summary of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” will be mentioned in The Appendix.

### **2.1.3. Setting of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

According to Cuddon (1999: 812), setting is the where and when of a story or play. Setting then can be said as refers into the place and the time where and when the story is centered. The story of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” is centered in the mining Angel’s camp that is placed in Calaveras County.

The setting of time of the story when the “I” meets Simon Wheeler does not be told exactly. However, the story about Jim Smiley that is told by Simon Wheeler is about winter of ’49 or spring of ’50.

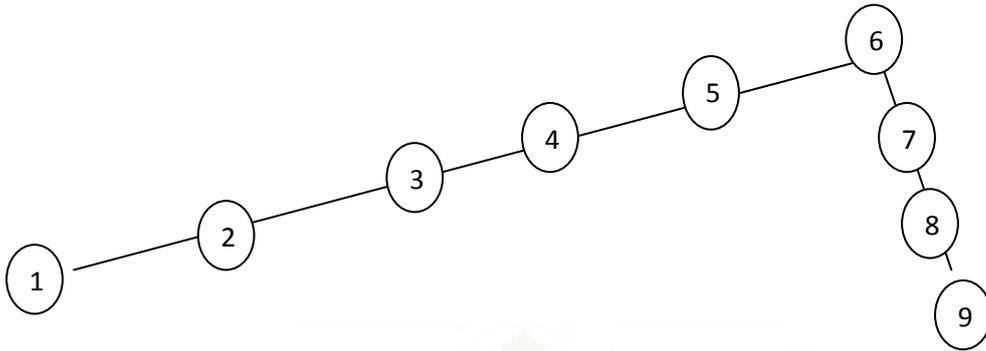
#### **2.1.4. Theme of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

According to Cuddon (1999: 913), theme of the story refers to the central idea of the story. It can be stated directly or indirectly. The themes of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” story are searching the truth and the unique personality.

#### **2.1.5. Plot of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”**

According to Abrams (2009: 265), the plot in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions. It is mentioned in the cause and effect form. The construction of the plot consists the beginning, the rising action, the climax, the falling action, and the end.

The plot of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” can be divided into 9 points. The first point is the beginning, the second until fifth points are the raising actions, the sixth point is the climax, the seventh and the eight points are the falling actions, and the ninth point is the end. The complete description of the plot can be presented in the form of the chart below:



The explanation:

1. The “I” gets the letter from his friend requesting him to inquire about Leonidas W. Smiley.
2. The “I” meets Simon Wheeler in the tavern to ask about Leonidas W. Smiley
3. Simon Wheeler tells the unique story about Jim Smiley and the frog
4. Someone calls Simon Wheeler from the front yard.
5. Simon goes to the front yard after asking the “I” to wait the continuation of the story
6. The “I” thinks about the impossible relation of the story told with the information searched.
7. The “I” goes and meets Simon Wheeler in the door.
8. Simon Wheeler says that the continuation of the story is about Jim Smiley’s cows
9. The “I” leaves Simon Wheeler

## 2.2. The Intrinsic Aspects of “Steamboat Race”

### 2.2.1. Characters of “Steamboat Race”

There are four characters can be found in “Steamboat Race” and they are mentioned below:

#### 1. George Davis

George Davis is the name of the pilot on watch in the Boreas steamboat. He is a round character because he has the role for controlling the race in the story by using his skill. One example is when the appearance of the Amaranth steamboat is detected; George checks the readiness of other people in the steamboat and said: “Good! You want to stir your stumps, now, Harry; the *Amaranth*’s just turned the point behind us, and she’s just a humping herself, too!” (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>).

#### 2. Harry

Harry is the second engineer of the Boreas steamboat. He is a flat character because his role in the story is only doing what is ordered by the captain or the pilot for keeping the steamboat in the good working. For example, when George Davis orders him to tell the Captain and Jim, the second pilot, he answered directly “aye! aye! Sir.” (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>).

#### 3. Jim

Jim is the name of the other pilot of the Boreas steamboat. Same with George Davis, he is a round character too because his role is similar to George Davis too. For example, in the story, he becomes the partner who proposes the same work with George during the hard time of the Boreas as it is shown by the description: “Both pilots were at work now, one on each side of the wheel, with their coats and vests off, their bosoms and collars wide open, and the perspiration flowing down their faces.” (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

#### 4. The Captain of the Boreas Steamboat

The captain of the Boreas steamboat is popular too to be called as the old man. He is the round character because he becomes the person who changes the situation of the race by using his order. For example, when the captain wants to increase the speed of Boreas steamboat, he asks Harry about the condition of the steam. Harry answered that its speed is hundred and eighty two. Then he orders Harry to do this: “Break up the casks of bacon in the forrard hold! Pile it in! Levy on that turpentine in the fantail—drench every stick of wood with it!” (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>).

#### **2.2.2. Summary of “Steamboat Race”**

The summary of “Steamboat Race” will be mentioned in The Appendix.

#### **2.2.3. Setting of the “Steamboat Race”**

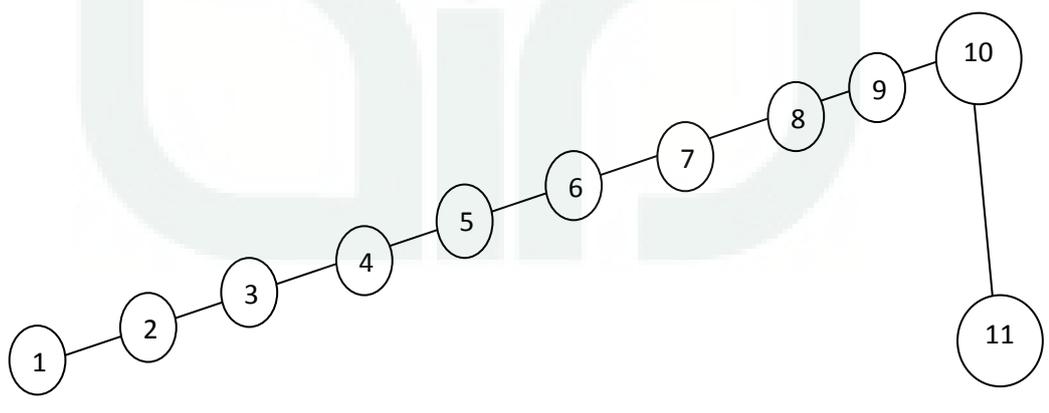
The setting of “Steamboat Race” can be divided into two types. The first is the setting of place and the second is the setting of time. The story takes the Sea of Mississippi as its setting of place and the night as its setting of time.

#### 2.2.4. Theme of the “Steamboat Race”

The theme of “Steamboat Race” is survival. It is shown by the whole story that tells the story of winning the race in the difficult situation during the night.

#### 2.2.5. Plot of “Steamboat Race”

The plot of the “Steamboat Race” can be divided into 11 points. The first point is the beginning. The second until the ninth points are the raising actions. The tenth point is the climax. The twelfth point is the end. There is no falling actions points can be found. The complete description about the plot can be presented in the form of the chart below:



The explanation:

1. George Davis says into Harry about the Amaranth steamboat becomes nearer.
2. Harry calls Jim and the Captain
3. The Captain orders Harry to throw some things from the steamboat
4. The steamboat becomes faster
5. The Captain orders Harry to make the hotter steam
6. The steamboat becomes faster
7. The Captain orders Harry again to make the hotter steam
8. The Amaranth lost in view for a moment
9. The Boreas steamboat seems overworked.
10. The Boreas can touch the Amaranth
11. The Amaranth is lost from sight

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THE FORM AND THE FUNCTION OF HUMOR IN “THE CELEBRATED JUMPING FROG OF CALAVERAS COUNTY” AND “STEAMBOAT RACE”**

The analysis of the research is focused into two aspects. The first aspect is the aspect of the form of humor in the short stories. Then, the second aspect is the aspect of the function of humor. Both of them have the relation each other since the analysis of the function of humor cannot be done without the description about the form before.

#### **3.1. The Form of Humor in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” and “Steamboat Race”**

Humor, as it is said by Abrams (2009: 381) can be constructed in the form of the comic utterance or the comic appearance or mode of behavior. In other words, the humor can be presented through the verbal words or the act. In a short story, the humor itself then can be found through the utterance of the characters or the act of the character as it is said in the narrative way by the author.

It is possible for a short story to offer the humor by using both of the ways. However, it is possible too for it to offers the humor through one way only. Here the way of presenting the humor in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” and “Steamboat Race” is mentioned for continuing into the next step of the analysis that is the analysis of the function of the humor itself in the short story.

### 3.1.1. The Form of Humor in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”

The humor presented in utterance form means the humor that is found in the form of a conversation. In the context of the short story, this form of humor is possible to be noticed from the conversation between one character and another. Nevertheless, it also can be found in the form of the words uttered by a character without the response from the other character.

#### 3.1.1.1. Humor in Utterance Form

1. I've seen him set Dan'l Webster down here on this floor Dan'l Webster was the name of the frog and sing out, "*Flies, Dan'l, flies!*" (Twain, 2003: 1242)

The utterance of “Flies, Dan’l, flies!” is the utterance of Jim Smiley to command his frog named Dan’l Webster. This one gives the sense of humor at first because the frog is called in a sacred name. Daniel Webster is the name of US statesman. Using the name for the frog gives the sense of the important thing while at the same time it is only a frog.

2. "What might it be that you've got in the box?"  
And Smiley says, sorter indifferent like, "*It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, may be, but it an't it's only just a frog.*" (Twain, 2003: 1242)

As the first one, this is the utterance of Jim Smiley. The sense of humor can be found from the utterance because that is the too long answer for the question "What might it be that you've got in the box?". The normal answer does not need the explanation about “It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary” and Jim can focus directly into the answer that there is a frog in the box.

Then, in the earlier utterance there is the sense of the importance of the frog in Jim Smiley's utterance, however, in this utterance, he says about the frog as "only frog". It creates the contradictory opinion about frog's position and the sense of humor appears because of that contradiction.

3. And the feller took it, and looked at it careful, and turned it round this way and that, and says, "H'm so 'tis. Well, what's he good for?"  
*"He's good enough for one thing, I should judge he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."* (Twain, 2003: 1243)

The utterance is uttered by Jim Smiley in a conversation with his feller. The conversation becomes the part of the story about Jim Smiley told by Simon Wheeler into the "I". It offers the humor in some parts of the utterance.

The first part is the way Jim Smiley calls the frog. The frog is called as "he" just like a person. It is funny to imagine the frog called like that. Besides, the frog also is named like a person that is Dan'l Webster.

The second part is the theme of the conversation. The theme itself is about the frog and the capability to outjump. By saying that Jim Smiley about the frog's capability to outjump any frogs in Calaveras county, it can be imagined such kinds of competitions as the moments for comparing the power of frog's jumping. That really offers a humor.

4. Smiley, before he thought, says, "*Well, I'll risk two- and-a-half that she don't, any way.*" (Twain, 2003: 1241)

This one is also the utterance of Jim Smiley. He is prominent as the gambler and he likes to bet any thing. The utterance above is one kind of betting that he uses it for answering the opinion of the condition of Parson Walker's wife. While the Parson says that because of the "blessing of Providence, she'd get well yet".

The utterance above is the answer for that and through it Jim Smiley positions himself in the other sides of Parson Walker.

5. At the door I met the sociable Wheeler returning, and he button- holed me and recommenced: "*Well, thish-yer Smiley had a yeller one-eyed cow that didn't have no tail, only jest a short stump like a bannanner, and..*"  
"Oh! hang Smiley and his afflicted cow!" I muttered, good-naturedly, and bidding the old gentleman good-day, I departed. (Twain, 2003: 1243)

This utterance is uttered by Simon Wheeler into the "I" when he finds the "I" will leave the tavern. Some aspects of the utterance can be referred into the special way for forming the humor.

The first aspect is the diction chosen by Simon. He uses diction "thish-yer" to say "this" for making a similar sound with the next words used as the adjective for the "one-eyed cow" that is "yeller". The rhyme like that becomes the way for showing the humor since that gives the unusual effect into the hearer for an informal conversation. The rhyme then is also continued too as it is shown by using the word "bannanner".

Then the second aspect can produce the humor too is the way Simon says that "the cow has the tail" by using negative statement "didn't have no tail". It is funny since the tail for a cow is something usual and for making it becomes the unusual one Simon uses the humor technique by using negative statement (*didn't*) about the negative condition (*no tail*). The final result is the positive meaning (*has tail*).

6. At the door I met the sociable Wheeler returning, and he button- holed me and recommenced: "*Well, thish-yer Smiley had a yeller one-eyed cow that didn't have no tail, only jest a short stump like a bannanner, and..*"

*"Oh! hang Smiley and his afflicted cow!"* I muttered, good-naturedly, and bidding the old gentleman good-day, I departed. (Twain, 2003: 1243)

This utterance is uttered by the "I" as the answer for Simon Wheeler utterance before. The humor is created through the fact that from the beginning the reason for the "I" to listen Simon Wheeler's story is that he needs the information about Leonidas W. Smiley. However, he finds that what is told by Simon is the story about Jim Smiley and the frog.

After a short rest then Simon wants to continue the story but he starts it by mentioning the story about Jim Smiley and his weird cow. The utterance above can make the sense of humor because that shows that the "I" does not have any interesting feeling into the story about Smiley.

### **3.1.1.2. Humor in Narrative Form**

The narrative form is the second form of humor after the utterance form. According to Abrams (2009: 208), the narrative is possible to be found in both of the prose and poem. The narrative may give the description about certain events inside the story. The humor found inside the narration of the short story is called as the humor in narrative form.

1. he was the curiosest man about always betting on any thing that turned up you ever see, if he could get any body to bet on the other side; and if he couldn't, he'd change sides (Twain, 2003: 1240)

It is the narration about Jim Smiley as the betting man or the gambler. The humor appears because of the narration says about the unique habit of Jim Smiley. He is not a consistent gambler since when he does not find the people on the other

sides, he will change his position and so the betting is able to be held. Besides, the habit for betting any thing also turns into the humor.

2. Thish-yer Smiley had a mare the boys called her the fifteen- minute nag. (Twain, 2003: 1241)

The narration above is the narration about the collection of Jim Smiley that is the mare. The humor is created at first from the diction used that is the diction “thish-yer” that can make the rhyme with the diction of “mare”. The rhyme can create the sense of humor since that makes the unusual sound into the hearer.

Then the sense of humor also is created through the name used for the mare. “Fifteen minute nag” shows the condition of the mare as the old mare and it has only the low speed. The creation of nickname like that shows the quality of the mare in the way of mocking it into the lower reduction from the real one.

3. Andrew Jackson which was the name of the pup (Twain, 2003: 1241)

The narration makes the sense of humor through the way Jim Smiley’s collections named. Just like the name of the frog that is Daniel Webster, the use of this name for the bull pup also gives the sense of the important thing since Andrew Jackson is the name of US seventh president.

4. Smiley said all a frog wanted was education, and he could do most any thing and I believe him. (Twain, 2003: 1242)

The humor is found in the narration above relating to the story about what is said by Jim Smiley. It is the funny thing for people to believe that the frog can do the special thing as long as it is educated by them. By using the diction “wanted” the humor also is created because that shows the tendency about the frog as the thing that has the desire for education.

Then, the humor is continued by the story that Simon Wheeler also believes about what is said by Jim Smiley. Since believing that the frog can be educated and it wants the education is funny, it becomes funnier to believe that believe too as it is done by Simon Wheeler.

### 3.1.2. The Form of Humor in “Steamboat Race”

#### 3.1.2.1. Humor in Utterance Form

Different from the humor form inside *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*, the humor in utterance form inside *Steamboat Race* can be found in a little more than the humor in narrative form. That can be caused by the difference of the length between these short stories. The *Steamboat Race* is shorter than the earlier one and so even if this short story contains more conversation but it contains less humor at the same time.

1. “What is she carrying now?”  
 “A hundred and sixty-five, sir.”  
 “How’s your wood?”  
 “Pine all out, cypress half gone---eating up cottonwood like pie!”  
 (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

The sense of humor can be found from the utterance because of the comparison. The speaker compares the steamboat machine that burns the cottonwood into the person who eats the pie. The comparison makes the sense of humor because that is actually the far comparison. The similarity between them is the act of removing the thing quickly.

2. “Deep four!”  
 “Half three!”  
 “Quarter three!”

“Mark under water three!”

“Half twain!”

“Quarter twain!---“

...

“*By the mark twain!*”

(<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

The sense of humor from the utterance can be found relating to the use of “mark twain” diction. The conversation happens referring to the act of slackening the speed of the steamboat. That shows the reduction of the steamboat speed from four into two.

The use of “mark twain” diction then shows into two different possible meanings. The first means that the speed is reduced from four into two since “twain” means “two” too. However, since “mark twain” is the name of the author of the short story, that also refers into the humor sense.

### 3.1.2.2. Humor in Narrative Form

The *Steamboat Race* is a unique short story since it contains a little narration. The story is presented mostly through the conversation in the steamboat. Nevertheless, there are three humors in narrative forms can be found inside the story.

1. The “old man” was the captain. He is always called so on steamboats and ships (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

The narration shows the explanation about the nickname of the steamboat captain and that he is always called like that during his work. The use of the “old man” diction does not refer into the denotative meaning that is the person who is old in his age, but in contrary it can refer into the connotative meaning that is the

chief in the steamboat or the most experienced person there. Because of that, the sense of humor appears from it especially because it is possible to find that the person who is called as the “old man” can be the young person too.

2. The boat was straining, and groaning and quivering, like a monster in pain (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

The sense of humor is created from the narration because of the comparison. The boat is compared into the monster because of the same condition shown by them. The comparison is the funny comparison since while the steamboat is the real thing can be seen and heard, the monster in contrary is the imagined creature.

3. The boat sprang away from the bank like a deer, and darted in a long diagonal toward the other shore (<http://www.oldfashionedamericanhumor.com/the-steamboat-race-by-mark-twain.html>)

This narration can be seen as the funny one when it is connected into the earlier sample of the humor. While in the earlier sample the steamboat is compared into the monster with the negative tendency, here the steamboat is compared into the deer with the positive tendency. Different from the earlier sample, the comparison is comparing two real things between the steamboat and the deer.

### **3.2. The Function of Humor in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County” and “Steamboat Race”**

According to Freud (Strachey, 1989: 293) the humor is discussed in the same place with the joke and the comic. All of them have three functions; they are the expenditure upon inhibition, the expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis or

psychic energy) and the expenditure upon feeling. Those three functions become the general measure to see all of the humors found in Mark Twain's short stories entitled "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" and "Steamboat Race".

To differentiate between one and another, it can be seen from its specific function in the story. The function of the humor to expenditure upon inhibition commonly has the function for preventing certain response from other character in the story. The function of the humor to expenditure upon ideation can be noticed from the comparison between the physical thing and the psychic one. Its function in the story is for increasing the interesting aspect of the story. Then, the last one, the function of humor to expenditure upon feeling can be seen through its function inside the story that is for showing the feeling of narcissism of a character inside the story or even the writer himself.

### **3.2.1. The Function of Humor in "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County"**

#### **3.2.1.1. The expenditure upon inhibition**

According to *The Cambridge Dictionary of Psychology*, the inhibition means the blocking or delay of a response to a stimulus with counterconditioning (Matsumoto, 2009: 256). Based on that meaning, the function of humor as the expenditure upon inhibition also refers to the function of humor for preventing certain response. For example, when a character does not want to get certain response from other character, he then can propose the utterance or an act told in a narration that contains humor.

The function of humor as the expenditure upon inhibition can be found in some humor samples in “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”, they are as follow:

1. "It might be a parrot, or it might be a canary, may be, but it an't it's only just a frog."

The function of the humor as the inhibition can be seen from the way the humor is uttered. At first Jim Smiley says about the great things they are the parrot or the canary. Then he says about the content of the box as “only just frog”. Through this way he wants to reduce the possibility of the great assumption in the mind of Simon Wheeler.

In other words, at first he proposes the possible assumptions in Simon Wheeler they are the parrot or the canary. Then by showing that he knows about the assumption, he reduces it into the real one that is the frog. This way can reduce the shocking condition possible to be shown by Simon Wheeler when he knows that the content of the box is only a frog.

2. "Oh! hang Smiley and his afflicted cow!"

This humor shows the inhibition by looking into the context. The utterance is said by the “I” to refuse Simon Wheeler desire of continuing his story about Jim Smiley. The utterance is said after Simon Wheeler says something about the theme of the next story.

By saying “hang Smiley” the “I” shows that he does not have the respect into Jim Smiley. While by saying “his afflicted cow” the “I” also gives the same response into it. Both of the dictions are used to cover the suffering condition of

the “I” to listen what he does not like to hear it since he is looking for the story about Leonidas W. Smiley.

3. he was the curiosest man about always betting on any thing that turned up you ever see, if he could get any body to bet on the other side; and if he couldn't, he'd change sides

The narration tells the story about Jim Smiley. Jim Smiley is the subject of the humor. Through the narration, Jim Smiley is shown as the person with the unique personality: he has the high desire to do the betting process. It places Jim Smiley into the person who always looks for the pleasant moment that is the betting condition. The way of Jim Smiley to prevent the condition when he does not have the betting condition is shown by the habit of positioning himself into the other side when there are no people are positioned in the different side with him.

### **3.2.1.2. The expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis)**

The word *cathexis* in Psychoanalysis refers to the idea about physical energy being lodged in or attaching itself to mental structures or processes (Fodor, 1950: 20). In the simpler words, the function of the humor for expenditure upon ideation then can be referred into the idea for lodging the physical energy into the idea only. The presentation of this function in the short story then can be seen from the utterance or the narration about something can be seen physically that is followed or compared into something that only found in the mind.

The humors that contain this function then can be seen below:

1. "Well, I'll risk two- and-a-half that she don't, any way."

This utterance shows the function of humor as the expenditure upon ideation through the purpose of it is said. Jim Smiley utters it to perceive the idea of

Parson Walker about his sick wife. While Parson Walker places his wife into the hope about the possibility of her curing moment, Jim Smiley utters the different idea about that.

Parson Walker ideas can be assumed as the way to run from the reality. Jim Smiley brings him back into the reality. However, through his way of saying the idea by using the humor, Jim Smiley changes the position of the reality (the sick wife) into the idea but that is done without running from the reality itself.

2. "Well, thish-yer Smiley had a yeller one-eyed cow that didn't have no tail, only jest a short stump like a bannanner, and "

The key word can be found in the utterance that shows the function of the humor to change the physical condition into the mental aspect is the way of describing the cow. At first Simon Wheeler says about the lack condition of the cow that has one eyed only. That is the reality. Then he says about the usual condition of the cow that he has a tail.

However, the way of saying that the cow has a tail is created by the combination of the negative utterances. That has a function as the bridge to reduce the negative condition of the cow into the positive one. At the same time, that also can make the sense of the usual condition of the cow into the added value as if the cow that has a tail is the amazing one.

3. Thish-yer Smiley had a mare the boys called her the fifteen- minute nag.

Smiley's mare actually is the slow mare. However, to say it directly, that can reduce the good image of Smiley. So, Simon Wheeler uses the sense of humor to explain it. By saying that the mare is called as "fifteen minute nag", he can

show the positive aspect of the mare real condition that it has the higher speed than “fifteen minute” only.

4. Smiley said all a frog wanted was education, and he could do most any thing and I believe him.

This narration shows the act done by Smiley to cover the lack of value of his frog. It is actually something weird to imagine the frog to have education. However, he covers its lack value by saying that the frog is the special one as long as it is educated. That gives the protection into the lack value of the frog and the success way to do that is shown by the words of Simon Wheeler that he believes in Jim Smiley.

### **3.2.1.3. The expenditure upon feeling**

The function of humor for the expenditure upon feeling is the last function. This function refers into the humor as the expression of narcissism. The narcissism itself is taken from the myth about a boy Narcissus who thinks about no more pleasing than his own mirrored image (Fodor, 1950, 116). This term then is used into the person who loves himself more than anything.

In *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*, the function can be referred into the expression of narcissism done by the character Jim Smiley. The explanation is shown below:

1. "Flies, Dan'l, flies!"

Daniel Webster is the name of Jim Smiley's frog. It can be seen that by naming his frog with the important name, Jim Smiley can get more self confidence to feel as the great person too. Besides, the use of the important name

like that also can make the sense of the frog as the important creature too. That can increase the pride feeling in Jim Smiley in front of other people, in this case is Simon Wheeler.

2. "He's good enough for one thing, I should judge he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

This utterance is said by Jim Smiley referred into his frog. By saying like that, he tells that his frog is the greatest one among all of the frogs can be found in Calaveras county. When the tendency of his frog as the greatest one can be created, Jim Smiley as its owner also can be assumed as the greatest person too.

Besides, the way of Jim Smiley to tell about the ability of his frog is started by proposing that even if his frog is same in form with all of the frogs, it is good for one thing. That is the way to increase the tendency of the great characteristic of his frog.

3. Andrew Jackson which was the name of the pup

This narration has the same function with the function of humor about Dan'l Webster as the name of Jim Smiley's frog. Since Andrew Jackson is the name of important person, that also can increase the credibility of the bull pup as the special one. Finally that can increase the position of Jim Smiley too as the owner of the special bull pup.

### **3.2.2. The Function of Humor in "Steamboat Race"**

The numbers of humor found in *Steamboat Race* are only five forms. One of them can be included into the function of humor for the expenditure upon inhibition, one of them for the expenditure upon ideation, and the rest can be

included into the function of humor for the expenditure upon feeling of narcissism.

### **3.2.2.1. The expenditure upon inhibition**

This function of humor in *Steamboat Race* relates into the function for preventing the certain response into the captain or the Boreas steamboat. The humor is presented by calling him as the old man. By using the nickname, the humiliating response into the captain from other characters can be prevented. The next explanation is presented as follow:

1. The “old man” was the captain. He is always called so on steamboats and ships.

The nickname of the “old man” is used to show the position of the owner as the captain of the steamboat. The nickname has the connotative meaning refers into the higher position of the captain among all of the people in the steamboat. He is the one who has the right to give a command into the other people there.

The nickname then can be seen as the way to prevent the assumption of the captain as the similar one into the other people. It is the symbol of the authority that is connected into the metaphor of the old person in age. In other words, this nickname has the function to prevent from the bad condition possibly happens when people in the steamboat do not appreciate the captain as usual.

### **3.2.2.2. The expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis)**

The function of humor for the expenditure upon ideation can be found easily by noticing the narration about the physical thing into the idea only. The function of this humor in the story may be referred into the act of increasing the tension of

the story. The example found for describing the horrible situation of the Boreas steamboat by comparing it with the imagined monster.

1. The boat was straining, and groaning and quivering, like a monster in pain.

The narration is used to describe the bad condition of the steamboat. According to the context, that is caused by the fact that the steamboat is forced to increase its speed. That is actually the bad condition since that can bring into the possibility of destroying the steamboat itself.

However, the real condition of the steamboat then is compared into the imagined creature that is the monster. By comparing it into the “monster in pain”, that can describe accurately the real condition of the steamboat but at the same time it also gives the description of the hope. The hope relates to the possibility of the monster that is wilder when it has a pain.

### **3.2.2.3. The expenditure upon feeling**

The function of humor for the expenditure upon feeling can be directed into two functions inside the story. The first one is for describing the feeling of narcissism of the character while the second type is for describing the feeling of narcissism of the writer himself, in this case Mark Twain.

1. “Pine all out, cypress half gone---eating up cottonwood like pie!”

The utterance is said by the mate to answer the captain’s question. By comparing the real fact of the great process in steamboat machine into the imagine person who eats pie, it gives the pride description that the success process in the machine is happening. That shows the pride feeling of the mate as the guardian of the process itself.

2. “Deep four!”  
 “Half three!”  
 “Quarter three!”  
 “Mark under water three!”  
 “Half twain!”  
 “Quarter twain!---“  
 ...  
 “By the mark twain!”

As it has been explained before when the writer describes about the utterances as the examples of the humors, the “mark twain” utterances can have two meanings. Both of them have the same function relating to the narcissism. The first meaning that relates into the denotative meaning of “mark twain” can refer into the pride feeling of the steamboat’s pilot who can control the speed perfectly.

The second meaning that is the connotative meaning relating to Mark Twain as the name of the author of the short story shows his pride to give the signature into his work. This one also refers to the sense of the narcissism when the author wants to be remembered by the readers of his work.

3. The boat sprang away from the bank like a deer, and darted in a long diagonal toward the other shore.

Even if this narration has the similar form with the earlier sample that compares the steamboat condition, but this one has the different function with the earlier one. This narration shows the sense of pride since the aspect compared into the steamboat is the positive thing. The deer is the great animal that has the great speed. While the steamboat is compared into it, there is no sense of the negative condition of the steamboat can be found as it is shown in the earlier example when the steamboat is compared into the monster in pain.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1. Conclusion

After presenting the analysis in the earlier chapter, the writer makes the conclusion. The conclusion is as follows:

There are ten kinds of humors found on the short story "*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*". Six of the humors are presented in utterance form while four of the humors are presented there in narrative form. From the humors presented in utterance form, two of them can be classified as having the function of the expenditure upon inhibition, two as having the function of the expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis), and two others as having the function of the expenditure upon feeling. Then, from the humors presented in narrative form, one of them can be classified can be classified as having the function of the expenditure upon inhibition, two as having the function of the expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis), and one other as having the function of the expenditure upon feeling.

Then, there are five humors found on the short story "*Steamboat Race*". Two of the humors are presented in utterance form while three of the humors are presented in utterance form. Both of the humors presented in utterance form can be classified as having the function of the expenditure upon feeling while from three humors presented in narrative form one of them can be classified as having the function of the expenditure upon inhibition, one of them as having the

function of the expenditure upon ideation (upon cathexis), and the last one as having the function of expenditure upon feeling too.

It can be concluded too that there is not certain connection between the form and the function of humor in the short story. It means that the humor presented in utterance form can have the same function with the humor presented in narrative form. In contrary, they also can have the different function too.

## **4.2. Suggestion**

### **4.2.1. Suggestion for Future Researchers**

The research proposes Freud Theory about Humor to analyze the form and the function of humor in two short stories “*The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County*” and “*Steamboat Race*” written by Marx Twain. The writer then suggests the future researchers to make this research as the comparative study for the similar research.

Besides, the research only analyzes the form and the function of the humor in the short stories. The writer suggests the future researchers to analyze the effect of the humor upon the readers in the same short stories for example by using the reader response approach.

### **4.2.2. Suggestion for Readers**

The research concludes about three function of humor. That becomes the evidence about the important role of humor in life too. In general, humor can be the expression to reduce the bad condition of life. In the Holy Qur’an Surah An-Najm: 43 Allah says:

وَأَنَّهُ هُوَ أَضْحَكَ وَأَبْكَى ﴿٤٣﴾

Translation: that it is He Who Granteth Laughter and Tears, (Ali, 1989: 1383).

Based on the verse above, it can be concluded that Islamic religion allows people to make a humor. Nevertheless, since it is Allah Who makes people laugh, it must be noticed too that the humor presented must be in line with Islam's tenet.



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## APPENDIX

### 1. Summary of the Short Stories

#### 1. Summary of “The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County”

One time, the “I” is asked by his friend to look the information about his friend named Leonidas W. Smiley. To get the information, the “I” then meets Simon Wheeler who is the friend of Leonidas W. Smiley too. Simon Wheeler then tells the “I” about the story of Jim Smiley, an enterprise vagabond, in the tavern in Angel’s Camp.

Jim Smiley is told as the gambler. He likes to bet everything includes some aspects found from Parson Walker. Besides, Jim Smiley also likes to collect the weird pets. He has the frog and the pup named by using American Statesmen, Dan’l Webster and Andrew Jackson. He also has rat-tarriers, chicken cocks, and torncats. All of the weird stories about Jim Smiley are told by Simon Wheeler.

Then, one of the stories has more option than other that is the story about the frog. Jim Smiley tells into his feller that his frog can outjump all of the frogs in Calaveras county. He then bet about that with his feller. However, in the end, his feller wins because Jim Smiley’s frog cannot jump.

Then Simon Wheeler is called by someone from the front back. He then goes for a second. The “I” who feels that what is told by Simon Wheeler to him actually does not relate with the information sought then decide to go home. In the front door he meets Simon Wheeler who then says to him about the next story of Jim Smiley’s cow. Nevertheless, the “I” decides to leave him.

## **2. Summary of the “Steamboat Race”**

There are two steamboats race in the sea of Mississippi. The race happens in a night. The first steamboat is called as Boreas Steamboat while the other is called as Amaranth Steamboat. From the first time of the race, the Amaranth is in front of the Boreas. So, the Old Man as the captain of Boreas Steamboat has a mission for catching the Amaranth.

To catch the Amaranth, the Old Man orders the mate for adding the firewood into the steam machine for increasing the speed. The distance between them then is reduced little by little. Finally the Boreas can catch the Amaranth with great effort.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Ade Mukhlisin

Date of Birth : Majalengka, 09 November 1990

Address : Jl. Ketos No. 36 RT 01 RW 01  
Banjaran, Sumber Jaya, Majalengka

Parent : Nurudin and Sutimah

Contact Person: 089 654 568 855

Email : [aderoy234@yahoo.com](mailto:aderoy234@yahoo.com)

Schools :

- SD Negeri 01 Banjaran Majalengka (2003)
- Mts Negeri Ciwaringin Cirebon (2006)
- MA Al-Hikmah 02 Benda Sirampog Brebes (2009)
- English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga

