

CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis and the findings of this research after collecting the data. The researcher analyses it. In this analysis, the researcher is using linguistic-stylistics approach through figurative expression and incongruity theory. Incongruity theory is to contribute figurative mechanism in creating humor. It is also to contribute the ambiguity of semantic used in that humor.

4.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher describes the findings of the jokes which have been already gathered during the data collection. Then, the process of data findings is exactly like the one that has already been mentioned in chapter 3 (three) page 41 (forty one). The researcher also gives explanation for each jokes by using the appropriate theories, in explaining the jokes, the researcher uses her relevant information. This relevant information includes various elements of the researcher's experience and knowledge of the world, which is somewhat called by the term common sense.

Joke 1

- (1.1) Y. S. : *I didn't speak English. It was hard, you know.
Everybody was telling me different things to do, you know
people would say: "You're gonna learn Pidgin English first
and you'll be fine."*
- (1.2) : *So I used to go to parks.*
- (1.3) Audience : *((laughter))*

- (1.4) Y. S. : *and I learned “perr” (pigeon sound),*
 (1.5) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (1.6) Y. S. : *Then I learned how to crap on windshields.*
 (1.7) Audience : *((strong laughter))*

-Analysis-

In the example above, the researcher compressed all the information about the words and decided scripts that exist within the jokes. The utterances above show us the aversion of Yakov Smirnoff in practicing English. The first utterance shows us the set-up in joke (like what has been explained by Raditya Dika in Chapter I). Then, it is followed three punchlines attached. For the first punch line is (1.2) “*So I used to go to parks*” it elicits laughter since the sentence in set-up “*You’re gonna learn Pidgin English first and you’ll be fine*” (1.1) indicates that Pidgin English in Yakov Smirnoff’s point of view is something that moves. It is replied by second and the last punch line, “*and I learned “perr” (pigeon sound)*” (1.4) and “*Then I learned how to crap on windshields.*” (1.6) Pidgin refers to an animal which usually craps on windshields. The humor of this joke is wordplay used by Yakof Smirnoff, it is called “pun” especially soundalike puns or Lems (2013: 27) called it as homophone. Homophone which happens in this joke is “pidgin” and “pigeon”. Pidgin is a variety of language without native speakers which arises in a language contract situation of multilingualism, and which operates as a lingua franca (Trudgill, 2003: 103), however pigeon is an animal. In addition, the last punch line “*Then I learned how to crap on windshields*”(1.6) creates strong laughter in audiences, it is due to the audiences imagine if Yakov Smirnoff study English, he must crap on windshield, it is an animal (pigeon) behavior which is absolutely strange when human should do that.

This surprise ending points to the incongruity theory in which humor is caused by the conflict between the audience's expectation and the content of what is actually revealed by the punch line of the joke. There is incongruent component which is stated by Raskin, laughter arises from the view of two or more inconsistent, unsuitable, or incongruous parts or circumstances, considered as united in complex objector assemblage, or as acquiring a sort of mutual relation from the peculiar manner in which the mind takes notice of them (1985: 32).

Set-up → *I didn't speak English. It was hard, you know.
Everybody was telling me different things to do, you know
people would say: "You're gonna learn Pidgin English first and you'll be
fine."*

First Punchline → *So I used to go to parks.*

Second Punchline → *and I learned "perr" (pigeon sound),*

Third Punchline → *Then I learned how to crap on windshields.*

Joke 2

(2.1) Y. S. : *I am actually from Russia. I was born there, grew up there,
worked as a comedian out there.*

(2.2) What surprises me – *American people don't know we have comedy in
Russia*

(2.3) *We have comedians ... they're there.*

(2.4) *They're dead...*

(2.5) Audience : *((laughter))*

(2.6) Y. S. : *They're there. It's very hard to do comedy in the Soviet
Union.*

(2.7) *You have to write out all your material, and you send it to the
Department of Jokes.*

(2.8) Audience: *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

From the joke above, the comedian was telling the fate of many comedians in his country, in this case is Russia. In this joke, there are two words which have more than one meaning. They are “there” in (2.3) and “dead” (2.4). Those words are similarly to have more than one ambiguous meaning and they go together. Meanwhile, a word, a phrase or a sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense is called as semantic ambiguity (Soekemi, 2000: 60). Here are the meanings which can be interpreted from those words:

There;

First meaning: (can be) exist

Second meaning: (can be) disappear

Dead;

First meaning: comedian has passed away from the world.

Second meaning: the comedians are dead in expressing joke in their own country due to the regulations which tie themselves.

The term “there” and “dead” above, are parts of wordplay (pun). By the type, those words are included in polysemy, namely words are spelled and pronounced the same and have related meanings (Lems, 2013: 27). This is the reason why this joke elicits laughter. On the other hand, this joke is also supported by the method how he revealed that humor itself. He did it by making switch trigger. First, the comedian tells that in Russia, there are many comedians (2.3). The terms “they are there” indicates that they are exist. However, he switches the first interpretation to the

second meaning, “they are dead” (2.4). It means that there are many comedians in Russia who are dead (in this case, dead in their action). It is also kind of satire.

Joke 3

- (3.1) Y. S. : *They’re there. It’s very hard to do comedy in the Soviet Union.*
 (3.2) : *You have to write out all your material and you send it to the Department of Jokes.*
 (3.3) Audience: *((laugher))*
 (3.4) Y. S. : *I’m not making this up....*

-Analysis-

Once again, Yakov Smirnoff in this joke was creating satire. It is due to the difficulty in doing comedy in his country, Russia. That is why in joke-2 explained by using the term “dead” (2.4) which means “dead in act” (express joke in his country). It is included in satire since the event, situation or utterance said by the comedian ““*They’re there. It’s very hard to do comedy in the Soviet Union. You have to write out all your material and you send it to the Department of Jokes.*” (3.1) and (3.2) attacks specific individuals or institutions of happenings (Berger in Schwarz, 2010: 113).

However, this joke is funny because of figurative expressions used is hyperbole. Look at the utterance above, “*You have to write out all your material and you send it to the Department of Jokes*” (3.2)” this is the example of hyperbole. The hearers claim that “Department of Jokes” is never exist. This statement is also supported by the utterance in (3.4) line “*I’m not making this up....*” which strengthen it for the hearer that “Department of Jokes” is actually not common to appear and

rarely appear in many countries especially USA (country which is full of freedom to express anything). Also, that utterance is just exaggeration. This contains an exaggeration for emphasis (Cuddon, 1977). Thus, it constructs the audiences to laugh. Second possibility, the audiences have known that Russia is a country with the freedom does not go well so that it is exactly to do comedy in Russia, the government has to build “Department of Joke” there.

Joke 4

- (4.1) Y. S. : *Good thing about doing comedy in Russia:*
 (4.2) : *You have a captured audience.*
 (4.3) Audience : *((laugher))*
 (4.4) Y. S. : *They're not going anywhere.*
 (4.5) Audience : *((laugher))*

-Analysis-

The main point of this joke is the use of the word “captured”. Sentence “*You have a captured audience*”(4.2) has meaning that audience captures the comedian. It is not commonly habit acted in America. In America, the comedian always captures the audience. Yakov reverses audience to subject and replace “you” to object. This technique is well-know as “Russian Reversal Joke (uncyclopedia, 2013).” Russian Reversal Joke was introduced by Yakov to win debating and argumentation against the capitalist dogs such as America’s events and situation. This Russian tactic is developed by USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic) during the twentieth century. It is a simple execution, but it is lethal.

From the humor above, the researcher concludes that Yakov Smirnoff is using satire to say that in Russia, many audiences capture him. It attacks specific

individuals or institutions of happenings. He attacks not only America's event but also Russia'. (Berger in Schwarz, 2010: 113).

Joke 5

- (5.1) Y. S. : *another ad in the paper said:*
 (5.2) "We guarantee your furniture and we stand behind it for six months!"
 (5.3) Audience: ((laughter))
 (5.4) Y. S. : *That's the reason I left the Soviet Union.*
 (5.5) Audience: ((laughter))
 (5.6) Y. S. : *I don't want people behind my furniture!*
 (5.7) Audience: ((weak laughter))

-Analysis-

This joke is related to joke 1, 10, and 11 in which Yakov Smirnoff as Russian who has just arrived in America. He was conveying his opinion about English specially the use English in American daily life. As seen above, Yakov Smirnoff was reading an advertisement in one of America Newspaper. The advertisement said "*We guarantee your furniture and we stand behind it for six months!*"(5.2). This joke elicits laughter (5.3) since it still emerges the unique of English used in America (see joke 1, 10 and 11). In this case, the uniqueness is the ambiguous meaning of "stand".

Here the researcher analyzes that the first impression of "stand" is consistency to guarantee that furniture (stand = abstract thing)", on the other hand, Yakov said in (5.4) "*That's the reason I left the Soviet Union*". It indicates that "stand" in that sentence refers to "someone who is in an upright position with all of his weight on his feet (stand = position) ". The term "stand" can explain why Yakov Smirnoff leaved Russia (5.4). Russia is a communist country in which every sources is authorized and carried out by the government thus the term "stand" above can be interpreted as

“shadow, follow closely (stand = act)” in this problem is the government who likes to involve in every affairs, concerns in Soviet Union.

However, in utterance “*I don’t want people behind my furniture!*” (5.6), “stand” can be defined as lexical meaning “someone who is in an upright position with all of his weight on his feet” thus, this utterance only elicits weak laughter (5.7). The researcher—at least finds that this joke has lexical ambiguity which can be interpreted:

1st meaning = “stand” means the consistency of someone (in this problem, consistency to guarantee furniture)

2nd meaning = “stand” means the act of someone to shadow and authorize someone else.

3rd meaning = “stand” means position of someone to be in an upright position with all of his weight on his feet (stand behind something).

Indeed, one word with the same spelling and pronunciation but has different meaning is called polysemy (Alwasilah, 1993: 164).

Joke 6

(6.1) Y. S. : *Then I got to New York was great.*
I walked out of the aeroplane.
I saw my name written
big letters: SMIRNOFF

(6.2) Audience: *((laughter))*
((applause))

(6.3) Y. S. : *America loves SMIRNOFF!*

(6.4) *I said to my self: What a country!*

(6.5) Audience : *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

According to Pilewski in his blog (2010), it explained that why America people love Smirnoff, he narrated that this immigrant was asked to leave the Soviet Union because his satire was not appreciated there. Further, he told that Yakov arrived in the U.S in 1977 not speaking English and with less than \$100 in his pocket (it is explained in joke 1, 10, 11 and 5).

It indicates that Russia does not love him but America does. America welcomes Yakov as the immigrant who has been asked to leave by his own country. Moreover, in (11.7) Yakov utters “I said to my self: What a country!”. It describes that America is not a country like Russian. In case, the system of the government in Russia activities is rather different than America. Once again, it is kind of satire (Dugdale, 2006)

Joke 7

- (7.1) Y. S. : *You gotta be very selective, very careful with what jokes you say.*
 (7.2) *If you say, like “Take my wife, please!” You get home-she’s gone.*
 (7.3) Audience: *((laugher))*

-Analysis-

Utterance “*Take my wife, please!*” in “*If you say, like “Take my wife, please!” You get home-she’s gone*” (7.2) is the example of one-liner joke introduced by the Henny Youngman, a British-American comedian and violinist (Wikimedia, 2013). It is one-liner joke because there is not set-up and punchline as stated by Soedjatmiko (1988). Here, Yakov emphasizes that it is really difficult to do comedy

in Russia. There are many requirements if somebody wants to do comedy there; he further explains that comedian should be very selective and very careful in word choice when you want to entertain somebody else.

Yakov directly describes the characteristic of Russian people. In line (7.2) “*If you say, like “Take my wife, please!” You get home-she’s gone*”, it can be noted that the mind-set of Russian people is dull and shallow. Perhaps, it is due to their life. They live in communist country (iron country) which is every obligations authorized by their government. That is why in joke-2 revealed that the comedian should check their script to Department of joke first before doing comedy in front of many people in Russia. In brief, this joke is included in satire.

Joke 8

- (8.1) Y. S. : *I realized that I wanted to get out of Russia.*
 (8.2) *It’s not easy to get out, because you apply for a visa, but*
 (8.3) *they give you Mastercard.*
 (8.4) Audience: *((laugher))*

-Analysis-

Utterances (8.2) and (8.3) are the examples of one-liner joke since the utterances is single speech act and utter uninterruptedly which it is the characteristic of one-liner joke Soedjatmiko (1988). The funny side from this joke is shifting the word “visa” to “mastercard” through one conjunction “but”. It is followed by the ambiguous meaning of “visa”.

Let's see once again, the main clause before using "but" is:

-it's not easy to get out (of Russia), because you apply for a visa

This sentence clarifies that to leave Russia, or to sett off overseas, people have to make visa whereas the next clause after using "but" is":

-they give you Mastercard

The sentence above, "they" refers to "government" and "you" refers to "people who want to go abroad"

On the other hand, the function of "but" is a conjunction which is showing opposition or it shows the unexpected result (Azar, 1989: 3). Both Visa and Matercard are credit cards. However, "visa" has another meaning as the international travel document to get permission to go abroad.

1st meaning of visa = credit card

2nd meaning of visa = the international travel document to get permission to go abroad.

It evokes interpretation that the comedian actually wants to leave Russia and he should apply for the international travel document (Visa), yet they contrarily give him credit card (Mastercard). It is due to Mastercard and Visa are credit cards. However, another interpretation is Yakov actually not allowed to go abroad by Russia. Yakov did not get the permission to leave Russia. This exactly raises laughter

(8.4). American people realize that rights in communist Russia are held by the government.

In brief, the comedian was teasing the government system in Russia which is very different with America. It is a satire; it is used to expose silliness, foolishness or stupidity through ridicule. Satire also attacks with the aim of alerting its audience and to make way for reform (Dugdale, 2006). On the other hand, because, there is one word which pronounced and spelled same but has different meaning (the term visa), so this joke also uses polysemy too.

Joke 9

(9.1) Y. S. : *There no things like American Express.*

(9.2) *They give you Russian Express:*

(9.3) *“Don’t Leave home!”*

(9.4) Audience: *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

It is mostly similar to joke-8, it is satire for Russia, a country of the comedian itself. The satire side from this joke is when Yakov compares American Express with Russian Express. American Express is a credit card which is usually used by American people to go abroad. Yet, Russian Express is a company who handles all about tourism.

It specifies that if the comedian wants to go abroad, Russian government as if will give Russian Express like in America too, but it is with different logo “Don’t leave home!” (9.3). Of course, it is not truly logo will be used for that card; it is just symbolization for non-wide permissions for someone to get out of his/her own

country. This is the satire of Yakov used, so that it can be concluded, it is very difficult to leave Russia at that time.

In this joke, there is simile too. The comedian used simile “*There no things like American Express.*” (9.1). It is a comparison between America and Russia, but it is not metaphor since this sentence uses “like” which is the particular characteristic of simile (Odle, 2012: 3)

Joke 10

- (10.1) Y. S. : *A friend of mine said “I quit smoking cold turkey.”*
 (10.2) Audience : *((weak laughter))*
 (10.3) Y. S. : *Whatever makes you happy...*
 (10.4) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (10.5) Y. S. : *What do you smoke now, ham?*
 (10.6) Audience : *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

Joke-10 is connected to the first joke. The opinion of Russia immigrant with heavily English accented about English which is also for Smirnoff who is not native speaker in English frequently finds many unique terminologies. As in Russia, English is not the mother tongue. This joke is funny because the ambiguous meaning of “cold turkey”. In here the researcher analyzes that the first impression of “Cold Turkey” is always thought as an effort to stop a bad habit. It is a kind of idiom used in English. On the other hand, the comedian said “*What do you smoke now, ham?*”(10.5). In lexical meaning, ham is a term for pork. So that, “*“I quit smoking cold turkey.”* (10.1) indicates the meaning of smoke which is made from turkey meat and in cold condition. That is why; it elicits laughter in (10.6). The ambiguity is created by the

duality meaning “cold turkey”. Therefore, since the phrase “cold turkey” has two different meanings that makes the humor become ambiguity which can be interpreted:

1st meaning = Cold Turkey is an idiom which tells an attempt to stop a bad habit.

2nd meaning = Cold Turkey is meat of turkey.

Moreover, phrase “Cold Turkey” above is spelled and pronounced same but it has different meaning. It can be grouped as pun, Polysemy (Dugdale and Alwasilah). Thus, for this joke, the figurative expression used is pun.

Joke 11

(11.1) Y. S. : *I was reading a newspaper.*
 (11.2) : *The ad in the paper said: BIG SALE – LAST WEEK*
 (11.3) Audience : *((weak laughter))*
 (11.4) Y. S. : *Now, why advertise?*
 (11.5) : *I already miss it!*
 (11.6) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (11.7) Y. S. : *They're just rubbing it in!*
 (11.8) Audience : *((laughter))*
 : *((applause))*

-Analysis-

Wordplay, pun is also applied on this joke. This joke continues the Yakov's opinion about English use in daily life of America. Yakov is heavily English accented. This is also related to the first and tenth joke.

This humor is funny because the ambiguous meaning of “Last Week”. Here the researcher analyses that the first impression of “Last Week” is “in the end of week” or “during one week”. So, in this case, the advertisement is actually still available during that week only. That is why this joke emerges weak laughter to the audiences. Meanwhile, when the comedian said, “*Now, why advertise?*” (11.4) and

(11.5) “*I already miss it!*” it shows that the time is over. So that the comedian defines “Last Week” as “the previous week” or “week in the past” thus, there is no chance for the customers to buy the things advertised as there is purchase limit, run out. It the reason why this ambiguous and contradiction raises laughter (11.6). It is continued to the utterance in line (11.7) which shows that the advertisement attached has not been already exist and cleaned up by the company.

One word has similar spelling and pronounce but has different meaning is the example of lookalike pun or polysemy (Dugdale, Lems, Alwasilah). Therefore, since the words “Last Week” have two different meanings that make the humor become ambiguity thus the researcher finds that this phrase which can be defined as:

1st meaning = “Last Week” mean in the end of week or during one week.

2nd meaning = “Last Week” mean the previous week or week in the past.

Joke 12

- (12.1) Y. S. : *It's amazing... certain things, I mean.. but...*
 (12.2) : *But it's great to be in this country.*
 (12.3) : *You have freedoms, you know, you can say anything you want,*
 (12.4) : *You can do whatever you want...*
 (12.5) : *Certain freedoms I had no idea about.*
 (12.6) : *I walked in the store, first time.*
 (12.7) : *I saw this box: says NEW FREEDOM.*
 (12.8) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (12.9) Y. S. : *and I said to myself: What a country!*
 (12.10) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (12.11) Y. S. : *Freedom in a box!*
 (12.12) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (12.13) Y. S. : *I bought 15 of them.*
 (12.14) Audience : *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

The ambiguous meaning happens in a phrase “New Freedom” (12.7). In context revealed above, that phrase is found on a box of product in America. That product is pointed out as a sanitary napkin product. So, the first impression is “free to move because the napkin is comfortable to use”, however, the second impression is “freedom for someone to create and act his/her human right in one country”.

It is due to Yakov Smirnoff as the speaker was telling his experience lived in America where it is easier to get freedom in that country, even it is obtained on the box (12.11). Then, it is winded up that in Russia; freedom is definitely difficult to catch. It is because everything in Russia authorized by the government. Once again, it is part of polysemy and satire. American life is totally different with Russian life so that it makes Yakov yelled “*What a country!*” in (12.9). Next, in utterance (12.13) indicates that the more boxes bought, the more freedom they get in Russia. The polysemy term of freedom is:

- Freedom → Free to move because the napkin is comfortable to use (product)
- Freedom → Free to express and create his/her human right (abstract)

Joke 13

- (13.1) Presenter : *Our next comedian is from Russia.*
 (13.2) : *How do you like that, huh?*
 (13.3) : *This guy came here seven years ago, couldn't speak a word of English,*
 (13.4) : *Today he speaks tall words...*
 (13.5) Audience : *((laughter))*
 (13.6) Presenter : *..... all Spanish.*
 (13.7) Audience : *((laughter))*

-Analysis-

Humor lies in this joke is the use of satire by the presenter to comedian (see chapter two, page twenty three). The satire is revealed by using the ambiguous meaning of “tall” and using different tenses (past and present). It is also revealed by executing switch trigger.

First, the term “tall words” application means to use the exaggeration words or not commonly used for people who are not native speaker of English. The words “Tall words” above also can be interpreted as “fluency of someone in speaking English”. Furthermore, in (13.3) the use of tenses has a role in this joke, in (13.3), presenter used past tense in negative form (couldn’t) to tell inability of comedian in English seven years ago and retold it by using simple present in positive pattern (speaks). This shows that the comedian has not only held to speak English but also could speak by using difficult and uncommon terms to be spoken by non-native speaker where the hearer is the native speaker of English (American).

On the other hand, the presenter did switch trigger by presenting the contradiction statement (13.6) “..... *all Spanish.*” . It clarifies that the previous statement is handed down by statement afterward in which it can be concluded that the comedian actually can speak fluently Spanish only. Simply trigger usually belongs in simple jokes, to either of the two types: ambiguity or contradiction (Raskin, 1985: 114). Thus, switch utterance in (13.6) can emerge laughter in (13.7).

Joke 14

- (14.1) Y. S. : *If any of you need some. I still have.*
 (14.2) : *I had no idea what that thing was so I bought super maxi.*

- (14.3) Audience : ((*laugher*))
 (14.4) Y. S. : *I figured that should give me as much freedom as possible.*
 (14.5) Audience : ((*laugher*))
 (14.6) Y. S. : *and I would write letter to my friends in Russia,*
 (14.7) *I would put those things in the envelope.*
 (14.8) Audience : ((*weak laugher*))
 (14.9) Y. S. : *I figured they should enjoy some freedom too!*
 (14.10) Audience : ((*strong laugher*))

-Analysis-

This joke is related to joke-12. This joke tells the perspective of Yakov Smirnoff as immigrant communist Russia to the condition of America, as capitalist country. Further, he was telling about the freedom in Russia and America. This joke is also kind of satire whose purpose is to expose silliness, foolishness or stupidity through ridicule. Satire attacks with the aim of alerting its audience and to make way for reform (write-out-loud, 2006), in this case, America is subject insulted by him. This satire is addressed to Russia.

Laughter in (14.3) is appeared by the terms “super maxi”. These words still have connection with (14.4) “*I figured that should give me as much freedom as possible*” which indicates that if freedom is definitely easy to catch in America (see? Freedom can be found on a box), it can be souvenirs given to Russia someday. Moreover, “as much.. as” in (14.4) is the characteristic of simile. It is the reason why it evokes laughter in (14.5).

Hyperbole is also played in this joke, in (14.6), Yakove Smirnoff directly gave example “*and I would write letter to my friends in Russia, I would put those things in the envelope*”, it is hyperbole because no matter how one put those things

on the envelope, one could never get freedom as it is not abstract thing, it is just sanitary napkins. While not the literal truth, this statement does effectively convey the idea of greet freedom less. Also, there two repetition words “*I figured.....*” in (14.4) and (14.9), it is exaggeration emphasis. It is also the characteristic of hyperbole (Cuddon, Odle and Schwarz).

Joke 15

- (15.1) Y. S. : *Then I read its sanitary napkins.*
 (15.2) : *I would put those things on the tables.*
 (15.3) : *I thought those are good napkins, they were expensive!*
 (15.4) : *And people would go “Yuuuuuuuck!”*
 (15.5) Audience : *((laugher))*

-Analysis-

When the comedian talks about sanitary napkins, the audiences laugh, it is because the comedian switched the first interpretation to the second interpretation. Certainly, there is the lexical ambiguity which plays its role in this joke. That is “expensive”. Based on the context above, there are two meanings of this term. They are:

1st meaning of expensive = costing a lot of money, higher price.

2nd meaning of expensive = very valuable.

In contrary, the first interpretation of the speaker is those napkins can be bought by higher price so that they were very valuable because those napkins contain much freedom inside (it is explained in joke-12). However the speaker brings the audience to the second interpretation by saying “*Yuuuuuuuck!*” (15.4). This interjection shows the hearer to the disgusted things as well as it is not valuable to use

anymore. Here, laughter can be appeared to the incongruence things. The incongruity theory focuses on the humorous effect that conflict or incongruity between what we expect to appear in a joke and what actually appears (Raskin in 1985 and Jensen in 2009).

Joke 16

- (16.1) Y. S. : *Then I thought they're, like, headbands.*
 (16.2) : *Here I am wearing this stuff... in the gym.*
 (16.3) Audience : ((laughter))
 ((imagine))
 (16.4) Y. S. : *People coming over, going: "You look good!"*
 (16.5) Audience : ((laughter))
 (16.6) Y. S. : *"What the hell are you wearing?"*
 (16.7) Audience : ((laughter))
 (16.8) Y. S. : *I don't do it anymore.*
 (16.9) : *I buy a StayFree.*
 (16.10) Audience : ((strong laughter))
 ((applause))

-Analysis-

Keep on the same topic, this joke is continuance of joke-12 and joke-15. This joke is funny because the comedian used simile. In line (16.1) "*Then I thought they're, like, headbands*" it is clearly that the comedian compares two distinct things (Odle, 2012: 3), they are sanitary napkins and headbands. It is definitely funny the comedian will wear sanitary napkins as headband. It is totally not commonly used not only for American people but also human being. This utterance is also kind of hyperbole, because no matter how people want to wear headband, they will not wear sanitary napkins. The comedian just did exaggeration act (Odle, 2012: 2). This is the reason why audience laughs at (16.4).

Yakov, in this joke certainly was not doing that, he just pretended if he wear it someday, perhaps some people will counter him by blasphemy and praise like in (16.4) and (16.6). Hence, this evokes laughter in (16.5) and (16.7). Furthermore, when Yakov Smirnoff told the brand of the product “*StayFree*” in (16.9), audiences laugh strongly.

4.2 Discussions

Based on data analyzed above, satire is a figurative expression frequently used by Yakov Smirnoff. It is followed by lookalike pun or polysemy. However, hyperbole and simile are applied equally in this script. Moreover, homophone (soundalike pun) is rarely taken, the researcher found that only one homophone used during the analysis. Metaphor and personification, as figurative expression are not employed in this script.

The list of the utterances below shows the reader of figurative expressions used by Yakov Smirnoff:

NO.	UTTERANCE	KINDS OF FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS
1.	<i>“You’re gonna learn Pidgin English first and you’ll be fine.” and I learned “perr” (pigeon sound),</i>	Soundalike pun (Homophone)
2.	<i>We have comedians ... they’re there. They’re dead...</i>	Lookalike pun (Polysemy)

3.	<i>They're there. It's very hard to do comedy in the Soviet Union.</i>	Satire
4.	<i>You have to write out all your material, and you send it to the Department of Jokes.</i>	Hyperbole
5.	<i>Good thing about doing comedy in Russia: You have a captured audience.</i>	Satire
6.	<i>"We guarantee your furniture and we stand behind it for six months!" (the term "stand")</i>	Lookalike pun (Polysemy) And Satire
7.	<i>America loves SMIRNOFF! I said to my self: What a country!</i>	Satire
8.	<i>You gotta be very selective, very careful with what jokes you say. If you say, like "Take my wife, please!" You get home-she's gone.</i>	Satire by using one-liners joke
9.	<i>It's not easy to get out, because you apply for a visa, but they give you Mastercard.</i>	Satire and Lookalike pun (Polysemy)
10.	<i>There no things like American Express. (joke 9)</i>	Simile
11.	<i>They give you Russian Express: "Don't Leave home!" (joke 9)</i>	Satire
12.	<i>A friend of mine said "I quit smoking cold turkey."</i>	Lookalike pun (Polysemy)

13.	<i>The ad in the paper said: BIG SALE – LAST WEEK</i>	Lookalike pun (Polysemy)
14.	<i>I saw this box: says NEW FREEDOM.</i>	Satire and Lookalike pun (Polysemy)
15.	<i>Today he speaks tall words...</i>	Satire and Lookalike pun (Polysemy) and use switch trigger
16.	<i>I figured that should give me as much freedom as possible.</i> <i>“and I would write letter to my friends in Russia, I would put those things in the envelope”</i>	Simile Hyperbole and Satire
17.	<i>they were expensive!</i>	Lookalike pun (Polysemy)
18.	<i>Then I thought they’re, like, headbands.</i>	Simile and Hyperbole

As the data attached above, it can be concluded that stand-up comedy by titled “America: What a Country!” mostly attacks Russian’s events and situations by comparing it with America’s behavior in their daily life. Meanwhile, this comedy talks about mocking or ridicule of Yakov Smirnoff to his own country, in this case is Russia which well known as Iron Country. He, in addition, shows the different things between people usually do in communist country and capitalist country.