

Classification Types of Twisting Linguistic Ambiguity Found in *Curanmor Kaki Samidi*

Code	Episode and Source	Timing	Data (in Bahasa Indonesia and English)	Type of Twisting Ambiguity	Sub-type	Notes
D1	Memotong Alat Vital (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	1:10	Hakim: “Sidang dengan terdakwa SaRiKem alias Sari Ora Teles Mingkem segera dibuka.” <i>Judge: “Trial with the suspect SaRiKeM (SaRi ora teles mingKem)”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (euphonious acronym)	Explanation: deviding the name into its syllable – “Sa”, “ri”, “kem” then making new words from each syllable, “Sa for Sari”, Ri for ora teles”, “kem for mingkem” then, blends all the words together.
D2	Memotong Alat Vital (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	2:20	Hakim: “Angger arep turu ngana nang njero...” Sarikem: “Njero kamar?” Hakim: “ Njero botol! ” <i>Judge: “If you want to sleep, go inside...”</i> <i>Sarikem: “Inside bedroom?”</i> <i>Judge: “Inside bottle!”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quantity	Explanation: the first speaker initially does not say something to the point “go inside” as the hearer failed to understand the speaker’s intention. Hence, the speaker gives relevant yet non-cooperative answer by saying “inside bottle” to create an implication that the speaker does not want to involve in the conversation by repeating certain words and being non-cooperative.
D3	Memotong Alat Vital (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	3:07	Hakim: “He, kiye kiye nang njero sidang.” Sarikem: “Ngerti. Nang njero sidang, sidang goreng mbuh anu sidang ngepok.” Hakim: “Kae gedhang , yu.” <i>Judge: “He, it’s inside the court”.</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: sidang (court) and gedhang (banana) Explanation: The word “sidang” in the first sense is twisted into

			<p><i>Surikem: "I know. I don't know whether fried court or ngepok court."</i></p> <p><i>Judge: "That's banana, ma'am".</i></p>			"gedhang" in the second sense because they sound similar yet differs in spellings and meanings.
D4	Memotong Alat Vital (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	5:05	<p>Hakim: Lho kenapa rika melakukan hal seperti itu. Itu namanya tindakan kriminil, tindakan yang melanggar hukum.</p> <p><i>Judge: "Why did you do something like this? It's a crime, you know. An action breaking the law."</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Manipulation vowel and consonants	Ambiguity: kriminil Intended meaning: criminal (crime) Explanation: The word "kriminal" (crime) is intentionally twisted into "kriminil" by manipulating the vowel "a" into "i".
D5	Memotong Alat Vital (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	5:14	<p>Hakim: "Ora tak lebokna nang penjara tok, tak lebokna nang neraka, rika." Sarikem: "Ujar-ujare sing nduwe neraka, rika apa. Apa kakine rika?"</p> <p><i>Judge: "I would not only put you into prison, but also into hell." Sarikem: "You think you're the owner of prison, huh. Or your grandpa?"</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Polisemy	Ambiguity: lebokna (put someone/something into) Explanation: The meaning of the word "lebokna" is twisted into another meaning which is connected to the idea of the universal meaning of "lebokna" is put someone into a place.
D6	Murid Tukang Nyontek (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)	17:52	<p>Biyunge Kardi: Ora tau-taune olih surat kang sekolahan, padahal biasane angger Kardi ora mangkat sekolah, nyurati ora dibalesi.</p> <p><i>Kardi's mother: "It's so rare I got letters from school. Usually, when Kardi is absent, I sent letters, never got response letters back."</i></p>	Twisting Logic	-	Ambiguity: not getting responses back after sending sick letters to school. Explanation: it is so illogical for a school replies sick letters of the students. The joke is not expected.
D7	CURANMOR –Ulang Tahun Pakai Lipstik (sudahkah anda ngapak??)	10:06	<p>Bapak: "Angger ko arep nganggo gincu, jenengane udu Bambang, kowe nek kepengin nganggo gincu, jenengane kowe, "e kenalin nama akika, Bambaaang."</p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Homograph	Ambiguity: Bambang's name as male and Bambang's name as girly male. Explanation: two words

			<p><i>Father: "If you wanted to put lipstick on, your name would not be Bambang. If you wanted to put lipstick on, you would introduce yourself like, "hellaaw my name is, Bambaaang."</i></p>			<p>with the same spelling (Bambang), but pronounced differently (normal and longer) resulting in different meanings. (Bambang's name with normal pronunciation refers to a normal male, while one's pronounced longer with girly sounds refers to a male who acts girly.</p>
D8	<p>Naik Angkutan Kota (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 5)</p>	35:18	<p>Mar: "Mau ana Thamrin diceluk. Kaki Sudirman, Kaki Wahidin Kaki Suprpto, Kathamso sing pada numpak diundang nang rika kon pada mudun. Lha nyong kapan diundang, jenengane nyong Marno." Ker: "Hahaha! Owalah Marno, Marno. Mau kae sing pada tak undangi udu jenengane wonge, jenengan dalane." <i>Mar: "There were Thamrin, Sudirman, Wahidin, Suprpto, Kathamso whom you had been called to get off the car. My name is Marno, why haven't you call my name? Ker: Hahaha! Oh Marno... Marno. Those names whom I called were the name of streets."</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	<p>Ambiguity: Kaki Thamrin, Kaki Wahidin, Kaki Sudirman, Kaki Kathamso. Explanation: those name can be either interpreted as the name of men or the name of the streets. Meanwhile, Marno interpreted those names as the name of men.</p>
D9	<p>Mantra Pesona Wanita (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 4)</p>	46:28	<p>Samidi: "Bojone jenenge Ayu Sehari, ya ayune mung sedina tok." <i>Samidi: "His wife's name is Ayu Sehari, well then she'd only look pretty for a day".</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	<p>Ambiguity: Sehari Explanation: "Sehari" in this contexts has 2 meanings. "Sehari" is treated as name in Ayu Sehari, and the other is treated as pretty for a day.</p>

D10	Mantra Pesona Wanita (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 4)	49:01	Samidi: “Akhire, Wadun, njaluk pendapat maring tanggane, jenengane DEPROK – dasare Wonge enDEP, gaweane bakul roKOK . Dadi jenengane DEPROK.” <i>Samidi: “Eventually, Wadun asked for opinions to his neighbour, named DEPROK – basically Wonge enDEP who works as cigarette seller. So her name is Deprok meaning a person with short body and selling cigarretes.”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (euphonious acronym)	Ambiguity: DEPROK Explanation: deviding the name into its syllable – “wonge end DEP , gaweane bakul ro Kok ” (a person with short body who works as a cigarette seller) then making a new word from certain syllable afterwards blend all the words to create a humorous meaning.
D11	Mantra Pesona Wanita (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 4)	58:32	Dokter: “Gelem batiri ora...” Satpam: “Maring ngendi?” Dokter: Maring kamar mandi . Ya maring kamar mayat yaaa.” <i>Doctor: “Would you accompany me...”</i> <i>Security: “Where to?”</i> <i>Doctor: to the bathroom, of course to the morgue’s room.”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quantity	Utterance that violated maxim quatity: maring kamar mandi (going to bathroom) Explanation: the first speaker initially is not saying to the point “Would you accompany me” as the hearer failed to understand the speaker’s intention. Hence, the speaker gives relevant yet non-cooperative answer by saying “to bathroom” to create an implication that the speaker does not want to involve in the conversation by repeating certain words and non-cooperative.
D12	Beli Barang di Depan Toko (Sisul : Kumpulan	1:07:33	A: “ Rika ngerti kae brug menceng sing mencengna sapa, sing mencengna enyong. ”	Twisting logic	-	Explanation: the speaker gave unexpected and illogical answer where he

	Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 4)		A: <i>“You know the slant bridge? You know who slanted it? Me!”</i>			made the other person to believe that he is the one who slanted the bridge. In real world, it is illogical a human has superhero power to slant a bridge.
D13	Membeli Sinyal HP (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 4)	1:16:04	Kating: “Lho, nggone nyong be pada main kertu, nggone tuku 5 ewuan koh, malah 2 ewu5 ngatus.” Bakul HP: Kue kertu remi kang. Kiye kartu hape.” <i>Kating: “In my village, people like to play cards, but the cards only cost 5 thousand rupiah, even half of it”.</i> <i>Phone seller: “That is remi cards, man. This one is SIM card!”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	Ambiguity: kertu (cards) Explanation: in this context, the word “kertu” has 2 meanings. One refers to remi cards and the other one refers to SIM card. Here, the first speaker intentionally shift the intended meaning of “SIM card” into “remi card”.
D14	Membeli Sinyal HP (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 9)	6:10	Samidi: “Montor bebekke malah dilebokna mburi, dilebokna kandang bebek. Dadi apik banget malah nang kana. Bebek numpak bebek. ” <i>Samidi: “You carried the duck motor into duck barn? Perfect! Duck is on each other ducks’ back.”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Homograph	Ambiguity: Bebek Explanation: Both words “bebek” is spelled the same, only pronounced differently. Second one (refers to scooter motorbike) is pronounced longer than the first one (refers to ducks). Both words share the same spelling yet differ in sounds and meaning.
D15	Karnaval (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 9)	13:41	Polisi: “Surat-surate ndi?” Kaki Gampil: “Hari gini tesih surat-suratan , sorry ya. nek gelem nyah kiye SMS e nyong diwacani kabeh . Siki wis jamane ora surat-suratan. SMSan Pak. Malah takon surat bae. Polisi: “Geh surat-suratan kendarane endi?” Digawa apa ora? SIM, STNK, BPKBne.	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	Ambiguity: surat-suratan (letters) Explanation: in this context, the word “surat-suratan” has 2 meanings. One refers to post letters and the other one refers

			<p>Tokna ngeneh Kaki Gampil: “Oalah rika takon surat-suratan kendaraan bermotor, SKKB SIM karo STNK.”</p> <p><i>Cop: “Where are the letters?”</i> <i>Kaki Gampil: “Still asking for letters these days? Excuse me? Here is my SMS messages, if you want, you can read them all. Today is not the era of post letters, Sir”.</i> <i>Cop: “I’m asking letters for your driving liecense, SKKB, SIM and STNK”.</i> <i>Kaki Gampil: “Ah, you asked for driving license...”</i></p>			to driving license letters. Here, the first speaker intentionally shift the intended meaning of “driving license letters” into “post letters card”.
D16	Karnaval (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 9)	27:44	<p>Guru: “Wis aja gawe alesan jajal.” Murid: “Alasan kuwe sing nggo mancing, Bu. Guru: “Kae walesan, mas.”</p> <p><i>Teacher: “Stop making excuses”.</i> <i>Student: “Excuses are those to hook the fish, Ma’am?”</i> <i>Teacher: “That is fishing rod!”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near homophone	Ambiguity: walesan (a long, flexible rod used to catch fish which is called as fishing rod) and alesan (excuses) Explanation: The word “alesan” in the second sense is twisted into “walesan” in the first sense because they sounds similar yet differs in spellings and meanings.
D17	Karnaval (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 9)	27:49	<p>Guru: “Wis. Jelas nglomboni kuwe.” Kakangmu mau esuk kuwe nyong weruh sehat-sehat bae nang ngumah.” Murid: “Hahaha. Bu gurune sing nglomboni, ngapus, ngedebus. Padahal asline nyong ora duwe kakang.”</p> <p><i>Teacher: You just make excuses. Your brother is not sick. I saw him watering the plants when I was passing your house. He looks fine.</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quality Maxim	Explanation: the joke is both speakers violated maxim of quality in a way they tell a lie to each other.

			<i>Student: You are the one who lied. The truth is I have no brother.</i>			
D18	CURANMOR - TIPS NAIK PESAWAT TERBANG (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	3:59	Nar: “Latihan cuek, ora urusan, ora urunan, ora due duit. ” <i>Nar: “Practice yourself to be cold, no caring, no sharing, no money.”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting near homophone	Ambiguity: urusan and urunan Explanation: Near homophones occur in the word “urusan” and “ururan” since they sound similar yet differ in spellings and meanings.
D19	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	15:21	Udin: “ Munggah gajine! ” Juragan:” Munggah payon apa kepriwe.” <i>Udin : “Raise up my salary!”</i> <i>Boss : “Raise your salary up or raise you up to the rooftop?!”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quality Maxim	Explanation: the first speaker initially expressed his complaint by saying “raise up my salary” somehow, the hearer makes sarcastic answer by saying “raise your salary up or raise you up to the rooftop” to create an implication that the hearer denies what the first speaker say.
D20	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	17:46	Juragan: “Kadal apa sing nggawe lara weteng?” Udin: “Ya kadal sing adus nang racun tikus di pangan nang manungsa.” Juragan: “Salah!” Udin: “Kadal sing isine watu, isine paku terus diuntalna manungsa, mlebu maring wetenge manungsa.” Juragan: “Salah! Kadal sing nggawe kadal kuwe KADAL-LUARSA! ” <i>Boss: “What lizard that can make people have stomache?”</i> <i>Udin: “Of course, a lizard showering rat poison then eaten by humans!”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Junctures Caused Homophones	Ambiguity: Kadal (lizard) Intended meaning: Kadaluarsa (out of data) Explanation: The first word is “Kadal” is twisted into “Kadaluarsa” by adding a new word then putting the juncture between the former word and new word then read it all together as a new meaning (out of date).

			<p><i>Boss: "Wrong!"</i> <i>Udin: "A lizard whose stomach is full of rocks, nails then thrown into humans and ended up in their stomach!"</i> <i>Boss: "Wrong! kadal that can make people have stomachache is KADAL-UARSA (Out-of-date)!"</i></p>			
D21	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	18:42	<p>Udin: "Buah apa sing bisa bermain band." Juragan: "Peterpan band." Udin: "Peterpan udu panganan." Juragan: "Sheila on 7 band." Udin: "Salah. Nyerah ya. Buah apa sing bisa bermain band, buah lengkeng park!" Udin: "Linkin Park mbok!"</p> <p><i>Udin: "What fruit that can play in a group band?"</i> <i>Boss: "Peterpan band."</i> <i>Udin: "Peterpan is not fruit!"</i> <i>Boss: "Sheila on 7 band."</i> <i>Udin: "Wrong! Give up, right? Fruit that play in a group band is lengkeng park."</i> <i>Boss: "That's Linkin Park!"</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: lengkeng park (a kind of fruit) Intended meaning: Linkin Park (rock band) Explanation: The word "Linkin Park" in the second sense is twisted into "lengkeng park" in the first sense because they sound similar yet differ in spellings and meanings.</p>
D22	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	19:19	<p>Juragan: "Monyet apa sing ngadeg nang tepi jalan?" Udin: "Monyet di pinggir jalan... (nyanyi) Juragan: "Kuwe bunga! Nyerah ya. Monyet sing ngadeg nang tepi dalan ya MO-NYE-TOP-KOPRADES."</p> <p><i>Boss: "What kind of monkey who stands in the edge of the road?"</i> <i>Udin: "It's like a lyric of a song. Monkey in the edge of the road..."</i> <i>Boss: "That's flower not monkey!"</i> <i>Udin: "Monkey who stands in the edge of the road is Mo-Nye-top-koprades!"</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Junctures Creating Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Monyet (monkey) Intended meaning: Mo-Nye-Top-Koprades Explanation: putting the juncture between each syllable of the word "monyet" and adding new words (op and koprades) afterwards it comes out as a complete sentence which means "a-bout-to-stop-koprades".</p>

D23	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	19:58	Wir: "Ya karuan." Juragan: "Ya karuan , ora karuan, karungan mbarang." <i>Wir: "Yes of course".</i> <i>Boss: "Of course, if it's not, wrapped in a sack".</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: karuan (of course) and karungan (wrapped in a sack) Explanation: The word "karuan" is intentionally twisted into "karungan" by inserting consonant 'ng' in between 'karu' and 'an'. Near homophones occur in the word "karuan" and "karungan", since they sound similar yet differ in spelling and meanings.
D24	Capean 1 (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	20.55	Wir: "Tapi ana maning singkatan SBY-JK . Rika ngerti ora?" Juragan: " Susah Bensin Ya Jalan Kaki! " <i>Wir: "Let me tell you, SBY-JK stands for "Go on foot when petrol isn't affordable!"</i> <i>Gan: "Well, that makes sense as petrol is expensive."</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (replacement bacronym)	Ambiguity : SBY-JK Explanation: The second speaker twisted the meaning of the acronym SBY to be "Susah Bensin Ya Jalan Kaki" meaning go on foot as petrol isn't affordable. Why it is not affordable, because the situation at that time the petrol's price is getting higher or expensive.
D25	Dasi di Gurun Pasir (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	36:08	Kaki : "Nyuwun sewu mba, nyong kaki-kaki." Mba: " Sapa? " Kaki: "Nyong." Mba: " Sing takon. " <i>Old man: "Excuse me, Miss. I'm an old man."</i> <i>Young lady: who?"</i> <i>Old man: "Me."</i> <i>Young lady: " Who asked".</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quantity Maxim	Explanation: the second speaker violated the maxim of quantity because she did not provide information or is uninformative in her utterance by saying, "sapa" intentionally creates an implicature

						that she does not want to involve in the conversation by cutting the information.
D26	Dasi di Gurun Pasir (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	36:15	<p>Kaki: “Wong ngomong karo kaki-kaki kaya kuwe, ngledek kowe ya.”</p> <p>Mba: “Lha sing ngomong rika tesih bujang sapa, sing ngomong rika tesih enom sapa.”</p> <p>Nyong ya ngerti rika kaki-kaki.”</p> <p><i>Old man: “Is that a manner talking to an old man”?</i></p> <p><i>Young lady: Wait, who said you are a young man? I know you are old.”</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Qualitative	Explanation: the first speaker initially says something to be true “ <i>Is that a manner talking to an old man?</i> ” somehow, the hearer makes sarcastic answer by saying “ <i>Wait, who said you are young?</i> ” to create an implication that the hearer denies what the first speaker says.
D27	Dasi di Gurun Pasir (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	38:00	<p>Kaki: “Tapi nyong tidokna disit, restoran sing paling perek ngene, nang ngendi.”</p> <p>Mba: “Rumah makan paling perek nang kene kuwe Purbalingga.”</p> <p>Kakine: “Purbalingga, adoh apa ora?”</p> <p>Mba: “Ya adoh, mlaku ya rong ndina.”</p> <p><i>Old man: “Okay. But, show me the closest restaurant here”.</i></p> <p><i>Young lady: “The closest restaurant here in Purbalingga.”</i></p> <p><i>Old man: “Purbalingga, how far?”</i></p> <p><i>Young lady: “It’s far, by foot, it takes 2 days.”</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quantity	Utterance that violated maxim quality: Ya adoh, mlaku ya rong ndina. Explanation: This conversation is considered to be funny because the hearer violates maxim of quantity. In this case, the speaker gives inadequate information “Purbalingga” without giving the exact distance. As the answer does not satisfy the hearer’s intention, she asks again. The speaker does give ironic statement to create an implicature that she does not want to involve in the conversation.

D28	Dasi di Gurun Pasir (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	38:14	Kaki: “Mlaku rong ndina? Lha nyong nang ndalan mangan apa?” Mba: “ Watu apa pasir. ” <i>Old man: “By foot, 2 days? What can I eat along the way then?”</i> <i>Young lady: “Rocks or sand”.</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quality	Explanation: the second speaker makes sarcastic answer by saying “rocks or sand” to create an implication that the speaker wants to be left alone.
D29	Dasi di Gurun Pasir (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	39:04	Mba: “Dasi lengkap, dasi kupu-kupu, dasi nggo kerja, dasinah, dasitun, dasitem. Gagean dituku-tuku.” <i>Young lady:” All types of ties, butterfly tie, office tie, tienah, tietun, tietem. Come get it!”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near homophone	Ambiguity: dasi kupu-kupu, dasi nggo kerja, dasinah, dasitun, dasitem. Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the repetition of the word “dasi” yet differ in spelling and meanings.
D30	Di Kantor Polisi (Sisul : Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Terbaru CURANMOR 8)	57:22	Bapake: “Kowe salah ngapa kowe. Sarpin : (Menangis) Pak Polisine uwis menemukan bukti-bukti yang sangat kuat, yang menyatakan bahwa nyong bocah paling ganteng sedunia, paling manis pokoke secilacap, padahal udu salaeh nyong ya, Pak angger nyong dadi bocah ngganteng, ya pak ya. ” <i>Father: “What have you done, Pin?! How come you are in the Police Office?”</i> <i>Sarpin: (crying) The police has found the proof, the strongest one claiming that I am the most handsome boy in all over the world, the sweetest boy in all over Cilacap. It’s not my fault, is it, Dad? If I am being a handsome boy, right Dad?”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Relevance	Explanation: In this case, the second speaker violated maxim relevance by making irrelevant and sarcastic statement that he’s caught for being the most handsome boy all over Cilacap. It creates an implicature that the speaker wanted to make a prank on his parents by soing practical or mischievous act.
D31	CURANMOR - TTS di kelas	5:30	Guru: “Surip... Surip... jan untung udu anake nyong, kowe, anakke nyong masa ora tak	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Polysemy	Ambiguity: Sumati Explanation: Surip which

	(Sudahkah anda ngapak??)		ganti jenenganmu ora Surip, Sumati. ” <i>Teacher: “Surip... Surip... How lucky you are not my son. If you were, I’d change your ame from Surip to Sumati.”</i>			originally refers to the name is being twisted into Sumati that indicates they are connected in the second meaning by cutting a part of the names from Sumati to mati meaning dead related to Surip to Urip meaning alive Thus theyre related in a way to the idea of opposite meaning of dead and alive.
D32	CURANMOR – TTS di kelas (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	7:38	Surip: Pegawai Negeri Sipil biasa disingkat dengan apa? Iya pak guru kiye ana pilihane A. disingkat dengan singkat kamar mandi. B. Singkat gigi Guru: “Kue sikat gigi, mas!” <i>Guru: “Haha. Kuwe sikat mas! Student: “Sir, What is the short version of Civil Service Employee? Here’s the choices A. shortened by toilet brush, B. shortened by toothbrush Teacher: “That’s brush, boy!</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: sikat (brush) And disingkat (shortened/abbreviation) Explanation: The word “disingkat” is twisted into “sikat” since they sound similar yet differ in spellings and meanings.
D33	CURANMOR – Tebak-Tebakan (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	2:27	Surip :”Nang ngapa dalang angger arep pentas nggawa keris. ” Indra: “Lha na ngapa.” Surip: “Kiyé masalaeh angger nggawa kompor , bojone sing reyang nang mburi ora bisa masak sih.” <i>Surip: “You know why in puppet show, the puppetmaster bring the kris?” Indra: “No. Why?” Surip: “Because if he brings kitchen stove, his wife won’t be able to cook.”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Polysemy	Ambiguity : munggah Explanation: In this case, the words “nggawa keris” and “nggawa kompor” meanings are in some way connected to the idea of bring something, and creatively the speaker twisted the meaning and related to something else. The first one refers to

						bring kris, while the second one refers bring kitchen stove.
D34	CURANMOR – Tebak-Tebakan (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	3:15	<p>Indra: “Emping apa sing cokkan digawani nang siswa angger lagi ujian.” Surip: “Lha ngayal kowe lha.” Indra: “Lha temenan kiye. Emping sing cokkan digawa siswa angger lagi ujian kuwe Empingsil 2B.” Surip: “Kuwe pencil!”</p> <p><i>Indra: “What emping that students bring to exams”?</i> <i>Surip: “Are you joking?”</i> <i>Indra: “I’m serious. Emping that students bring to exams is Empingsil 2B!”</i> <i>Surip: “That’s pencil!”</i></p>	Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Empingsil Intended meaning: pensil (pencil) Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word ‘empingsil’ and ‘emping’ since they sound similar, yet differ in spellings and meanings.</p>
D35	CURANMOR – Tebak-Tebakan (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	3:56	<p>Surip: “Dalan apa sing paling disenengi ditambah nang wong lanang kuwe jawabane siji dalan Juanda, apa maning nek dalane dalan Juanda Kembang.”</p> <p><i>Surip: “The answer to what kind of street that men like to walk by is only one which is widow street.”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Juanda kembang (widow) and Juanda (name of street) Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word juanda kembang because “juanda” (a name of street) has similar sound with “janda kembang” (widow) but differs in spelling and meanings.</p>
D36	CURANMOR – Tebak-Tebakan (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	4:28	<p>Surip: “Kenangapa sing jenenge superman bisa mabur, masalaeh angger bisa nyupir jenengane udu superman, tapi sopirman.”</p> <p><i>Surip: Why can Superman fly? Because if he can drive it’s called Sopirman.”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Sopirman (a driver) and Superman (a hero kind) Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word “Superman” and “Sopirman” because</p>

						they sound similar but different in spellings and meanings.
D37	CURANMOR – Tebak-Tebakan (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	4:46	<p>Indra: “Persamaane pemea karo telpon. Pemea karo telpon kuwe sama-sama angger kering kuwe diangkat.”</p> <p>Indra: “The similarity of the laundry and the telephone are both picked up when they got dry.”</p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Homograph	<p>Ambiguity: kering</p> <p>Explanation: the similarity lies on the spelling of the word “kering” and the difference lies on the way of reading the word. While “kering” / k3:rɪŋ/ means dry in a way laundry is picked up when it got dry at the same time when the phone is ringing sounds like “kring”/ krɪŋ/, is also picked up.</p>
D38	CURANMOR – Beli Kondom (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	0:56	<p>Rambo: “Tik... Tik... Kowe nang ngomah ora Tik. Metu, Tik. Gagean, Tik.”</p> <p>Kokoeh: “Tak tik tak tik. Ora nana sing jenenge tika nang kene.”</p> <p>Rambo: “Sing arep ketemu karo Tika sapa. Kiye mbok apotik, mbok. Lha apa saleh nyong ngundange tak tik tak tik. Apotik. Daripada nyong ngundange, pot pot potik.”</p> <p><i>Rambo: “Tik... Tik... Are you home, Tik? Hurry up, Tik.”</i></p> <p><i>Kokoeh: Tak tik tak tik. No one named Tika here.”</i></p> <p><i>Rambo: “Who wants to meet Tika? This is apotik, right? What’s wrong if I call Tak, tik, tak, tik. Apotik. It’s better rather than I call, pot...pot... potik”.</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (shortening)	<p>Ambiguity: Tik</p> <p>Intended meaning: Apotik (pharmacy store)</p> <p>Explanation: The word “apotik” is clipped into “tik” which intentionally mislead the hearer’s interpretation in a way that the speaker calls a nickname of a person, Tika instead of apotik also supported of the utterance <i>are you home?</i></p>
D39	CURANMOR – Beli	2:07	Rambo: “Anu nyong nggolet kondong	Twisting Phonological	Twisting Near	Ambiguity: Kondong

	Kondom (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)		<p>Kokoeh: “Tuku kondong nang kene? Nang kene ora duwe kondong, Pak. Nang ndi papan ora nana sing adol kondong. Nek arep butuh kondong kuwe gawe dewek. Karo kayu, karo papan. Kondong sing nggo wadahi pari, mbok?”</p> <p>Rambo: “O rika ora maksud. Ora tau enom, rika. Maksude nyong, arep tuku apa ya... arep tuku alat kontrasapi.”</p> <p><i>Rambo: “Uhm... I’m looking for kondong. Kokoeh: “You’re seeking for kondong here? We don’t sell kondong, Sir. Nowhere sells it. If you are looking for kondong, then make it yourself. Get the wood and timbers. Make out all from them. Kondong, the raised-floor storehouse to secure storing rice seeds, right? Rambo: Ah. You don’t get it. Have you never been young? I meant, you know the stuff like kontrasapi.” Kokoeh: “Ah. You mean condom. I see.”</i></p>	Ambiguity	Homophone	and Kontrasapi Intended meaning: kondom (condom) and kontrasepsi (contraception) Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word “kondong” and “kontrasapi” since they sound similar with condom and contraception yet differ in spellings and meanings.
D40	CURANMOR – Tragedi buah salak dan durian (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	7:30	<p>Raja: “Kowe nggawa apa miki, Sarno?” Sarno:”Salak Raja.” Raja: “Ora nana salak raja, anane gedang raja. Salak anane salak pondok.” Sarno: “O raja sutomlo. Maksude nyong, salak, baginda raja.”</p> <p><i>King: “What do you bring here?” Sarno: “Here is salak raja.” King: “There’s no kind of salak raja existed so far I know, only king-banana kind.”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Junctures Creating Homophone	Ambiguity: Salak Raja (A kind of salak) Intended meaning: Salak, Raja (here is salak, my majesty) Explanation: Without the juncture or pause between the utterance “salak raja” can result in different meaning. The speaker intentionally remove the pause to raise misinterpretation to the hearer.
D41	CURANMOR – THR Teluk Penyu	4:47	<p>Mak: “Nyong kuwe krungu wingi nang radio, obyek wisata paling terkenal nang Cilacap</p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	Ambiguity: THR (Tunjangan Hari Raya)

	(Sudahkah anda ngapak??)		<p>kuwe THL Teluk Penyu udu THR!” Pak: “Sit, sit, it. Lha kae wong nang plank tulisane be THR koh.” Mak: “THL L L L L, Pak! Taman Hiburan Laut.” Pak: “Lha gari salah maning singkatane.” Ngene kuwe THR – Taman Hiburan Rakyat.” Mak: “Ora mungkin, nang ndi-ndi kuwe singkatane THR kuwe ya Tunjangan Hari Raya.”</p> <p><i>Wife: “I listened in the radio yesterday that the most famous attraction place in Cilacap is THL Teluk Penyu not THR!”</i> <i>Husband: “Wait a moment. I’m sure in the ads board, it is written as THR.”</i> <i>Wife. THL L L L L, dear! Taman Hiburan Laut.”</i> <i>Husband: “That’s wrong. The right one is THR – Taman Hiburan Rakyat.”</i> <i>Wife: That’s not possible. Everyone knows THR stands for Tunjangan Hari Raya.”</i></p>		Caused by Morphological Factors (replacement backronym)	Intended meaning: THR (Taman Hiburan Laut) Explanation: the second speaker twisted the meaning of THR (Taman Hiburan Laut) into THR (Tunjangan Hari Raya) since the wife only aware the meaning of THR for THR (Tunjangan Hari Raya)
D42	CURANMOR – Terpidana Mati (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	0:13	<p>Samidi: “Geh kang, yu, nyong duwe cerita lah ceritane kuwe ana wong telu, wong telu kuwe ceritane terpidana mati. Siji jenengane Makrozi, Ali Sukron, Udin Ngetop.”</p> <p><i>Samidi: Ladies and gentleman, I have a story about 3 death penalty terrorists, they are Makrozi, Ali Sukron, and Udin Ngetop.</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: Makrozi, Ali Sukron, Udin Ngetop Intended meaning: Amrozi, Ali Imron, Noordin M.Top Explanation: There is manipulation of sounds in the name “Makrozi”, “Ali Sukron” and “Udin Ngetop” the speaker intentionally manipulate the name of the terrorists to make funny stimulus and make the hearers correlate it with the three famous terrorists in

						Indonesia.
D43	CURANMOR – Tatto (Sudahkah anda ngapak??)	3:14	<p>Preman 1: “Dadi tattoan sing tulisane jagal sing neng lengane preman mau kuwe ana lanjutane, kang. Jagalah kebersihan. Mangkane polisine melas mbok dadi dibebasna.”</p> <p><i>Criminal 1: “So the name of tattoo I saw ‘jagal’ was only the half visible part of the name I saw. The complete tattoo’s name actually is ‘jagalah kebersihan’.”</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quantity	<p>Ambiguity: jagal (men of slaughter) and Jagalah kebersihan (keep your environment clean) Explanation: the speaker receives inadequate information about what he saw. This creates a funny stimulus in which the criminal with jagal tattoo was not necessarily a man who did slaughter.</p>
D44	CURANMOR – Tatto (Jufri)	2:48	<p>Penghulu: “Saya nikahkan Kantong bin Su’aib dengan Lina binti Kalin, mas kawin satu buah sarung cap Gajah Mada. Sae nggih?” Tamu: Sae...” Kantong: “Heh. Malah sae, sae, sae kepriwe. sah. Udu sae.” Penghulu: “Oh iya ding, sah nggih?”</p> <p><i>Chiefman: “I vow you Kantong bin Su’aib married to Lina binti Kalin with mahr of a sarong cap Gajah Mada, sae?”</i> <i>Guests: “Sae...”</i> <i>Kantong: “Heh. What do you mean. Should be sah.”</i> <i>The Chiefman: “Haha, I see. Sah, everyone”?</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Manipulation on vowel and consonants	<p>Ambiguity: Sae Intended meaning: Sah (accepted) Explanation: The word “sah” (accepted) is intentionally twisted into “saw” by exchanging the consonant “h” into the vowel “e”.</p>
D45	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – “PETIR DAN ANGKRINGAN” Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	1:47	<p>Samidi: “Sahabat Yes, seorang laki-laki di laporkan tewas akibat tersambar petiir saat hujan deras turun kemarin. Menurut keterangan terakhir polisi saat ini tengah mencari-cari keberadaan petir yg diduga sebagai pembunuh laki-laki tersebut.”</p>	Phonological Ambiguity	Homograph	<p>Ambiguity: Petir (a name of a person and a lightning) Explanation: two words with the same spelling (Petir), but pronounced</p>

			<p><i>Samidi: “‘YES’ friends, a man is reported to be died due to be struck by lightning while heavy raining. According to the latest report, the police are looking for where Petir is who has been expected to be the murderer of the victim.”</i></p>			<p>differently (normal and longer) resulting in different meanings. (petir with normal pronunciation refers to the name of the suspect, while one’s pronounced with longer pressure refers to a lightning.</p>
D46	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – “TERLENTANG” Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	2:45	<p>Samidi: “Jawabane gampang, nyong professor ahli. Siki pada dinalar baen jajal, aja maning turu dalam posisi terlentang, sing jenengane turu dalam posisi telen baut utawa telen mur. Rasa-rasane be kaya wis arep mati. Kon arep turu dalam posisi telentang. Ana sing telen paku, ana sing telen drei. Wong anu tang, catut, drei di telen, dileg ya modar. Mulane mulai wengi kiye, njenengan ja tidur dalam posisi telentang ya. Bahaya banget. Mending telen liur, ludah.”</p> <p><i>Samidi: “The answer is simple. I’m an expert professor of health. Let’s think logically. How it feels like sleeping while swallowing screwdriver. You’d feel agony, right? imagine sleeping while swallowing hammer. Some who swallow nails, screwdriver for sure, they’d get themselves killed. So start from tonight, DO NOT SLEEP ON YOUR BACK. I tell you the danger. Better if you swallow saliva.”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Juctures Creating Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: terlentang (lay on the back) Intended meaning: nelen tang (swallow hammer) Explanation: First, cutting out the word “terlentang” into 2 syllables then adding the juncture or pause between second syllable (telen) and last syllable (tang) can create a new different meaning which is swallowing hammer. It is stressed more by the utterance “telen baut utawa telen mur” which means swallowing screwdriver.</p>
D47	CURANMOR – MEMBANTING TULANG (Sudahkah Anda Ngapak??)	2:04	<p>Mamake: “Eh, Ran lagi ngapa kowe ya.” Dengen gemrungsung temen nang njero kamar.” Rano: “Kiye mak, nyong lagi membanting tulang mak, bisa mbok mak kaya bapake sing saben dina membanting tulang nang sawah.” Mamake: “O, dengkulmu kuwe. Mbanting</p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy (phrase)	<p>Ambiguity: membanting tulang as hitting the bones or work hard Explanation: in this case, the phrase “membanting tulang” is interpreted as hitting the bones by the</p>

			<p>tulang kaya kuwe. Kae ya ramamu nang sawah lagi kerja keras, Ran.”</p> <p><i>Mother: “Hey, Ran. What are you doing, there. Why it sound so noisy in your room.</i></p> <p><i>Rano : “I am hitting the bones, mom. Look, can do like what Dad does every day in the rice field.”</i></p> <p><i>Mother: “Silly! That’s not what it means by hitting the bone. That’s just an expression which means work hard.”</i></p>			<p>second speaker. Meanwhile the intended meaning is work hard.</p>
D48	CURANMOR : Mie AYAM – Samidi Curanmor Ngapak Terbaru (Tech-Live)	2:56	<p>Sar: “Kiye mie tok, ayame ndi ayame.”</p> <p>Bakul: Kowe ya pikirane ora dawa maning kowe. Kuwe sing jenengane mie ayam ya kaya kuwe. Sing akeh mie ne. ora nana ayame. Jajal dibayangna, kowe tuku lem tikus nang toko besi. Kowe tuku lem me mbok, ora karo tikus-tikuse.”</p> <p><i>Sar : “I ordered chicken noodle, why only noodle. Where’s the chicken.”</i></p> <p><i>Seller: “Think again. That’s called mie ayam (chicken noodle). What matter is the noodle. Imagine you want to buy lem tikus (glue traps) in the building materials store, are you gonna buy the glue with the rats?”</i></p>	Twisting Logic	-	<p>Ambiguity: mie ayam (chicken without noodles) and lem tikus (glue without the rats). Explanation: It is considered funny by how the speaker twisted the logical thinking of mie ayam (chicken noodles). Logically, the chicken noodle as compound word refers to a bowl of noodle with chicken meat. Yet here the speaker treated the word “chicken” as homonymy in literal sense which means chicken as animal, to strength his argument he then related it with the meaning of “lem tikus” by taking the literal sense of its word and putting it into logic that ensure the other speaker thinks “when buying lem tikus” in the building store is</p>

						not possible with the rats.
D49	CURANMOR – GAJAH MATI (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	5:34	A: “ Gajaeh wis mati. ” A: “ <i>The elephant is already died.</i> ”	Twisting Structural Ambiguity	-	Explanation: In the sentence “the elephant is already died” consists of a form of the verb to be and the derivation of the adverb died from a past participle which causes the second the sentence sounds ambiguous. The verb phrase are already died may be read as verb+adverb+predicate adjective, or as (auxiliary) verb + adverb + verb
D50	Istri Melahirkan Ketinggalan (Sisul: Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak (Curahan Perasaan dan Humor)	0:02	Nar 1: “ Curanmor - Pencurian Sepeda Motor. ” Nar 2: “Hus salah!” Nar 1: “ Curahan Perasaan dan Humor. ” <i>Nar 1: “Curanmor – Motorbike Stealing.”</i> <i>Nar2: “Pssh! Wrong!”</i> <i>Nar 1: “Express Feelings and Humor.”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (euphonious acronym)	Ambiguity: CuRanMor Explanation: deviding the name into its syllable which is “cu”, “ran”, “mor”. Then creating a new word from each syllable to create funny stimulus.
D51	CURANMOR – Tulisan Jelek (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:37	Pak Pos: “Rika arep ngapa ming ngene Nini: arep tuku sandal. Ngirim surat lah, Pak Pos...” <i>Post Officer: “What are you going here for”?</i> <i>Old woman: “Buying sandals. Obviously, send a letter, Sir.”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quality	Explanation: the second speaker makes irony answer by saying deliberately contrary to the first speaker expects in a humorous way“ arep tuku sandal” to create an implication that the speaker refused to answer in an amusing way.
D52	CURANMOR –	0:39	Wo: Kun, sukun ngene kandani kun.”	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting	Ambiguity: Sukun

	Mendukun (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)		Dukun: Geh nyong dukun , aja sembarangan ya.” <i>Wo: “Craft, come here. Let me tell you something.”</i> <i>Witchcraft: “Heh, I am a witchcraft not a craft.”</i>		Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (shortening)	(cassava chip) Intended meaning: Dukun (wizard) Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word “sukun” and “dukun” because they sound similar yet differ in spelling and meanings.
D53	CURANMOR – Anak Tukang Kebun (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	5:13	Kakange: “Aja mbajeg, karo kakange dewek kok kaya kuwe.” Gupis: “ Kowe dadi kakange nyong teli angger agi nang Akte Kelahiran utawa nang Kartu Keluarga . Siki angger kaya kiye ya sejen urusane dewek-dewek kiye.” <i>Brother: “Don’t say like that to your brother.</i> <i>Gupis: “You are my brother only when you are in Birth Certificate or Family Registers. Now, we’re in different business.”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Manner	Explanation: In this case, the speaker intentionally gives an ambiguous response to the hearer that implies the speaker wants his brother to be aware that personal thing as sibling and ‘money thing’ business is different. When it comes to business, then, term “brother” is disregard.
D54	CURANMOR – Aslinya Mana (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	1:15	Darijan: “Assalamuaikum. Kiyé fotocopyan, bener apa udu ngene.” Mase: “ Bakul Manuk ya fotocopyan, ya. ” <i>Darijan: “Assalamualaikum. Is this correct, a copy shop”?</i> <i>Mase: “Bird shop. Of course, it’s copy shop!”</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quality	Explanation: the second speaker makes irony answer by saying deliberately contrary to the first speaker expects in a humorous way “Bakul Manuk” to create an implication that the speaker refused to answer the first speaker’s question in an amusing way.
D55	CURANMOR – Aslinya Mana (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:46	Tuk: “ Pira kiye? ” Darijan: “Se se se dengen pira. Dengen takon pira rika. Lha rika mbok bakule, tukang foto kopine.”	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Manner	Ambiguity: pira kiye (how much/how many) Intended meaning: pirang lembar (how

			<p>Tuk: “Nyong ora takon regane, nyong takon foto kopi pirang lembar.”</p> <p><i>Tuk: Pira kiye? (how much/many)</i></p> <p><i>Darijan: Wait, wait. How much? You're the clark here.</i></p> <p><i>Tuk: I'm not asking the cost, but how many copies you want to copy.</i></p>			<p>many copies)</p> <p>Explanation: the joke based on homonymic relation between pira kiye (how much) and pira kiye (how many). The speaker is asking about ‘pira kiye’ in the first sense, whereas the hearer is responding to the speaker’s question using the second sense of ‘pira kiye’. The speaker asks ‘how many copies’ whereas the hearer responds to the question ‘how much it costs’ In this case the utterance “pira kiye” is ambiguous</p>
D56	CURANMOR – Aslinya Mana (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	6:05	<p>Darijan: “Asline ndi kiye ya. Asline neng ndi.”</p> <p>Tuk: “Nyong wong Nusakambangan.”</p> <p>Darijan: “Nyong ora takon asline kowe ngendi. Nyong takon asline SIM, STNK, asline ora digawa.”</p> <p><i>Darijan: “Where is the origin. Tell me where.”</i></p> <p><i>Tuk: I'm from Nusakambangan”.</i></p> <p><i>Darijan: “I'm not asking your origin! I'm asking the original copy of SIM, STNK, you forgot to give me.”</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Manner	<p>Ambiguity: asline (origin)</p> <p>Intended meaning: Asline SIM, STNK (original copy of driving license cards)</p> <p>Explanation: the joke based on homonymic relation between asline (origin) and asline (original copy of driving license cards). The speaker is asking about asline in the second sense, whereas the hearer is responding to the speaker’s question using the first sense of asline. The speaker is asking ‘where is the original</p>

						copies of SIM, STNK' whereas the hearer responds to the question 'where is your origin' In this case the word "asline" is ambiguous
D57	CURANMOR – Teks Proklamasi (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:22	<p>Guru: "Anake rika sing ora duwe utek. Wong kur ditakoni, "Sapa sing nandatangani teks proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia" ko malah jawabane udu nyong udu nyong pak guru. Lha nyong ora nuduh. Nyong mur takon."</p> <p>Bapake kantong: "Anake nyong taun 45 urung lair kon ngerti sapa sing nandatangani teks proklamasi. Anake nyong ora tau nglomboni. Angger ora ya ora, iya ya iya. Wong pancen udu anake nyong sing nanda tangani teks proklamasi."</p> <p><i>Teacher: "Your son is brainless. I just asked "Who did signature in this proclamation text." But then he got trembling while yelling, "I didn't, Sir! I didn't! I didn't accuse, I just asked."</i></p> <p><i>Kantong's father: "My son was not born in 1945, how could he know who on earth did signature in proclamation text. My son never lied. If he says no, it means no. If he says yes, it means yes. So if he said he didn't, then it's not him who did."</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Manner	<p>Ambiguity: "Sapa sing nandatangani teks proklamasi kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia"</p> <p>Explanation: the joke based on homograph relation between nandatangani (with word being stressed = accusing who did signature the proclamation text is wrong) and nandatangani (without word being stressed = asking refers to the name of Proclamation man).</p> <p>The speaker is asking in the second sense, whereas the hearer is responding to the speaker's question using the first sense. The speaker is asking 'name a figure who signed the proclamation text' whereas the hearer responds to the question 'Who signature this Proclamation text'. In this case 'the question' is ambiguous</p>
D58	CURANMOR – KIR	5:33	Jengki: "Yang sangat berlainan jenis, sangat	Twisting Phonological	Manipulation of	Ambiguity: spies

	(Karya Ilmiah Remaja) (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)		berlainan spies , anu spesies .” <i>Jengki: “That very unlikely spies, eh spesies.”</i>	Ambiguity	vowal of consonants	Intended meaning: spesies (a class of animals or plants whose characteristic have in common). Explanation: The word “spesies” is intentionally twisted into “spies” by deleting the vowel “e” and the consonant “s”.
D59	Berita Republik Curanmor (Sisul: Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Curahan Perasaan dan Humor 8)	6:26	Pak Guru: “Siki tak panggil nang nyong, nang njero peso kiye ana jenengane pemiliknya. Sing memiliki nama Stein maju! Sing rumangsa duwe jeneng Stein! Maju! Stainless Steel! ” <i>Teacher: “Now, I’m going to call the name. In this knife, there’s written the name of the knife’s owner. To the one named Stein, come forward! To you whose name is Stainless Steel, please come forward!”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: stein (name of person) and stainless steel (merk of knife) Explanation: The word “stein” in the first sense is twisted into “stainless steel” in the second sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.
D60	Kunci Stang (Sisul: Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak Curahan Perasaan dan Humor 3)	23:04	Mase: “Kye nyong perkenalkan pensiunan marinir. Tuk: “Haha pensiunan marini, marinir kereta apa urusan ngendi?” Mase: “Kuwe masinis! Nyong marinir militer kye. Aja macem-macem.” <i>Mase: “Let me introduce myself, I am a marine veteran.” Tuk: “Haha marine veteran, mariner in which train destination?” Mase: “That is machinist! I am a mariner military. Don’t tey to mess with me.”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	Ambiguity: marinir (mariner) and masinis (machinist) Explanation: The word “marinir” in the first sense is twisted into “masinis” in the second sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.
D61	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – “BURUNG MAHAL” Video Lucu	3:15	Sa: “Nyong duwe manuk perkutut loro cacaeh. Siji perkutut barat . Loro perkutut timur Bak: Kae jeneng dalan .”	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	Ambiguity: Perkutut barat and Perkutut Timur Explanation: “Sehari” in

	Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)		<p><i>Sa: "I have 2 turtledove kind of birds. One is west turtledove, the other one is east turtledove.</i></p> <p><i>Bak: "That is the name of streets!"</i></p>			this contexts has 2 meanings. "Sehari" is treated as name in Ayu Sehari, and the other is treated as pretty for a day.
D62	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – "SBY dan BATAK LEBARAN" Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	1:13	<p>Nar: "Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono melalui televisi dan radio akan mengumumkan penurunan harga BBM dalam acara "MIMPI KALI YEEEE" Hahaha ora mungkin, ndas mungkin."</p> <p><i>Nar: "Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is live on television and radio that he will announce in dropping the BBM's price down in program "YOU MUST BR DREAMING" Hahaha impossible."</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Polysemy	Ambiguity: mimpi kali yeee as a program or you must be dreaming. Explanation: in this case, the meaning of the phrase "mimpi kali yeee" as TV Program is some way relatable to the content of the utterance uttered by the speaker which is "it is impossible that the President will drop the price of BBM". The phrase 'you must be dreaming' is another way to say 'it is impossible'
D63	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – "Lampu Trrafic Light" Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	2:02	<p>Jendral : "Ngene kandani."</p> <p>Indra: "Aduh, aja kon nggawe kopi maning, ndral."</p> <p>Jendral: "Lha sapa sing mrentah ko nggawe kopi sapa jajal."</p> <p><i>Boss: "Come here. I have something to tell."</i></p> <p><i>Indra: "Duh, please don't tell me to make you a cup of coffee, again."</i></p> <p><i>Boss: "I didn't tell that."</i></p>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating Maxim of Quantity	Utterance that flouts maxim quantity: "Ngene kandani." Explanation: This conversation is considered to be funny because the speaker makes too little information in his utterance "ngene kandani" which let the hearer has presumption which he has been aware of.
D64	Curanmor Kaki Samidi	3:44	Jendral: "Mule ngesuk kowe dines nang	Twisting Pragmatic	Violating Maxim	Explanation: the first

	Cilacap – “Lampu Trrafic Light ” Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)		<p>prapatan, njagani...” Indra: “Njagani apa?” Jendral: “Njagani prapatan, ya njagani lalu lintase.”</p> <p><i>Boss: “Tomorrow, you’re going to start looking after in the intersection, look after...”</i> <i>Indra: “What will I look after to?”</i> <i>Boss: “Look after (stand by) the intersection ... of course, look after (stand by) the traffic!”</i></p>	Ambiguity	of Quality	speaker makes irony answer by saying deliberately contrary to the first speaker expects in a humorous way “njagani prapatan” to create an implication that the speaker refused to answer in an amusing way.
D65	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – “Lampu Trrafic Light ” Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	8:03	<p>Indra: “Wong rika sing salah nunjuk, kuwe ternyata winginane agi njenengan nunjuk lampu abang, kuwe anu lampu truk, lagi direm. Kuwe trek jurusan Sumatra!”</p> <p><i>Indra: “What you pointed was not the red lights in the traffic, but red lights on the truck who stopped by. That truck was going to Sumatra direction!”</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Polisemy	Ambiguity : lampu abang (red lights) and lampu truk (red lights on truck) Explanation: In this case, the words “lampu abang” and “lampu truk” meanings are in some way connected to the idea of red lights.
D66	Curanmor Kaki Samidi Cilacap – “Lampu Trrafic Light ” Video Lucu Cerita Humor (Galang Kreatif)	0:36	<p>Nar: “Seorang pengamat bisnis mengatakan bahwa apabila bisnis Anda ingin lancar, sukses. Anda sebaiknya disarankan tidak perlu konsisten.”</p> <p><i>Nar: “A business analyst says that if you want your business goes well and success. You should be inconsistent.”</i></p>	Twisting Logic	-	Ambiguity: tidak perlu konsisten. Explanation: It is considered funny by how the speaker twisted the logical thinking of being a successful businessman. Logically, when people want to succeed in business or other field should be consistent. Yet here the speaker suggested for anyone who wants to run smooth business, he should be inconsistent.
D67	CURANMOR –ORA	2:27	Direktur: “Jenengane ko sapa miki?”	Twisting Phonological	Twisting	Ambiguity: Amin (a

	PERLU KONSISTEN (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)		Amin: “ Amin , Pak.” Direktur: “Amin sapa lengkape.” Amin: “ Amiiin...amiiin...amiiin... amiiin Yaallah Ya Rabbal Alamin. ” (nyanyi) <i>Directur: “What’s your name again?”</i> <i>Amin: “Amin, Sir.”</i> <i>Directur:</i> <i>“Amiiin...amiiin...amiiin...amiiin. Yaallah</i> <i>Ya Rabbal Alamin (singing).”</i>	Ambiguity	Homograph	name of a person and a muslim way in prays or wishes) Explanation: two words with the same spelling (amin), but pronounced differently (normal and longer) resulting in different meanings. (one with normal pronunciation has the first sense, while one’s pronounced with singing has the second sense.)
D68	CURANMOR –ORA PERLU KONSISTEN (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:53	Amin: “Umurku 25 tahun, Pak.” Direktur: “25 tahun? Lho kepriwe tahun wingi kowe ndaftar maring ngene ngomonge umure 25 tahun. Siki ngomonge 25 tahun maning. ” Amin: “Nyong kuwe tipe orang sing konsisten. ” <i>Amin: “I am 25 years old, Sir.”</i> <i>Directur: “25 years old? What do you mean, you also said 25 years old last year in the same interview. And now you said 25 years old, again.”</i> <i>Amin: Indeed. That’s just showing, I am type of a consisten person.”</i>	Twisting logic		Ambiguity: konsisten (consistent) Explanation: It is considered funny by how the speaker twisted the logical thinking of being consistent. Logically, ages always change. Yet here the speaker correlated being consistent in ages.
D69	CURANMOR –ORA PERLU KONSISTEN (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	4:35	Pimpinan: “Nyong duwe Perusahaan yaitu.” Pabrik Oyong; “ Oyong Sana, Oyong Sini. ” <i>Directur: “I have a factory, that’s called Oyong factory; Oyong Sana, Oyong Sini”.</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy	Ambiguity : Oyong Sana, Oyong Sini Explanation: In this case, the words “Oyong Sana-Oyong Sini” can be interpreted in 2 meanings. First one is the name of the factory, second one is a slogan.

D70	CURANMOR –ORA PERLU KONSISTEN (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	4:41	Pimpinan: “Kuwe malah nang proyek, nyong duwe pabrik semen, semendeane karo ngopi campur udud lintingan.” <i>Directur: “That’s in the project, I have semen factory, semendeane with having a coffee and smoking a cigarette.”</i>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophones	Ambiguity: semen (cement: a concrete substance that is used for construction) and semendeane (relaxing or doing nothing) Explanation: The word “semen” in the first sense is twisted into “semendeane” in the second sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.
D71	CURANMOR –ORA PERLU KONSISTEN (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	4:52	Pimpinan : “Angger nang Cilacap nyong malah duwe pabrik anggur, anggur-angguran. ” <i>Directur: “In Cilacap, I even have an anggur (grape) factory, anggur-angguran (doing nothing).”</i>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (derivation)	Ambiguity: anggur (grapes) and anggur-angguran (do nothing) Explanation: In the data, the word “anggur” is twisted into “anggur-angguran” by having repetition then inserting a prefix ‘an’ in the repeated word. The word anggur means grapes (fruit) then is twisted into anggur-angguran which change the part of speech form (noun to verb) and meanings. However, anggur-angguran in the context refers to do nothing which is similar to someone who is jobless.
D72	CURANMOR –	1:51	Mamake: “Ya ngundang rika. Rika Sukir,	Twisting Phonological	Twisting Near	Ambiguity: Sukir (a

	MAKAN NASI KOTAK DI SOLO (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)		mbok?" Supir: " Supir ...supir...sukir kepriwe. Supir!" <i>Mother: "I did call you. You are drivor, right?"</i> <i>Driver: "Driver... driver... not drivor. Driver!"</i>	Ambiguity	Homophone	name of a person) and Supir (driver) Explanation: The word "Supir" in the second sense is twisted into "Sukir" in the first sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.
D73	CURANMOR – MAKAN NASI KOTAK DI SOLO (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:17	Mamake: "Geh nyong duwe anak kiye yah. Supir: "Lha ngapa ngger rika duwe anak, nyong kon tanggung jawab? Sorry temen." <i>Mother: "Let me tell you, I have a son, right.</i> <i>Driver: "So what if you have a son, so I have to be responsible for your son, huh. No way."</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quality Maxim	Utterance that flouts maxim quality: nyong kon tanggung jawab? Explanation: This conversation is considered to be funny because the speakers are gave a response which is more informative than is required to the utterance "nyong duwe anak kiye yah".
D74	CURANMOR – MAKAN NASI KOTAK DI SOLO (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:31	Mamake: "Geh kiye anakke nyong arep lunga plesir, melu bis e rika. Nyong titip anu bocah cilik, dewekan." Supir: "Lha terus kon ngapa nyong? Nyong kon nyangoni apa. Sorry temen." <i>Mother: "Pssh. Listen, my son is going on a school trip, in your bus. He's only a kid, and alone. "</i> <i>Driver: "So what you want me to do. I have to give your son money, huh? No way."</i>	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quality Maxim	Utterance that flouts maxim quality: nyong kon nyangoni apa Explanation: This conversation is considered to be funny because the second speaker makes unnecessary statement. This creates an implicature that the speaker denies what the first speaker says.
D75	CURANMOR – MAKAN NASI KOTAK DI SOLO (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	8:33	Supir: "Karepe kepriwe. Tujuan Surabaya, hubungane karo Solo apa. Bisa-bisane nyong kon diprentah ngabari kowe angger wis gutul Solo. "	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity	Violating of Quantity Maxim	Ambiguity: Bisa-bisane nyong kon diprentah ngabari kowe angger wis gutul Solo.

	ngapak??)		<p>Anak: Geh kandani, mau mamake nyong wis pesen angger wis gutul Solo, nyong nembe olih mbukak tas. Nyong nembe olih madang.”</p> <p><i>Driver: “What do you want exactly. What Surabaya has something to do with Solo. Why did your mother ask me to wake you up when arriving in Solo.”</i></p> <p><i>Boy: “Listen, Sir. My mum told me when the bus has arrived in Solo, then I can open my food box.”</i></p>			<p>Explanation: the other speaker (mother) does not provide enough information about what she said to the first speaker (driver) “Wake him up when you’ve reached in Solo” is misinterpreted by the sentence “waking him up in Solo” means “dropping him off” When the intended meaning is waking him up so that he could open his food box.</p>
D76	CURANMOR – KYAI VS BENCOLENG (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:31	<p>Bencoleng: “Sadar makan tanaman apa, pak Kyai? Kaya lagune Mansyur S. “Engkau teman karibku lebih dari sodara...” (nyanyi)</p> <p><i>Bencoleng: “Being aware of what to eat, Kyai? That’s like Mansyur S’s song, “You are my best friend, more than just a relative”.</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Sadar (aware) and sodara (family relative)</p> <p>Explanation: The word “sadar” in the first sense is twisted into “sodara” in the second sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.</p>
D77	CURANMOR – KYAI VS BENCOLENG (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:57	<p>Bencoleng: “Ya wis nyong tak mareni, tapi enyong njaluk diwaraih dalam Pak Kyai. Dalan Jendral, apa dalan Pak Subroto, Pak Kyai.</p> <p><i>Bencoleng: Okay, fine. I will do repentance. But first, let me know the street of your place, Kyai. Is it Jendral street or Subroto street, Kyai?”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homophone	<p>Ambiguity: Mareni (repentance) and marani (catch someone up)</p> <p>Explanation: The word “mareni” in the first sense is twisted into “marani” in the second sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings.</p>

D78	CURANMOR – TUKANG BECAK (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:24	<p>Tuk: “Huahaha rika arep nempiling nyong? Ya nyong ngandel bae ni, nyong ngerti rika sekali nempiling, gari sing maring kuburan sing ditempiling apa rika?”</p> <p><i>Tuk: “Huahaha you will smack me down? Well, I believe once you beat someone down, is it you or that person whom you smacked going to end up in grave?”</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Twisting Near Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors (derivation)	<p>Ambiguity: Nempiling (smack down) and ditempiling (smacked down)</p> <p>Explanation: The word “smack down” in the second sense is twisted into “smacked down” in the first sense, since they sound similar, yet differs in meanings and spellings. There’s a change in form of the word involves active to passive.</p>
D79	CURANMOR – TUKANG BECAK (Sudahkan anda ngapak??)	2:41	<p>Turisah: “Nyong kuwe turis, mas. Turisah.”</p> <p><i>Turisah: “I am Turis, Turisah.”</i></p>	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity	Near homophones	<p>Ambiguity: Turis (a tourist) and Turisah (a name of a person)</p> <p>Explanation: Near homophones occurs in the word “turis” in the first sense and is twisted into second sense “Turisah” because they sound similar but different in spellings and meanings.</p>
D80	Kathokan – (Sisul: Kumpulan Guyonan Ngapak (Curahan Perasaan dan Humor 9 Terbaru)	43:10	<p>Gandung: “Pacaran rong taun. Sing mandan ngganteng setitik ngapa, nganggo kathok jin apa nganggo kathok setan, apa nganggo kathok gendruwo. Senenge nganggo sarung.”</p> <p><i>Gandung: “It’s been 2 years we’ve been together. Don’t you want to wear jin (jeans), demons, or gendruwo kind. You always wear sarooong all the time every time coming over in my place!! What the hell.”</i></p>	Twisting Lexical Ambiguity	Polysemy	<p>Explanation: In this case, the words “kathok jin” has polysemy connection with “kathok setan” when ‘jin’ as in the second sense is some way connected to the idea of type of satan (demon)</p>

Table 4.2 Classification Frequency of Each Existing Type of Twisting Linguistic Ambiguity (Appendix 2)

No Type	Twisting Phonological Ambiguity				Twisting Lexical Ambiguity						Twisting Structural Ambiguity	Twisting Pragmatic Ambiguity				Twisting Logic	Σ
	TNH	JCH	HG	MVC	HM	NHMF				TP		QL	QT	RL	MN		
Sub-type						DR	RB	EA	S								
Number	20	4	5	3	7	1	2	3	2	6	1	7	9	1	4	5	
Total	32				21						1	21				5	80
Percentage (%)	23.75	5	6.25	3.75	8.75	1.25	2.5	3.75	2.5	7.5	1.25	8.75	11.25	1.25	5	6.25	
Total Percentage (%)	40				26.25						1.25	26.25				6.25	100

Code:

TNH = Twisting Near Homophones

JCH = Twisting Junctures Caused Homophones

HG = Twisting Homograph

MVC = Manipulation Vowel and Consonants

HM = Twisting Homonymy

NHMF = Twisting Near Homonymy Caused by Morphological Factors

DR = Derivation

RB = Replacement Backronym

TP = Twisting Polisemy

QL = Violating Maxim of Quality

QT = Violating Maxim of Quantity

RL = Violating Maxim of Relevance

MN = Violating Maxim of Manner

EA = Euphonious Acronym

S = Shortening

Appendix 3 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN RISET TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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3. Program studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Linguistic Ambiguity
5. Judul Skripsi : Twisting Linguistic Ambiguity Found in *Curanmor Kaki Samidi Oral* Verbal Humor on Youtube
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 31 Juli 2017
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 8 Januari 2018
8. Nama Pembimbing : Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M. Ed.
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	31 Juli 2017	Pengajuan Judul	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
2.	15 September 2017	Penerimaan Judul	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
3.	19 September 2017	Pengajuan Judul dan Konsultasi	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
4.	26 September 2017	Pengajuan Bab I	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
5.	1 Oktober 2017	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
6.	15 Oktober 2017	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
7.	18 Oktober 2017	Menyerahkan Revisi Bab I, II, III	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
8.	23 Oktober 2017	Revisi Bab I,II, III dan ACC Seminar Proposal	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
9.	1 November 2017	Pelaksanaan Seminar Proposal	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
10.	16 November 2017	Konsultasi Revisi Bab I, III dan Pengajuan Bab IV, V	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	

11.	24 November 2017	Pengajuan Revisi Bab IV, V dan ACC Seminar Hasil	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
12.	5 Desember 2017	Menyerahkan ACC Seminar Hasil	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
13.	6 Desember 2017	Pelaksanaan Seminar Hasil	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
14.	7 Desember 2017	Konsultasi Revisi Seminar Hasil	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
15.	11 Desember 2017	Mengajukan Revisi Seminar Hasil	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
16.	16 Desember 2017	Konsultasi Revisi Seminar Hasil dan ACC Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
17.	22 Desember 2017	Pelaksanaan Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
18.	28 Desember 2017	Menyerahkan Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
19.	5 Januari 2018	ACC jilid skripsi	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	
20.	9 Januari 2018	Menyerahkan ACC jilid skripsi dan artikel ilmiah	Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed.	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

A

Malang, 22 Desember 2017

Mengetahui

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