

## Results

*Hypothesis 1.* Hypothesis 1 states that individuals with an aggressive sense of humor will be more likely to experience communication apprehension. A correlation test was performed and the analysis revealed that there was not a significant correlation between communication apprehension and aggressive humor  $r(49) = -.143, p > .05$ . Thus, hypothesis 1 was not supported.

*Hypothesis 2.* Hypothesis 2 states that individuals with an aggressive sense of humor will use it more frequently. A correlation test was performed and the analysis revealed that there was no significant correlation between aggressive humor and the frequency in which it is used  $r(49) = -.739, p > .05$ . Thus, hypothesis 2 was not supported.

## Discussion

The data did not confirm either Hypothesis 1 or Hypothesis 2. It was found that there was no relationship between aggressive humor and communication apprehension. It was also found that there is little relationship between aggressive humor and its frequency of use. This was determined by evaluating the significance level provided by the researcher's data analysis. The significance level was relatively low indicating to the researchers that their Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2 provided no significant relationship. Therefore, the data suggests that aggressive humor does not make one more likely to experience communication apprehension or increase the frequency of its use. It should also be noted that more females than males indicated more aggressive humor and frequency of use. A possible reason for the difference in outcome from the literature the research reviewed may be due to the fact that two thirds of the participants were female. The participants were also all college students from a single class, this makes any generalizations about this study to another population rather limited. If there were more participants, and more participants who were not Communication majors, the findings could