

**AN ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMOR USED IN “*ENGLISH  
LESSONS FOR YOU*” YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2022**

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LESSONS FOR YOU*” YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in Partial Fulfillment of  
the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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**2022**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **An Analysis of Verbal Humor Used in “English Lessons for You” Youtube Channel** is my own original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except the citations which are mentioned as references and have been written in the bibliography. Thus, if there is any objection or claim, I am the one who will be responsible for it.

Malang, 15 September 2022

The researcher



Ika Noer Sofia

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ika Noer Sofia's thesis entitled **An Analysis of Verbal Humor Used in "English Lessons for You" Youtube Channel** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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**MOTTO**

*A day without laughter is a day wasted.*

**Charlie Chaplin**

## **DEDICATION**

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my parents, Hasyim and Sri, my beloved sister, Fina, also my best partner. Unforgettably, all of my families and close friends who have supported and accompanied me every step of the way so far. I am very grateful for the support and prayers from all of you. Thank You.

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9. The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection because there are still many weaknesses in several aspects. Therefore, criticism and suggestions are highly expected for improvement. Hopefully, this thesis can provide significant benefits for both researcher and readers.

Malang, 06 Oktober 2022

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Noer Sofia, Ika** (2022). An Analysis of Verbal Humor Used In “English Lessons For You” Youtube Channel. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Nur Latifah, M.A.

**Keywords:** *Verbal communication, Verbal humor, Humor*

This study examines the types and functions of verbal humor sentences spoken by characters in comedy videos on the Youtube Channel "English Lessons For You." This study uses a qualitative approach where the researcher examines and explains things related to social phenomena, especially verbal humor, in videos as data to obtain a broad explanation and deep understanding. The source of this research data is speech containing verbal humor sentences taken from parts one to three in comedy videos sourced from YouTube channels, both male and female characters. The theory used by the researcher is the theory of Shade (1996) about the types of verbal humor and the theory of Wijana (2014) about the functions of verbal humor in communication. As a result, the total sentences of verbal humor found were 57 data by their types followed by their functions. So, there are types and functions of humorous sentences for every 57 data. The most commonly found data is the type of jokes with 13 samples and the function to be just a joke with 28 samples. Researchers expect research on verbal humor with different theories and data. In addition, the researcher hopes there is a deeper understanding of speech acts related to verbal humor sentences because the researcher do not explain much about the meaning of these speech acts that can be applied in every conversation.

## ABSTRAK

**Noer Sofia, Ika** (2022). Analisis Humor Verbal yang Digunakan dalam Channel Youtube “English Lessons For You”. Tesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Nur Latifah, M.A.

**Keywords:** *Komunikasi verbal, Humor Verbal, Humor*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis dan fungsi kalimat humor verbal yang diucapkan oleh karakter dalam video komedi di Channel Youtube “English Lessons For You”. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dimana peneliti mengkaji dan menjelaskan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan fenomena sosial khususnya humor verbal dalam video sebagai data dengan tujuan untuk memperoleh penjelasan yang luas dan pemahaman yang mendalam. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah tuturan yang mengandung kalimat humor verbal yang diambil dari part satu sampai tiga dalam video komedi bersumber dari channel youtube, baik tokoh laki-laki maupun perempuan. Teori yang digunakan peneliti adalah teori Shade (1996) tentang jenis-jenis humor verbal dan teori Wijana (2014) tentang fungsi-fungsi humor verbal dalam komunikasi. Hasilnya, total kalimat humor verbal yang ditemukan adalah 57 data yang sudah sesuai dengan tipe-tipe nya dan di ikuti dengan fungsi-fungsinya. Jadi, terdapat jenis dan fungsi kalimat humor masing-masing 57 data. Data yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah tipe jokes dengan 13 sampel dan fungsi to be just a joke dengan 28 sampel. Peneliti mengharapkan adanya penelitian tentang humor verbal dengan teori dan data yang berbeda. Selain itu, peneliti berharap terdapat pemahaman tindak tutur yang lebih mendalam terkait dengan kalimat humor verbal karena peneliti tidak banyak menjelaskan tentang pengertian tindak tutur tersebut yang dapat diterapkan dalam setiap percakapan.

## مستخلص البحثة

نوير صوفيا ، إيكّا (2022). تحليل الفكاهة اللفظية المستخدم في قناة Youtube "دروس اللغة الإنجليزية لك". فرضية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية الدراسات الثقافية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية ، مالانج. المشرفة: نور لطيفة م.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاتصال اللفظي ، الفكاهة اللفظية ، الفكاهة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل أنواع ووظائف جمل الفكاهة اللفظية التي تتحدثها الشخصيات في مقاطع تستخدم هذه الدراسة نهجًا نوعيًا. "English Lessons For You" Youtube الفيديو الكوميدية على قناة حيث يقوم الباحث بفحص وشرح الأشياء المتعلقة بالظواهر الاجتماعية ، وخاصة الفكاهة اللفظية في مقاطع الفيديو كبيانات بهدف الحصول على شرح واسع وفهم عميق. مصدر بيانات هذا البحث هو الكلام الذي يحتوي على جمل فكاهية لفظية مأخوذة من الأجزاء الأولى إلى الثالث في مقاطع فيديو كوميدية مصدرها ، سواء من الذكور أو الإناث. النظرية التي استخدمها الباحث هي نظرية الظل (1996) YouTube قنوات حول أنواع الفكاهة اللفظية ونظرية ويجانا (2014) حول وظائف الفكاهة اللفظية في الاتصال. ونتيجة لذلك ، بلغ إجمالي جمل الفكاهة اللفظية التي تم العثور عليها 57 بيانات تتوافق مع أنواعها وتليها وظائفها. لذلك ، هناك أنواع ووظائف الجمل الفكاهية لكل 57 من البيانات. البيانات الأكثر شيوعًا هي نوع النكات التي تحتوي على 13 عينة والوظيفة أن تكون مجرد مزحة مع 28 عينة. يتوقع الباحثون بحثًا عن الفكاهة اللفظية بنظريات وبيانات مختلفة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يأمل الباحث أن يكون هناك فهم أعمق لأفعال الكلام المتعلقة بجمل الفكاهة اللفظية لأن الباحثين لا يشرحون الكثير عن معنى أفعال الكلام التي يمكن تطبيقها في كل محادثة.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....	iii
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iv
LEGIMITATION SHEET .....	v
MOTTO .....	vi
DEDICATION .....	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	viii
ABSTRACT.....	x
ABSTRAK .....	xi
مستخلص البحثة.....	xxii
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	xiii
<b>CHAPTER I</b> .....	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Research Questions: .....	8
C. Significance of the Study .....	8
D. Scope and Limitations of the Study .....	8
E. Definition of Key terms .....	9
<b>CHAPTER II</b> .....	10

<b>REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b> .....	10
1. Discourse Analysis.....	10
2. Humor .....	10
a. Figural humor .....	11
b. Verbal humor.....	11
c. Visual humor .....	12
d. Auditory humor .....	12
3. Verbal Humor.....	13
3.1 Jokes .....	13
a. Phonological jokes .....	14
b. Lexical jokes.....	14
c. Surface structure jokes .....	15
d. Deep Structure jokes .....	15
e. Metalinguistic jokes .....	15
3.2 Puns .....	16
3.3 Riddles .....	16
3.4 Satire .....	17
3.5 Parody .....	17
3.6 Irony.....	18
3.7 Wit .....	18

3.8 Limerick.....	19
3.9 Anecdote .....	19
3.10 Farce.....	20
3.11 Sarcasm.....	21
3.12 Tall tale .....	21
4. The Functions of Verbal Humor in Communication .....	21
4.1 Humor that aims to be just a joke .....	22
4.2 Humor that aims to ridicule the interlocutor.....	22
4.3 Humor that aims to criticize the interlocutor .....	22
4.4 Humor that aims to boast about oneself.....	23
4.5 Humor that aims to be stylish .....	23
4.6 Humor that aims to learn knowledge .....	24
4.7 Humor that aims to test intelligence and thoroughness .....	24
5. Theory of Verbal Humor.....	24
6. Video Comedy .....	25
<b>CHAPTER III .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>27</b>
A. Research Design.....	27
B. Data Sources.....	28
C. Data Collection.....	28

D. Data Analysis .....	28
E. Data Instrument.....	29
<b>CHAPTER IV.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>30</b>
A. The types of verbal humor sentences uttered in the comedy videos.....	30
1. Jokes .....	31
2. Puns .....	33
3. Riddles.....	35
4. Satire.....	37
5. Parody.....	39
6. Irony .....	41
7. Wit.....	43
8. Limerick .....	44
9. Anecdote.....	46
10. Farce .....	48
11. Sarcasm .....	49
12. Tall Tale .....	51
B. The functions of verbal humor sentences uttered in the comedy videos ...	54
1. To be just a joke .....	55
2. To ridicule the interlocutor.....	55



3. To criticize the interlocutor .....	55
4. To boast about oneself.....	56
5. To be stylish .....	56
6. To learn knowledge .....	56
7. To test intelligence and thoroughness .....	57
<b>CHAPTER V .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>62</b>
A. Conclusion .....	62
B. Suggestion.....	64
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>BIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>APPENDIX.....</b>	<b>70</b>

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

The human environment is when humans interact as social beings who cannot live individually or individually. Humans always need the help of others to survive and fulfill their needs. Social phenomena through language can be applied when meeting someone who usually aims to talking with each other, interacting, working together, and achieving common goals. However, social interaction is not limited to individuals and groups but includes human interactions with the natural, social, cultural, and economic environment. In social life, as we know, there must be ups and downs, whether it's a life problem or a problem with yourself. Therefore, we must be able to manage the pressure on our minds so that we can live more peacefully and happily. Interacting with others can reduce the burden on our thoughts, especially interactions that are accompanied by jokes that make us laugh and forget the freedom in our minds. Humor is enjoyable and suitable for emotional well-being, and it's best to avoid things that can be self-defeating.

Humor is a complex and universal human phenomenon that has played an essential role in human interaction (Kao, Levy & Goodman, 2015). Social phenomena that apply humor in a conversation or communication with others can increase some positive impacts in socializing such as: the potential for humor can improve problems in social relationships, improve communication with one another (Meyer, 1997), and increase the closeness of friendly relations (Vaill, 1989). Humor acts as a tool to strengthen solidarity can unite communicators in

discourse, and reflects the distribution of power and status relations between comedians and their targets (Kuipers, 2008, p. 367). Humor and jokes are the same in that they make sense but have different meanings. Humor is abstract, and a funny story aims to entertain others. Most humor arises from someone's inventive ideas with no purpose other than entertainment. In contrast, a joke is something specific where a word that is funny because it can understand the importance of the joke is different from people who cannot understand the joke's meaning and can hurt other parties. In humor, a mark is considered funny to those who understand the joke's meaning.

One purpose of humor is when something makes someone laugh or smile, where something may be funny, even though no one is laughing at the time (Alison Ross, 2005). This happens because not everyone has the same sense of humor. Some have a great sense of humor, and some have a low sense of humor. Sometimes people laugh, but someone else can claim it's not funny. Verbal humor have many functions, such as the primary function to entertain themselves because entertainment is an absolute necessity for humans in human resilience and survival (Widjaja, 1993). The use of verbal humor has been widely carried out to create a fun vibes, and the service of it increases the sense of humor for someone who has a high level of understanding of humor.

The researcher will analyze American society's humorous language in making humor when communicating verbally. Every country has its characteristics and habits, especially in sharing with others who do not miss the discourse strategy, namely the emergence of humor to complete the conversation.

Some Americans have made humor a part of their lives (Gauter, 1988). Humor, in a broad sense, is applied to all literature and writing whose purpose is to entertain and arouse laughter, readers, or listeners (Monro, 1988). Before entering a new era, American society considered humor arising from films and comedies. But in today's era, humor appears anywhere, mainly can be found on social media and in interactions when communicating.

Linguistically, the concept of humor has a specific dimension of how elements of linguistic extract dominate the situation and delivery of humor. Discourse analysis studies are used to explore the language spoken by the speaker so that the interlocutor can understand it when communicating. The researcher uses a discourse study of how language is used to communicate (Wijana, 1996). To achieve the objective of the study, the researcher of this paper provides a discourse analysis study that intends to show how literary extracts can be subjected to linguistic discourse analysis and then explained by applying the verbal humor theory by Shade (1996) which categorizes four kinds of humor. However, the researcher focuses on the verbal humor and descriptive explanation mechanism of humorous sentences. The theory from Wijana (2014) is about 7 functions of verbal humor in communication. Researcher achieve deeper and easier-to-understand analysis. Investigating the sentence structure of humor shows how the use of language that inadvertently becomes understood by others is the aim of the researcher of this paper.

The researcher in this paper will discuss how the language commonly used in American society is the expression of jokes in verbal humor communication.

This study uses discourse analysis studies where Renkema (2004) argues that communication as an action, such as speech acts, cooperative principles, politeness, etc., is included in the type of interpretivism discourse analysis. Discourse analysis of interpretivism works to reveal certain intentions and meanings of the subject. In this perspective, there are speech act rules where a verbal act to achieve something such as greeting, inviting, insulting, praising, pleading, teasing, providing information, and ending work in a conversation that also involves locution, which is the first to ask where the question is or statement, illocution which is the meaning of the narrative of what the first speech act wants to achieve, and perlocution which is an action or response that is carried out after hearing the first speech.

Many previous studies have also examined the analysis of verbal humor. First, written by C Warren et al. (2018) entitled “humor, comedy, and consumer behavior,” this book discusses insight into the role of humor for consumers marketing a comedy. This book shows that humor appreciation and comedy production generally facilitate hedonic goals by increasing positive emotions and helping consumers cope with stress and anxiety, improving aspects of mental health, and helping consumers bond and strengthen relationships. There are also situations where comedy productions lift emotions, reduce pain, and help consumers build and maintain relationships. The second study was written by Puri A and Baskara F (2019) entitled “an analysis of humor speech act of the *big bang theory* at CBS television series” this journal focuses on the discovery of speech acts which aims to get an overview of humorous speech acts Big Bang theory. The

results of this study are the speech acts used, including locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. There was a violation in which the maxim of quantity was violated, and it could be concluded that the speech act humor the prominent theory screenwriter intentionally made some mistakes to create humor to evoke a cheerful atmosphere that viewers could enjoy.

The third study, written by Romadlani and Wijana (2021), entitled "The functions of humorous discourse in mind your language." This journal discusses the functions of discourse humor in a comedy series entitled *mind your language* used as data in this study. Using a qualitative approach, humorous texts are classified based on Hay's framework, which divides the functions of humor into three types, namely, the function of solidarity, the function of power, and the function of psychology. Fourth, written by Faisal FP (2018) entitled "Presupposition contributions in stand-up comedy (Discourse analysis of Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy on youtube)," This journal focuses on the contribution of presuppositions to stand-up comedy shows. This research aims to find a way for a comedian to establish a strategy through a premise and contribute to the humorous effect of stand-up comedy. As a result of the 60 statements, 651 assumptions that contribute to creating the humor effect can be found.

Fifth, written by Ratri H (2018) entitled "Analysis of Humor Making Techniques in the WIT Comedy Program (East Indonesian Time)." This journal discusses verbal humor, which contains linguistic aspects such as words, phrases, and sentences as a trigger for laughter. As a result, 11 types of verbal humor are improvisation, infantilism, irony, misunderstanding, puns, revenge, ridicule,

satire, satire, sexual innuendo, and deceit. Sixth, written by Saira R and Musarrat A (2018), this journal used a qualitative method that analyzes women in jokes who collect data from social media accounts using verbal humor theory. This study seeks to identify the representation of women in jokes circulating on social media by adding four themes such as representing women in general, women who train skills, women as life companions, and representation of young women. Seventh, Rozel's (2018) this journal explains humor schemes and the humor function of Filipinos through focus group discussions with youth, adults, and elderly participants in the Philippines. Humor planning can be improved through knowledge of humor's emotional and behavioral aspects and associating with funny people as the primary stimulus for humor. As a result, the function of humor is as a collective activity of social groups and activities that strengthen social bonds.

Then, written by Muhammad A and Hamzah H (2019), this study describes verbal humor where many studies have been conducted on humor, especially verbal humor. However, no previous research has looked at verbal humor in an area that focuses on unflattering comments. Because of that, the researchers specifically tried to detect the presence of verbal humor in these areas. As a result, Ustadz Abdul Somad produced 9 out of 12 types of words. Ninth, written by Nurul H (2019) entitled "Verbal Humor used in Comedian Cars Getting Coffe Talk Show: "Just Tell Him You're the President." This research aims to investigate the types of humor and to examine the verbal humor found in the data that the author has provided. As a result, the researcher found 41 verbal senses of

humor in the data. Tenth, written by Eemeli H et al. (2020), This journal focuses on the role of internet memes in the communication of two right-wing groups in Finland. The ingredient consists of 426 memes posted to Facebook by Finland First and Soldiers of Odin between 2015 and 2017. Multimodal discourse analysis was used to understand the content, form, and function of the rhetoric conveyed through internet memes.

Based on some of the previous studies above, the researcher in this study tried to provide something new and different. The difference between this study and previous research lies in the data; most research on verbal humor previously used data from talk shows, films, lectures, stories, and others. Researchers took research data from the Youtube channel (English Lessons for You) as data on American humor listed in the link (<https://youtu.be/Ttu7XTXUfF8>). The track contains parts of Foreign conversation comedy videos using American English which is intended for complete language lessons and are suitable for beginners because the language used is very clear and can be understood by the audience. This research is essential to be studied further to provide understanding and knowledge for readers that there are several types and functions of verbal humor in a collection of discourses, such as conversations in some comedy videos. However, the researcher has a research urgency that is to solve the problems that have studied from several existing phenomena such as the types of verbal humor and its functions in communication. So, this research important to do.



## **B. Research Questions:**

Based on the research background above, research questions are structured as follows:

1. What are the types of verbal humor sentences uttered in the comedy video?
2. What are the functions of verbal humor sentences used in the comedy video?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

The results of this study are expected to contribute to the field of discourse analysis by obtaining data from comedy videos on the YouTube Channel. The data produces many humorous sentences spoken by several American figures. Practically, this research is expected to be the reference and have discoveries about verbal humor communication in a language in the field of discourse analysis. The findings of this study can be used as a reference in further research in the field of discourse analysis. This research will be a source of reference and reading material in the English literature department of UIN Malang.

## **D. Scope and Limitations of the Study**

This research focuses on understanding American verbal humor's types and functions. The researcher selected parts one up to 3 with a duration of 56.58, 59.28, and 46.34 in each part from the YouTube Channel as data for this research. The information was broadcast and uploaded on August 17, 2016. In particular, the scope of this research starts by analyzing the meaning of humorous sentences

in the data provided by the researcher on the YouTube Channel. In addition, this study is limited to investigating the types and functions of the humor sentences found in the comedy "English Lessons for You" YouTube Channel.

#### **E. Definition of Key terms**

The researcher provides a brief explanation of the keywords in this study, that is:

**Verbal communication:** a form of communication conveyed by speakers to the interlocutor by way of oral and is often used to interact/communicate (Wijana, 2014).

**Verbal humor:** humor conveyed through written words or directly or in conversation with the other person. This humor is a category that relies on discrepancies operated through disparaging, contradictory, exaggerating, and surprising statements. These things are solved through language (Shade, 1996).

**Humor:** an essential tool for achieving specific goals, and verbal humor is a type of language behavior. He also divides humor according to two criteria: whether the event invites laughter or a smile or whether it is produced to invite comedy or a smile (Attardo, 2003).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the relevant approaches for supporting systems in related studies to help the researcher answer the research problems. This study uses two theories: the Discourse of Humor from Wijana (2014) and Verbal Humor of Shade (1996).

#### **1. Discourse Analysis**

A discourse study is a study that contains verbal communication and analyzes the form, function of a phrase, or sentence to discourse when someone communicates. Therefore, discourse studies must have a sender (locution), receiver (illocution), and action (perlocution). In this study, the researcher uses discourse analysis studies where Renkema (2004) argues that communication as an action such, as speech acts, cooperative principles, politeness, etc., is included interpretivism discourse analysis. Interpretivism discourse reveals specific intentions and meanings from the subject because language cannot be understood without regard to the issue of the perpetrators. Human subjects are believed to be able to control certain purposes in acts of stretch (Degaf, 2017). Discourse analysis of interpretivism works to reveal clear intentions and meanings of the subject, so this research is a discourse analysis research.

#### **2. Humor**

Humor is a complex and interesting aspect of human behavior (Nash 1985: 1). Humor is present throughout social conventions and cultural artifacts, and the use of humor is highly valued in interactions between people. For the rest, there is

currently no leading theory of humor because humor cannot be explicitly interpreted and only something that explains what is weird, why it is funny, how it is funny when it is funny, and to whom it is funny (Raskin, 1998). Humor has become a phenomenon in society. Humor can be seen through apps and tv shows, movies, songs, or theater. The influence of humor in everyday life is so strong because everyone likes to be entertained, and a quality way to get considered is through humor. View from humor turns out to be something fun and much needed to think about the phenomenon in society and its relation to the use of language. According to Shade (1996), there are four categories of humor, namely:

a. Figural humor

Figural humor accompanies by information and referred to as a cartoon, such as comic books, comic strips, and cartoons using illustrations to examine the latest news, popular culture, customs, and humorously. Political cartoons that are different from the previous types in that they only tell anecdotes or stories about political affairs or comment on specific political issues through jokes. The last type is a caricature, where the trick is a line drawing with at least one or two subject attributes that deviate from the usual (Shade, 1996).

b. Verbal humor

Verbal humor relies on language in preference to sounds, photos, and so on in producing comedy. Shade (1994) states that verbal humor is one of the categories of humor that relies on incongruities operated through belittling, contradictory, exaggerating, and surprising statements. These things are resolved through language. Verbal humor is associated with all forms of humor introduced

in a speech. The researcher focuses this research on the display of spirit. Or, instead, this view mentions one form of comedy, namely verbal humor.

c. Visual humor

According to Shade (1996), Visual humor is humor that is through physical contact, such as Impressions, impersonations, mime, pantomime, practical jokes, pratfalls, slapstick, and sight gags. The kind of slapstick which displayed in public, the type of impersonation that can represent a character or form to imitate and appear on stage, the type of mime or pantomime which expressed with a movement according to real life, and the last is a practical joke where it can be describe which aims to provoke laughter into a joke.

d. Auditory humor

Auditory humor is a relatively small category and is exclusively concerned with sounds, imitations, impressions, and noises that contain humorous effects. This humor is not always related to words, where the focus is always on the sound effects and imitations produced.

The way to distinguish the four categories of humor above is figural humor which can be seen in the form of cartoon humor, comics, or pictures. The image is usually used as joke material to essential people to illustrate the latest news and culture. Verbal humor can be seen in a speech or discourse from a speaker to a speech partner or listener with the intention of entertaining, joking, or other purposes. Visual humor is non-verbal humor that can be seen from the physical contact of the comedian, who is disguised, expressing to become a funny character with a predetermined appearance. The last is auditory humor, where this

humor is related to sound effects, imitation, or sounds that contain elements of humor.

### **3. Verbal Humor**

The researcher focuses on analyzing one of the categories of humor by Shade (1996), namely verbal humor. Verbal humor relies on the use of language evidenced by contradiction, understatement, exaggeration, surprise, or reversal, which creates funny moments through the use of language. We can therefore say that in verbal humor, language is the key to creating a comic effect capable of provoking laughter or smiles at the people who listen to it. Verbal humor is presented by involving incongruity as a source of laughter. Shade (1996) writes that verbal humor consists of jokes, puns, riddles, satire, parody, irony, wit, limerick, anecdote, farce, sarcasm, and tall tale. This verbal humor is found in the comedy dialogues spoken by the characters in the video on YouTube Channels. There are 12 types of verbal humor by Shade's (1996) theory is as follows:

#### **3.1 Jokes**

A joke is something said or done by someone (speaker) to another person (listener) to produce a funny effect that provokes laughter. This general humor can involve everything such as: understanding the multiple meanings of words, idioms, and metaphors, and finding ambiguous words that can be understood to produce humor. This type is divided into five subtypes: phonological, lexical, surface structure, deep structure, and metalinguistics. Starting from the phonological type, its type is more of a verbal humor sentence seen from the form of the word. The surface structure is based on an

alternative grouping of words. The last one is the deep structure, where this type is almost the same as the surface structure, but the words are more challenging. Here is the subtypes:

**a. Phonological jokes** are jokes sentences that contain the phonological structure of words. The example was written by (Shade, 1996):

Rebecca : What is this?

Waiter : It's bean soup.

Rebecca : I don't care what it's "been", what is this now?

This sample sentence contains a misunderstanding in the Waiter's pronunciation of Rebecca about the word "bean" being "been".

Rebecca didn't understand what the waiter was talking about.

The waiter said, "It's bean soup".

**b. Lexical jokes**, this type focuses on multiple-meaning of words in a sentence, such as a speaker mentioning a sentence like a puzzle which is then answered by the listener and creating an answer that is follows what is being asked. Such as the following example (Shade, 1996):

Dave : What has 18 legs and catches flies?

Lynn : A baseball team.

In the conversation, it's clear that listeners guessed "a baseball team" because something that has 18 feet and catches flies is what a baseball team plays.

c. **Surface structure jokes**, where this type focuses on the alternative grouping of the structure of words. The example below by (Shade, 1996):

Don : What kinds of flowers like to be kissed?

Joan : A tulip (two lips).

In the sentence above, it is clear that the speaker asks questions such as riddles which are then answered creatively by the listeners by creating one word into two words "Tulip" into "Two lips".

d. **Deep Structure jokes** are a type of joke that involves alternative interpretations of a word or phrase used. See the example below (Shade, 1996):

Sue : What animal can jump higher than a house?

Chris : Any animal. Houses can't jump.

In the sentence above Chris interpreted that no house can jump, so Chris answered that "Any animal can jump higher than a house".

e. **Metalinguistic jokes** focus on the form of language rather than the meaning of the language in the sentence. Such as the example of Shade (1996):

Kathy : What's at the end of everything?

Tim : the letter G.

The sentence must be seen from the spelling of the last letter of the word "everything", therefore Tim can answer that the last letter is the letter G.



### 3.2 Puns

Shade (1996) states that a pun is the use of funny puns which can show different meanings or applications. This word game exploits words that sound the same but have different meanings. It is usually used as a riddle or trick question to make the listener feel challenged to answer intelligently. See the example below by (Shade, 1996):

**Brian** : Why does it take a runner longer to run from second to third base than from first to second base?

**Eric** : Because there's a shortstop in between.

In this conversation, a speaker asks the other person a question, and listeners can answer these questions intelligently. Sometimes a question requires a broad level of intelligence and insight to answer correctly. The word "Shortstop" is a runner placed in the middle of the court between second or third base (his position).

### 3.3 Riddles

Riddle is formed from a question and answer format, such as a fact puzzle that answers questions with logical thinking so that sometimes they become confusing facts. as in the example from (Shade, 1996):

**Matt** : How do you keep fish from smelling?

**Jenny** : Cut off their noses.

In the sentence above, the listener will feel challenged by the questions posed by the speaker. The listener must be wise in answering even though logic has a confusing and unreasonable meaning.

### 3.4 Satire

Satire is humor to express criticism of an institution or facility using satirical words. It can have the effect of exaggerating or underestimating something. As an example from (Shade, 1996):

**An old lady was sent on a 10-day cruise paid for by her son. She wrote to complain: "The food on this ship is absolutely awful. And such small portions!"**

In the example above, a woman on the boat voyage wrote a critical complaint that the food received from the ship was very bad and very small portions. Other people who heard it might laugh sarcastically at the ship's service that what the old woman said was true.

### 3.5 Parody

Parody is humor related to the imitation of a story, song, poem, or film that has the same style but with a different theme from the original story. Parody imitates someone's style, especially that of an important person, artist, artist, or someone famous. Example: "**Titanic with a Cat.**"

Parody in which a YouTube video content creator demonstrates the famous film Titanic. The film has a setting on a ship where a romantic couple is enjoying the sunset. In this parody, the content creator demonstrates a couple who is in the film, but not with the female partner but with a black cat.

### 3.6 Irony

Irony is a talk mode where the meaning that is spoken has the opposite meaning. You could say that a way of speaking which means is the opposite of the real meaning. For example, as below (Shade, 1996):

**When a severe snowstorm forces you to cancel your planned ski vacation!**

From the statement above is a statement that Irony, plans for ski holidays are canceled because there is snow itself, so it becomes a different expectation of the fact that happens.

### 3.7 Wit

Wit is humor that contains sharp, deep words, and is usually spoken directly or spontaneously. Occasionally, the word has a bad or cynical nature. But sometimes, to understand the word takes a long time to understand its meaning. At first, listeners will feel confused and ridiculed, but when they understand, it will usually become a joke. Like the example below by (Shade, 1996):

**Margaret Dumon** : Your excellency.

**Groucho Mark** : You're not so bad yourself.

**Margaret Dumon** : The eyes of the world on upon you. This is a gala day for you.

**Groucho Marx** : Well, a gal a day's enough for any man.

In the conversation above, there is wit humor where the humorous utterance of, Marx which should be "a gala day" to "a gal a day," makes a mockery or

joke for the woman. Because "a gal a day" is a word that means sharp, cynical for every woman.

### **3.8 Limerick**

Limerick is humor that contains five rhymes of AABBA, which is taken from the song Limerick. A comedian often changes the original lyrics to create a humorous effect. The example below is a humorous version of Limerick (Shade, 1996):

**There was a young lady called Bright  
Who could travel far faster than light;  
She set off one day,  
In a relative way,  
And returned home the previous night.**

The song above has been replaced at the end of "previous night" because if Bright sets off one day and travels faster than light, she could return home the previous night. It contains an element of impossibility that may have a humorous effect. Even though the songwriting is structured, the writer sometimes "bends the rules" by using the song format into witty rhymes.

### **3.9 Anecdote**

Anecdote is a biographical humor story that is elaborated on a story, real event, or fiction that can entertain listeners. Usually, anecdotes are found in a real conversation or narrative text about something that has happened (Shade, 1996):

**When a patient goes to the doctor for a bruised ear.**

**Doctor** : Why are your ear bruised, sir?

**Patient** : I was ironing clothes when suddenly the phone rang. Then I reflexively put my iron on my right ear.

In the story, there is anecdote humor where there is a telephone ringing but not the cellphone being short, but the iron being held.

### 3.10 Farce

Farce is humor characterized by boisterous and absurd circumstances. The Webster dictionary is a comedy style of comedy characterized by excessive humor and senselessness. See the example below:

**The monologue from the film Ferris Bueller's Day Off, spoken by a teacher, is one example from Farce.**

In 1930, the House of Representatives was controlled by the Republican Party, to reduce the impact of the.. Who? Anybody? Great Depression. Pass... Anyone? Anybody? A tariff bill. Holly-Smoot Tariff Act. Which. Anybody? Raised or lowered? Raised... tariffs in an effort to collect more revenue for the federal government. Does it work? Anybody? Anyone know the effect? It didn't work and the United States sank deeper into the Great Depression. Today, we have a similar debate about this. Anyone know what this is? Class? Anybody? Anybody? Has anyone seen this before?

The incident above shows that there is a teacher who is teaching and explaining the material to his students, but no one is willing to answer the

teacher's questions. It can provoke a sense of humor in itself for anyone with a sense of humor.

### 3.11 Sarcasm

Sarcasm is ridicule humor that can evoke laughter by using ridicule and scorn, which aims to offend someone whose meaning is contrary to what is said. Consider the example below:

**Teacher to student: Your grades are so good, such as class absence number.**

The word "such as class absence numbers" means that the good grades of the student are like the absent numbers which are low and bad grades.

### 3.12 Tall tale

Tall tale is humor that uses exaggerated words to tell the plot, setting, facts, and events of the characters. This humor takes the form of the absurd and even impossible. For example (Shade, 1996):

Even as a baby, Paul Bunyan was mighty big. **How big?** Well, he was so big that his parents had to use a covered wagon for his cradle. As you might imagine, young Paul Bunyan had **a big appetite**. He gobbled up **five barrels of porridge a day**, and his parents had to **milk four dozen cows every morning** and evening just to keep his baby bottle filled.

The word in red above is an exaggerated phrase using hyperbole in the story to bring a fact around the characters.

## 4. The Functions of Verbal Humor in Communication

There are 7 functions of humorous discourse based on Wijana's (2014) theory:

#### **4.1 Humor that aims to be just a joke**

In conversation, this function is the main function in humorous discourse. The speaker throws humor when communicating, which aims to make the listener laugh by using informal or everyday language. Usually, this function is playful and not always serious. On the other hand, in this conversation, there are often assumptions that will not be crossed by the people around them, including those who ask questions. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

- + Why do dogs *bark*?
- Because cannot be able to *speak fluently*.

#### **4.2 Humor that aims to ridicule the interlocutor**

In a humorous discourse, apart from its primary function, it is sometimes used to make fun of the interlocutor. Usually, in a conversation, the other person will not predict that he will be the object of ridicule. Because it is wrapped in a humorous situation, the insult is not severe and will not be a problem for the other person. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

- + What do *Michael Jordan and Michael Jackson* have in common?
- Neither of *them* knows you.

#### **4.3 Humor that aims to criticize the interlocutor**

In general, the discourse of humor in communication can be used to criticize someone who happens in society. Even if the situation is joking, criticism can be submitted to offend the other person in a non-serious manner.

The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

- + The *Rebook* brand shoes are made in England, *Robek* brand is made by?
- Made in Indonesia.

#### **4.4 Humor that aims to boast about oneself**

In humorous conversations, the phenomenon is often encountered that the creator is joking but in a way to boast. Usually, in a conversation between two people, using language games. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

- + What *flavors* does everyone like?
- I think i'm the one everyone likes.

#### **4.5 Humor that aims to be stylish**

The function of conversational humor for style is almost the same as that of boasting. Joking discourse with this function is used by the questioner and the answerer for type. Sometimes, this function is used jokingly to showcase abilities but is answered with made-up answers such as mimicking the sound of words in a foreign language. Ex: "sleepy" be *slipi*. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

- + Can you mention which area of Jakarta is the most comfortable and where people sleep easily?
- *Slipi* (Sleepy in English)



#### **4.6 Humor that aims to learn knowledge**

Besides its primary function being to joke, humorous discourses sometimes contain new knowledge for others, such as about regions, cities, tools, and culture at home and abroad. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

+ Why is the Tower of Pisa in Italy *tilted*?

- Because if you make *a squat*, no one can.

#### **4.7 Humor that aims to test intelligence and thoroughness**

In a humorous conversation, sometimes someone asks a question to test the intelligence and thoroughness of the listener. It becomes a challenge for someone whether that person can answer or not. But sometimes listeners are intelligent in answering something beyond reason or the unexpected even though the answer of the person being asked sounds misleading and deceives the assumptions. The following is an example of the verbal humor function conversation as follows:

+ There is a father who forgot to bring his wallet when he went to the Mall. When he return home there are 100 crocodiles tiles, how the father enter the house to get his wallet?

- Just go in, there are only 100 *crocodiles tiles*, not 100 *crocodiles*.

### **5. Theory of Verbal Humor**

The first theory of verbal humor by Shade (1996) is a theory that provides four categories of humor, namely figural humor, verbal humor, visual humor, and auditory humor. Shade (1996) classifies humor. The researcher focuses on verbal

humor, including linguistic humor such as puns, riddles, jokes, satire, limericks, parody, anecdotes, farce, irony, sarcasm, tall tale, and wit. In this study, the author analyzed a conversation discourse in a Youtube comedy that was chosen by the author as research data. Data taken will be classified according to the types of humor applied by the Humor Verbal theory (Shade, 1996), which will then examine the meaning and objectives of the conversation comedy in the video. The second theory of humor by Wijana (2014) is the theory that discusses the functions of verbal humor described by Wijana in uttering humorous sentences. The main benefit of humor is that it entertains someone around you. But sometimes, a humorous discourse conveyed by someone has a specific purpose. So, humorous discourse is not only limited to engaging or joking, but there are separate things to get something to the interlocutor such as insinuating, criticizing, but in a more subtle way which is wrapped in words said jokes so that the vibes are not too serious without causing a direct fight. In this case, the researcher will find out the functions of humor in the data of this study.

## **6. Video Comedy**

Comedy is a joke drama that aims to entertain the audience and have a happy ending. In general, comedy is shown in various programs such as tv, YouTube videos, various media, and even in films where comedy has the characteristics of humanizing life as it is and simple (Wijana, 2014). In comedy videos and some comedy soap operas, the dialogue is the scenario most familiar with comedic appearances with cameras that may switch between people in the dialogue. After some dialogue, the audience will be amused by the words or

actions during the dialogue. Therefore, laughable segments may be detected from the dialogue before the audience laughs (M-xu et al. 1, 2005).

Humor has an impact on a collection of organizations or working groups. For the rest, not everyone takes humor seriously, even though some people realize the many benefits of creating humor. Humor is more than just a funny concept because humor is used in a multifunctional way that can be used to achieve many goals (Eric and Kevin, 2006). This study aims to find and analyze verbal humor sentences in a comedy film on the Youtube Channel called "English Lessons For You." This research uses theories related to verbal humor sentences according to the problem to be studied. The first theory uses the theory of Shade (1996), which examines the types of verbal humor in a sentence. The second theory uses the theory of Wijana (2014), which mentions the functions of using humorous sentences in communication.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the method used by the researcher to obtain research data. There are four parts discussed in this chapter, namely design data, data sources, data collections, data analysis, and data instrument described below:

#### **A. Research Design**

This study used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the meaning of humor sentences in the video comedy on the YouTube Channel to produce understanding and explanations. The goal is for the reader knows the true meaning or the true mother tongue to communicate well, which can be understood by the listener. The qualitative method is a research design that produces descriptive data in the form of written words, someone's speech to the observed behavior. So this method aims to understand the problems experienced by research subjects by describing them in words and language that are not in the form of numbers (Moleong, 2008). This study will analyze verbal humor conversations in comedy videos from the data provided by the researcher. In addition to choosing a humorous sentence in the comedy, the researcher studied English subtitle scripts from the comedy video and described its meaning to be understood. Furthermore, the researcher classifies the humor discourse in comedy into the types and functions of humor by the theory used.

## **B. Data Sources**

The researcher took research data from a Youtube channel called "English Lessons For You" there are three parts of comedy videos as the data listed in the link ( <https://youtu.be/Ttu7XTXUfF8> ). After looking for a few views from comedy videos on the Youtube channel, the researcher started looking for reference books and journals from Google Scholar related to understanding the meaning of verbal humor in everyday life. The researcher took 1 up to 3 parts of comedy videos because the data is unique enough to and the data has never been studied by previous researchers even though the data was uploaded a bit long ago in 2016. Researcher did not find suitable comedy videos in the latest year because the videos tend to have a short duration so that it is not suitable as data in a study.

## **C. Data Collection**

The researcher collected data by watching videos on YouTube to find examples of American humor and understand the meaning of each sentence. By using the reading technique and watching scripts in the video from beginning to end, the researcher also used note-taking technique to categorize the types and its functions directly.

## **D. Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the researcher examined the types and determined the function of verbal humor sentences used in conversation in the data. At first, after collecting the data, the researcher wrote down the data collection results in this study. Then the researcher categorizes the data based on Shade's

(1996) and Wijana's (2014) theories. After that, the researcher analyzes the data according to its type. Furthermore, the researcher also analyzes the functions in each data category by type. In the end, in each example is written an explanation or evidence that the sentence is a humorous sentence that often makes other people feel funny and laugh.

#### **E. Data Instrument**

The important instrument used in this research is the researcher herself. This is because there are no other observations besides the researcher herself, and the researcher becomes a human instrument in analyzing data by streaming videos from Youtube. The researcher also noted the overall data that had been categorized directly by the researcher based on the types and functions of verbal humor sentences spoken by the speakers. The researcher in this study have a role in the process of collecting verbal humor sentences on the object of research, examining sentences according to the types of verbal humor, and finding their functions in each sentence linguistically based on two theories supported by several references so that researcher get a view when examining the entire data.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the answers of the two questions, that are the types and the functions of verbal humor in conversation.

#### 1. Findings

##### A. The types of verbal humor sentences uttered in the comedy videos

The researcher provides charts to display the sample numbers below:

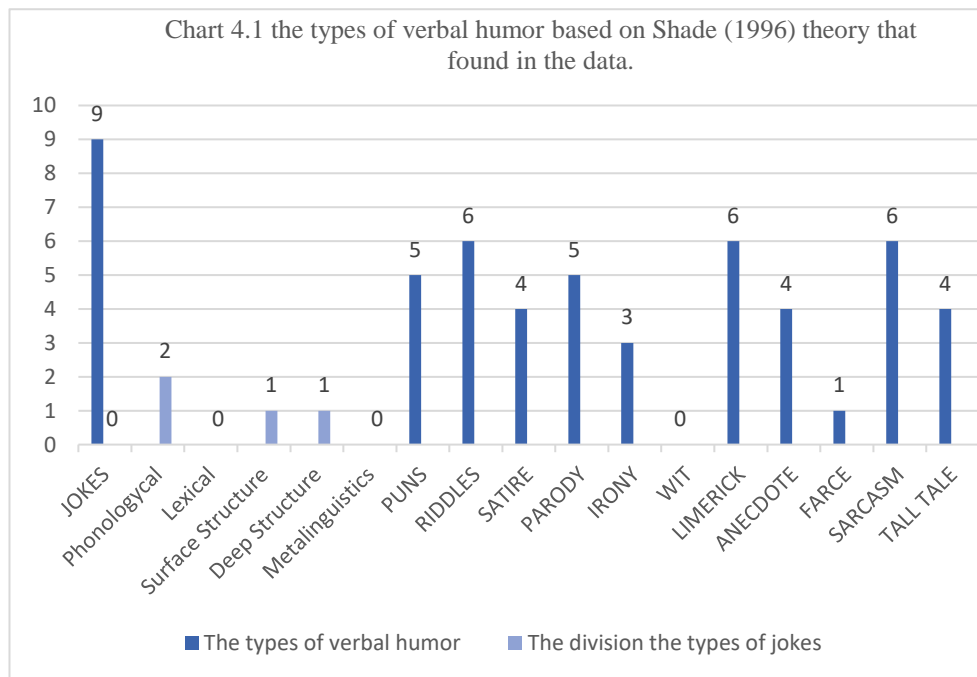


Chart 4.1 above shows the results of this study. However, in the analysis below, there are the functions analysis of verbal humor which also answers the second research question because of the humor function sentence following the types. This study find 12 types of verbal humor with 57 sample are found in the data. Here are explanation of the chart:

## 1. Jokes

The researcher collected 13 samples of jokes along with their analysis which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.1.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

No.	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
2.	1.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> Please call me Giorgio. (locution)</li><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Call him Giorgio!! <b>It's so meet to nice</b>, i mean nice to meet you. (illocution)</li><li>• <b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> It's nice to meet you too. (perlocution)</li></ul>

The verbal humor sentence above is the **Jokes type** which is included in the **Phonological jokes**, where it is a humorous sentence seen from the reversed word structure. In the conversation above, included in the type of jokes because Cheryl said what should be *it's nice to meet you* becomes *It's so meet to nice* (illocution), what Cheryl said is a humor of the conversation. It was accidentally said by Cheryl (illocution) and produced a funny effect in the communication. Therefore, the sample above is included in the type of jokes. From the conversation above, Top Notch Travel Agency has a client who is a famous singer, which makes everyone in the office feel surprised to meet a top-class artist from Italy. Marie, as the dumbfounded receptionist, was speechless. Then Cheryl



came and was nervous about meeting the artist until her words were reversed and mispronounced.

**Function:**

In table 4.1.1, in the conversation above, included in the **to be just a joke to** someone because Cheryl said what should be *it's nice to meet you* becomes *It's so meet to nice* (illocution), what Cheryl said is a humor of the conversation. According to Wijana (2014), Cheryl's position is not intentional because the words uttered are just not serious and playful. In the communication, Cheryl felt nervous about someone important where she met a famous artist, so she stuttered by saying a sentence.

Table 4.1.5 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.3	Dialog
45.	1.22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> Is your last name pronounced "<b>Le-paige</b>"? (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> It's "<b>Le-pahge</b>", actually. (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> Ow that's beautiful. (perlocution)</li> </ul>

The sentence above is the **Jokes type** which includes **phonological jokes**. In the conversation above, when Mrs. Beatty wanted to see Mr. Evans had an important thing and waited with Marie, who was busy working near Marie's desk. Then Mrs. Beatty saw Marie's name and was still confused about how to pronounce Marie's full name. It's a type of phonological joke where what should be *Le-pahge* becomes *Le-Paige*

(illocution), what Mrs. Beatty said is a humor of the conversation. Therefore, the sample above is included in the type of jokes.

**Function:**

In table 4.1.5, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above to **learn knowledge** because by asking how about spelling or pronounce Marie's name, Mrs. Beatty knows how to spell Marie's name where what should be *Le-pahge* becomes *Le-Paige*. Therefore, the function of the conversation above is to learn knowledge.

**2. Puns**

The researcher collects five types of puns and their analysis, which are listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.2.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
4.	2.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mr. Evans:</b> So Mr. Morreti, what is your occupation? (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Marie, Cheryl, Bob, Paul: He is a singer!!!</b> (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Everyone knows that. (perlocution)</li> </ul>

In the conversation above, Mr. Evans asks Mr. Morreti about his occupation, and after that, everyone answers Mr. Evans's question simultaneously. Everyone can answer Mr. Evans because the person in the conversation (Mr. Morreti) is a **famous singer** (illocution). Therefore, the type of the conversation above is puns where this type contains elements

of questions and answers that are answered intelligently by people around Mr. Evans.

**Function:**

In table 4.2.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to test the intelligence and thoroughness** of all people around him by answering **He is a singer** (illocution) to Mr. Evans because all of people surely knows who is Mr. Morreti. According to Wijana (2014), this function is used when someone asks a question, and the listener is intelligent in answering something out of the ordinary or the unexpected.

Table 4.2.3 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
12.	9.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Woww.. One more. (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Bob: Your nephew David. His nickname is Dave. He lives on king street. He's single, and he's a student.</b> (illocution)</li> </ul>

Sometimes, **Puns type** also contains trapping utterances, but the listener is challenged to answer the facts intelligently. In the conversation above, Cheryl asks Bob a question by showing him a family photo in front of Cheryl's mother so that Bob looks familiar with Cheryl's family. Eventually, Cheryl's mother becomes amazed by Bob's efforts to identify Cheryl's family. But behind all that, there is a funny thing behind Bob. Bob fluently memorizes Cheryl's family because Bob carries a note in his handwriting using a ballpoint pen so that he can answer Cheryl's questions

in front of his mother by answering **Your nephew David. His nickname is Dave. He lives on king street. He's single, and he's a student** (illocution).

**Function:**

In table 4.2.3, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be stylish** because Bob cheated by carrying a note in his hand using a ballpoint pen to answer Cheryl's questions in front of his mother. Therefore, the conversation above has humor vibes in the comedy video.

**3. Riddles**

The researcher collected six types of riddles, and their analysis is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.3.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
7.	5.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> "A time to run" is playing at the glenwood at 7:00 pm. (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> "A time to run?" <b>Ow don't go to that it's just awful.</b> (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Ok, how about "you only live once" it's playing at the kendal also at 7:00 pm. (perlocution)</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> It's terrible</li> </ul>

The sentence above is the **Riddles type** which is a humorous sentence that is formed from questions and answers from everyone. The questions asked (Illocution) with logical thinking sometimes confuse the listeners. From the conversation above, Bob mentions a film one by one,

which the waitress then answers, and the movie called Bob is always bad, according to the waitress by answering "**A time to run?**" **Ow don't go to that it's just awful** (illocution). This humor caused a riddles for those who saw the conversation between Bob and the waitress in the comedy video.

**Function:**

In table 4.3.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** where the dialogue between Bob and the waitress caused a joke vibes for those around him by saying "A time to run" is playing at the glenwood at 7:00 pm from Bob (locution) and "**A time to run?**" **Ow don't go to that it's just awful** from the waitress (illocution).

Table 4.3.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
8.	6.19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> So what's a good movie to see? (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> <b>There's a French film playing at The Bijou at 8 p.m.</b> (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> I'm not a French film fan.</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> It's a film about an opera singer.</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> Perfect!</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> And a rockstar.</li> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> Great!</li> <li>• <b>Waitress:</b> Who meet at a play.</li> <li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Wonderful! Thank you.</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Yeah. Thanks a lot. (perlocution)</li> </ul>

From the conversation above, after a long discussion about the movie to watch a waitress suggested a film in which the film fits the

criteria that everyone likes by saying **There's a French film playing at The Bijou at 8 p.m.**, from the waitress (illocution). Finally, Bob, Cheryl, Marie, and Paul agree about the idea from the waitress.

**Function:**

In table 4.3.2, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above is **to learn knowledge** where from the movie suggestion from the waitress, everyone knows what movie they want to watch because one of them suggests a film that not suitable for one of their friends, **There's a French film playing at The Bijou at 8 p.m** (illocution). According to Wijana (2014), this function is used because discourse like this contains knowledge where there is a film that suits everyone's wishes (Bob, Cheryl, Marie, and Paul).

**4. Satire**

The researcher collects four types of satire and their analysis which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.4.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
9.	7.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> Walk about five blocks to market street. Go right again.. Go straight two more blocks. The cinema is on your right.. No.. Sorry.. Your left..</li> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> You're looking for the Rose Cinema??</li> <li>• <b>Stranger:</b> Yes.. (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> Go across the street.. It's cross</li> </ul>

the street.. (illocution)

- **Bob: And you're a tour guide??** (perlocution)

The discourse above shows that when Paul points out the direction to the Rose Cinema to a stranger where Paul leads a long and curvy road that causes the stranger to write down what Paul says in a notebook. But in the end, Paul's friend told him that the Rose Cinema was across the street, which made Paul feel ashamed of the stranger. From this, Bob mocked Paul that he was a tour guide by profession but could not direct someone to the right place, **And you're a tour guide??** (perlocution).

#### **Function:**

In table 4.4.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to ridicule the interlocutor** (perlocution), where Bob alluded to Paul's profession as a tour guide who could not point the way in the right direction, **And you're a tour guide??** (perlocution).

Table 4.4.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
14.	14.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Don't come near this printing.</li><li>• <b>Paul:</b> What's the problem? (locution)</li><li>• <b>Bob: You know machines don't work when you're around.</b> (illocution)</li><li>• <b>Paul:</b> That's not true. (perlocution)</li><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Is your laptop working?</li><li>• <b>Paul:</b> No, it won't turn on.</li></ul>

From the conversation above, we can see that the printing press is very slow to use and everyone prevents Paul from approaching it or holding it for some reason where the machine will be damaged if Paul holds it. This happens because every Paul has something related to the device, and the engine will be easily damaged, **You know machines don't work when you're around** (illocution). Like his HP, Laptop, DVD, etc. Therefore, everyone prevented him from holding the printing machine.

**Function:**

In table 4.4.2, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above to **ridicule the interlocutor** (illocution), when everyone has prevented Paul from holding it but Paul is desperate to hold it and the printer machine died directly after being held by Paul. Previously, Paul's laptop, phone, and PDA were damaged when he used them. So, all his friends ridicule Paul that the engine will break if Paul holds it and when the engine shuts off after being touched by Paul, it becomes the comedy culmination of the conversation..

**5. Parody**

The researcher collects five types of parody and their analysis, which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.5.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.2	Dialog
30.	5.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> What about <i>on the fridge</i>? I hear it's great. (locution)</li> </ul>



- **Bob:** "You're late Frederic".  
*demonstrate acting to Paul*
- **Paul:** "i'm sorry".
- **Bob:** "**And i have waited for you for so long**". (illocution)
- **Paul:** "I got stuck in traffic".
- **Bob:** "For two years?"
- **Marie:** Very romantic. (perlocution)

In the above conversation, when Cheryl recommended a film title to be watch together when the weekend comes and the Cheryl mentioned On the Fridge, Bob and Paul even played the characters in the film On the Fridge as a humor. They imitated the scene of the artist who played a role in the movie "*On the Fridge*", "**And i have waited for you for so long**" (illocution). After seeing their behavior, Marie responded to them with *Very Romantic* words

**Function:**

In table 4.5.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** because Bob and Paul only wanted to joke in front of Cheryl and Marie. With Bob and Paul's silliness, it can melt the vibes by being wrapped in humorous words by imitating the scene in the film.

Table 4.5.3 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.2	Dialog
38.	29.38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> Louder.</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> Ha-ha <i>with a slightly high pitch</i></li> <li>• <b>Paul:</b> Come on, keep laughing. (locution)</li> </ul>

- **Marie: Ha-ha-ha** with a sad face (illocution)
- **Paul:** You're right. It's not your personality. (perlocution)

In the conversation above, when Marie is feeling sad about something and she is asked by Paul to imitate his laughing style, **Ha-ha-ha** (illocution). With high humor, laughing becomes Paul's habit every time. In fact, laughing wasn't Marie's passion. This caused a humor for Paul in front of Marie. In the end, Marie couldn't imitate Paul's sense of humor by saying *You're right. It's not your personality..* (perlocution).

**Function:**

In table 4.5.3, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above is **to be just a joke** because Paul had tried to make Marie laugh even though laughing wasn't Marie's personal. So, it became a humor in itself for Paul himself.

**6. Irony**

The researcher collects three kinds of irony and their analysis, which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.6.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
11.	9.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Why do you have such a large family? (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Cheryl:It's not that large.</b> (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Not that large? You have six brothers, and sisters, fourteen aunts and uncles, who know how many</li> </ul>

cousins, nieces, and nephews!!  
(perlocution)

In the conversation above, they argue about Cheryl's big family. But according to Cheryl, it was just a tiny family by saying **It's not that large**. According to Bob, with six brothers and sisters and 14 aunts and uncles, there are also nephews and nephews and cousins. According to the researcher, Cheryl's family is indeed busy and many, but Cheryl considers her family is small. This includes ironic humor where Cheryl says something that means the exact opposite, **it's not that large** (illocution). So, it became a humor in itself for Bob himself.

**Function:**

In table 4.6.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** because Cheryl tried to comfort Bob not to complain when memorizing Cheryl's family members by saying that Cheryl's family was not significant and only a few.

Table 4.6.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
20.	28.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Marie:</b> You said that your vacation was wonderful. (locution)</li><li>• <b>Mr. Rashid:</b> Yes, i did and it was wonderful. <b>I met a very nice person, a woman actually. Her name is Basma and she's from Lebanon. Just like me, but she lives here. I'm seeing on tonight. So, yes it wss a wonderful vacation.</b> (illocution)</li><li>• <b>Marie:</b> That's great Mr. Rashid. (perlocution)</li></ul>

From the conversation above, Marie asked all about Mr. Rashid so that Marie knows where the significant part of the journey was, but the answer from Mr. Rashid is always ugly, like hotel room music is so loud that Mr. Rashid cannot sleep. Then the food in the cafe was excellent, but the waitress was unfriendly, and the weather was terrible and stormy. The flight home was canceled, and wait two more days. From this, Marie was confused because Mr. Rashid said what a wonderful trip. In the end, Mr. Rashid explains that he said it was beautiful to meet someone, **I met a very nice person, a woman actually. Her name is Basma and she's from Lebanon. Just like me, but she lives here. I'm seeing on tonight. So, yes it wss a wonderful vacation** (illocution).

**Function:**

In table 4.6.2, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** where during his gloomy journey it becomes beautiful because he meets with someone who is fun to make Marie laugh. On the conversation above, Marie confused about the Mr. Rashid's statement. In the end, Mr. Rashid explain that her vacation was wonderful because he met someone.

**7. Wit**

According to Shade (1996), Wit is verbal humor characterized by a speech that is rude, sharp, taboo, cynical, etc., spontaneously and directly. When this type of verbal humor is used, sometimes the listener takes a

long time to understand the speaker's intent. But in the end, it will be a joke in itself. In this type, there is no sample found by the researcher.

## 8. Limerick

Sometimes writers or comedians change the original lyrics to other lyrics to create humor for the readers. Something spoke which has the opposite meaning. The researcher collects six types of Limerick along with their analysis which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.8.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
24.	45.57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I have got some good reviews</li> <li>• Where's it playing? What're the shows?</li> <li>• It's called "One Single Life to Lose." (locution)</li> <li>• I'll think about it. <b>I'll go home..</b> (illocution)</li> <li>• Everything will be alright.</li> </ul>

In the song above, when the song talks between men and woman about a movie to watch, but in the end, the researcher make the song confuse with the man answer. The statement that should be *I don't know* becomes *I'll go home* (illocution) said by man itself. It is like when woman are asked to talk about dating and movie, the man leave you to go home directly and say that *Everything will be alright*. From of that, become something that is annoying and contains elements of impossibility which seems to be used as humor from the man to the woman.

**Function:**

In table 4.8.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** where the problem at least makes the person around her feel appreciated make that word into a humor that a man uttered at a woman *I'll go home* (illocution).

Table 4.8.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
26.	48.37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Place your order now, or do you need more time?</li><li>• Why not start with some juice, lemon orange or lime?</li><li>• Some like it hot some like it's sweet some like it really spicy.</li><li>• You may not like everything you eat, but i think we're doing nicely.</li><li>• I can understand every word you say. <b>I't's up to you which one i like.</b></li></ul>

In the song above, when a man and a woman are dating together and they are always confused about choosing a menu for a long time. In the end, the man says it to create humor so that women respond with an irritated feeling. The statement that should be *I can understand every word you say* become *It's up to you which one I like*. It will be a lyric, but in the end, the woman makes the listeners feel ridiculed. At first, he offered all the food and drinks in a friendly manner with the words "It's up to you which one I like," whereas the man instead asked the listener to choose the man's food.

**Function:**

In table 4.8.2, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** because, in the song, some men and women are arguing about the food menu because they are confused. In the end, there is the sentence, **"it's up to you which one I like."** It has a funny impression that when the debate does not end, that sentence is the last word in the discussion.

## 9. Anecdote

This verbal humor is usually told based on what has been experienced before by speakers. When said, this will make the opponent feel like laughing over what is shared by the speakers. The researcher collects four types of anecdotes and their analysis which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.9.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
23.	35.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> I'm not selling this for less than 223 dollars.</li> <li>• <b>Marie: Here... Here's 1 dollar! Now you both get what you want.</b> (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Bob and Paul: DEAL!</b></li> </ul>

This type is found in a narrative story or a real conversation based on a story that has happened (locution). Their argument when Bob offered his camera at a low price to Paul finally irritated Marie because they did not quickly decide to buy and sell for only 1 dollar. Marie immediately gave them 1 dollar for them not to argue anymore, **Here... Here's 1**

**dollar! Now you both get what you want** (locution). After Marie gave 1 dollar, they stopped arguing and Bob managed to sell Paul his camera. After Marie gave them 1 dollar of money, it became humorous when (illocution) And the highlight of the comedy is Marie's statement (locution).

**Function:**

In table 4.9.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to ridicule the interlocutor** because Marie mocked those who were challenged to complete a trade for just 1 dollar and make her irritated with the behavior of the two of them will never end. Plus, before the conversation took place, Marie was annoyed because she was teased by Paul that Marie wasn't good at bargaining. So, Marie quickly dealt with the price that Bob offered to Paul so that the buying and selling process was quickly completed even though it cost 1 dollar of Marie's money.

Table 4.9.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.2	Dialog
27.	2.17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> Caterina? Caterina Novak?</li> <li>• <b>Mrs. Novak:</b> Yes.</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> She lives with me.</li> <li>• <b>Mrs. Novak:</b> <b>Of course, you were in all the pictures she send home.</b> (locution)</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> What a coincidence. (illocution)</li> <li>• <b>Mrs. Novak:</b> You see, i never forget a face. (perlocution)</li> </ul>



This type is found in a narrative story or a real conversation based on a story that has happened (locution). When Mrs. Novak had seen Marie before, she forgot and guessed some places where he had met Marie. But the narrow world brings them together through Marie's friend while in Paris, **Of course, you were in all the pictures she send home** (locution). This sparked laughter as they finally got to know each other, and Mrs. Novak got to know Caterina's friend.

**Function:**

In table 4.9.2, the researcher chose a function of humor conversation above is **test the intelligence and thoroughness** of someone (perlocution) because Mrs. Novak tries to push her accuracy in remembering where she met Marie, which in the end can be known as a very narrow world.

**10. Farce**

This type is more of a laughable speech, unclear, and contains extravagant movements. The researcher collects one kind of farce along with their analysis which is listed in the table below:

Table 4.10.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.1	Dialog
13.	12.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> This printer is driving me crazy. It's so slow.</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Try blowing on it.</li> <li>• <b>Marie:</b> What? Really?</li> <li>• <b>Bob:</b> Try it. Now tap the sides. Just try it.</li> </ul>

*Marie doing bob's command*

- **Bob:** **Now, rub this side gently.** (locution)
- **Marie:** Does this really work? (illocution)
- **Bob:** *shake his head* (perlocution)

In that situation, when the printer was so slow and make Marie annoyed. In the other hand, Bob lightens the vibes with his humor where he orders Marie with excessive and unreasonable things, **Now, rub this side gently** (locution) like the nature of the Farce type. What Bob told Marie was absurd and impossible. that's where farce's humor comes from in the conversation.

### **Function:**

In table 4.10.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to be just a joke** where the problem at least makes people around him less tense. In the other hand, what Bob told Marie was absurd and impossible. That's farce's humor comes from in the conversation.

## **11. Sarcasm**

The researcher collects six types of satire and their analysis which is listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.11.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.2	Dialog
29.	4.56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Marie:</b> We're running out of the time. Oh, there she is. (locution)</li><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> I'm sorry i'm late. I couldn't find a parking space. Have you been here long?</li></ul>

(illocution)

- **Bob: Since yesterday, but it's no problem. The waiter brought us food and we slept on the floor.** (perlocution)

The sentence above is the **Sarcasm type**, a humorous sentence containing satire (perlocution) that can cause ridicule for the sole purpose of joking. This was done for Cheryl because she took a long time to come during office breaks when her friends were waiting for her. From the conversation above, when Marie, Bob, and Paul waited for the old Cheryl to come to the cafe dining table. Then Cheryl came and asked how long they had been waiting for her. Bob answered with a silly speech, **Since yesterday, but it's no problem. The waiter brought us food and we slept on the floor** (perlocution).

**Function:**

In table 4.11.1, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to ridicule the interlocutor** (perlocution). At first, in this type, Marie didn't expect that she would be the subject of ridicule, but in the end, she understood that Bob's remarks were just a joke because he had waited so long for Marie. In that situation, the conversation become more relaxed with the humor Bob creates and throws at Cheryl.

Table 4.11.5 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.3	Dialog
50.	15.39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Bob:</b> Sounds ok to mee.</li><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Me too.</li><li>• <b>Bob:</b> Hey we did it. (locution)</li></ul>

- **Marie: Excuse me.** (illocution)
- **Cheryl:** Oh marie thank you so much you're amazing. (perlocution)

The sentence above is the **Sarcasm type** which is a humorous sentence that contains satire (illocution) which can cause ridicule for someone to remember who provided the solution at their wedding. In the conversation above, Bob and Cheryl are arguing about their different wedding ceremony. According to Bob, their marriage was held in a park or beach with only 20 guests invited. However, according to Cheryl, their wedding was held in a building with an invitation of 300 people. Thus, as the judge between them, Marie provided a solution until finally Bob and Cheryl agreed and hugged each other until they forgot about Marie, who gave advice, **Excuse me** (llocution).

**Function:**

In table 4.11.5, the researcher chooses a function of humor conversation above **to criticize the interlocutor** (illocution). Marie's words above (illocution) show a code of criticism that Marie feels forgotten, and finally, Cheryl and Bob thank her (perlocution).

**12. Tall Tale**

For the most part, this type is absurd and impossible. The researcher collected four tall kinds of tales and their analysis listed in the table below. Here are two samples of this type:

Table 4.12.1 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy	Dialog
----	------------------------	--------

part.1

- |    |      |  |
|----|------|--|
| 1. | 0.50 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Cheryl: Haaaa! Giorgio Morreti.. Giorgio Morreti.. That's Giorgio Morreti!!</b><br/>(locution)</li><li>• <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Yes, i know.. He's a new client.. He's from Italy. (illocution)</li><li>• <b>Cheryl:</b> Introduce me!!.. Introduce me!!<br/>(perlocution)</li></ul> |
|----|------|--|

The sentence above is the **Tall Tale type**, where it is a humorous sentence seen from something exaggerated. From the conversation above, Cheryl screamed because she was surprised and amazed to meet a famous singer from Italy, Mr. George Morretti. In the discussion above, Cheryl immediately called him many times and then got to know him by making jokes around him, **Haaaa! Giorgio Morreti.. Giorgio Morreti.. That's Giorgio Morreti!!** (locution).

**Function:**

In table 4.12.1, the researcher chooses the function of the humor conversation above is **to be just a joke to** someone (locution). According to Wijana (2014), this function is used by Cheryl to honor the arrival of Mr. Morreti through the element of jokes. When she met a famous artist, Cheryl felt nervous about someone important, so she stuttered to say a sentence.

Table 4.12.2 verbal humor in the conversation from comedy video

NO	Minute in Video Comedy part.2	Dialog
28.	4.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Marie, Could you call the Museum of cheese and reserve tickets for</li></ul>

Ms. Novak and me? (locution)

- **Marie:** Mr. Evans, is there really a museum of cheese at seventh and oak?  
(illocution)
- **Mr. Evans:** **It's a wonderful little cheese shop. They have every kind of cheese. Some of it's very old. So yes, i'd say it's a museum of cheese. Mrs. Novak will love it.** *Mr. Evans and Marie laughing*  
(perlocution)

This type contains elements of the absurd and the impossibility.

When Mr. Evans offered tourist attractions to Mrs. Novak, Mrs. Novak visited the places shown, then Mr. Evans offered the Museum of Cheese and would come with Mrs. Novak. At first, Mrs. Novak doesn't believe in cheese museums. Because of his imagination, Mr. Evans said that what the cheese museum meant were several small cheese shops containing various kinds of cheese where the shop was old by saying **It's a wonderful little cheese shop. They have every kind of cheese. Some of it's very old. So yes, i'd say it's a museum of cheese. Mrs. Novak will love it** (perlocution). Then, Mr. Evans called it a cheese museum, so Mrs. Novak wants to date her.

#### **Function:**

In table 4.12.3, the researcher choose a function of humor conversation above **to learn knowledge** where the Museum of Cheese mentioned by Mr. Evans are some small shops that have been around for a long time, so Mr. Evans concluded that the little shop was named the Museum of Cheese. It had a funny effect on Marie who heard the explanation from Mr. Evans.

## B. The functions of verbal humor sentences uttered in the comedy videos

The researcher also found 57 functions of verbal humor sentences found in the data, which will then be classified according to their functions according to the theory used. Functions of verbal humor are divided into seven functions, according to Wijana (2014). Still, in this study, one function was not found in the data, namely the function to boast about oneself. The researcher provides charts to display the sample numbers below:

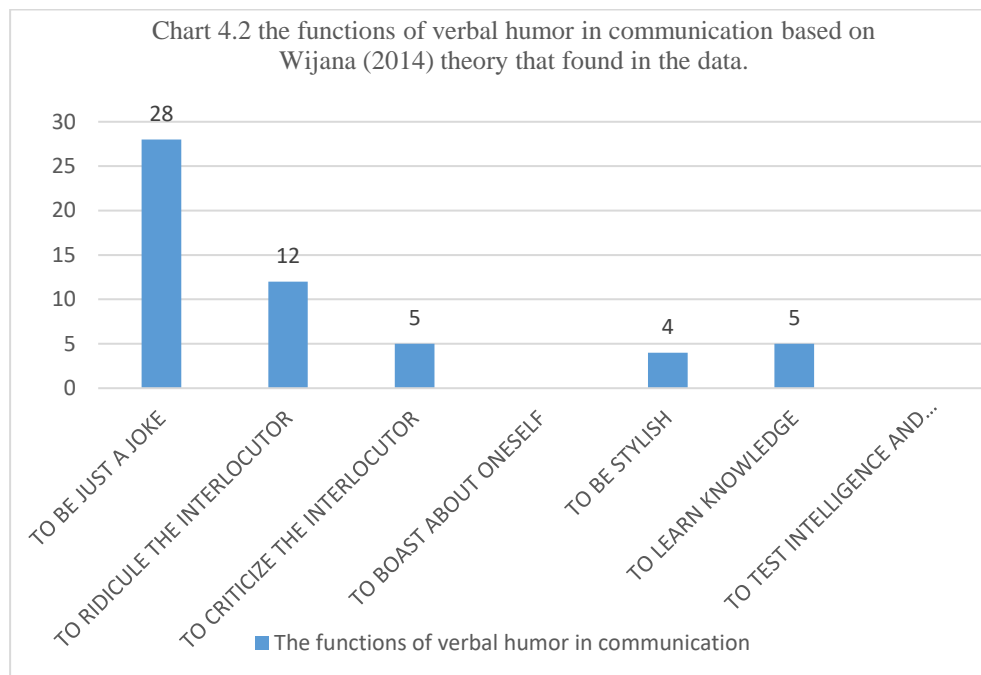


Chart 4.2 above shows the results of this study which is the researcher found 57 verbal humor sentences found in data1 up to 3 parts of the comedy video that lasts almost three hours in overall total. From every verbal humor sentence, the researcher classifies the sentence following its function based on the theory taken. However, in the analysis of the functions described directly following the types above.

### **1. To be just a joke**

According to Wijana (2014), To be just a joke is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The function of being just a joke is the primary function in this study because some people use humorous sentences to joke. In fact, the primary function of verbal humor is to make jokes with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects 28 functions of to be just a joke along with the analysis under the types above.

### **2. To ridicule the interlocutor**

According to Wijana (2014), To ridicule the interlocutor is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects 12 functions To ridicule the interlocutor along with the analysis under the types above.

### **3. To criticize the interlocutor**

According to Wijana (2014), To criticize the interlocutor is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects five functions To criticize the interlocutor along with the analysis under the types above.



#### **4. To boast about oneself**

According to Wijana (2014), To boast about oneself is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. However, in this type, the researcher did not find a sample from the data that had been provided.

#### **5. To be stylish**

According to Wijana (2014), To be stylish is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects four functions of To be stylish as one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function To be stylish, along with the analysis under the types above.

#### **6. To learn knowledge**

According to Wijana (2014), To learn knowledge is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The main function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects five functions of To be stylish is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The main function of To learn knowledge along with the analysis under the types above .

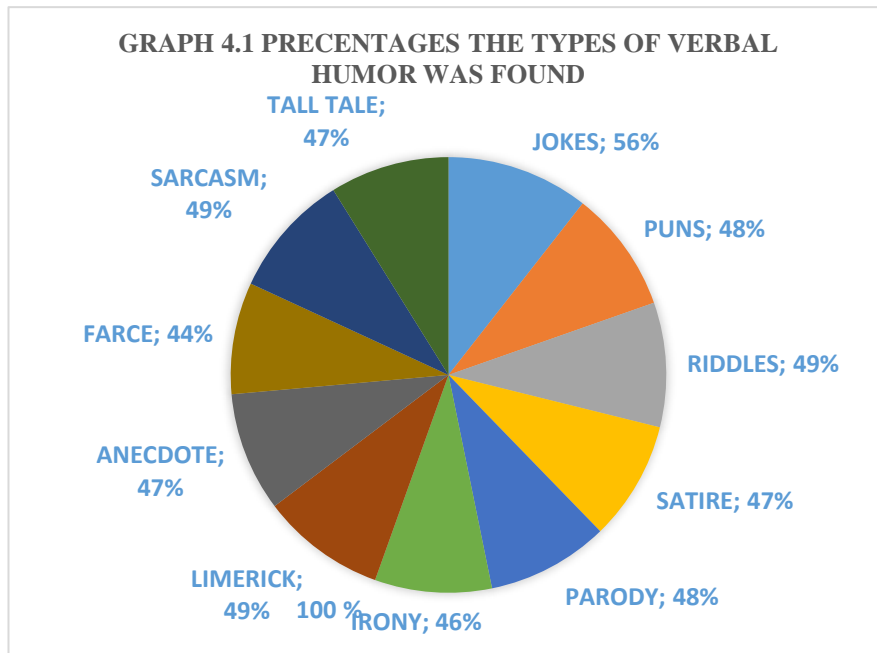
## **7. To test intelligence and thoroughness**

According to Wijana (2014), To test intelligence and thoroughness is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of verbal humor is to joke with the benefit of entertaining, but when someone makes a joke, there is often a maxim and another purpose to convey something. The researcher collects three functions of To be stylish is one of the verbal functions of humor in communication. The primary function of To test intelligence and thoroughness along with the analysis under the types above.

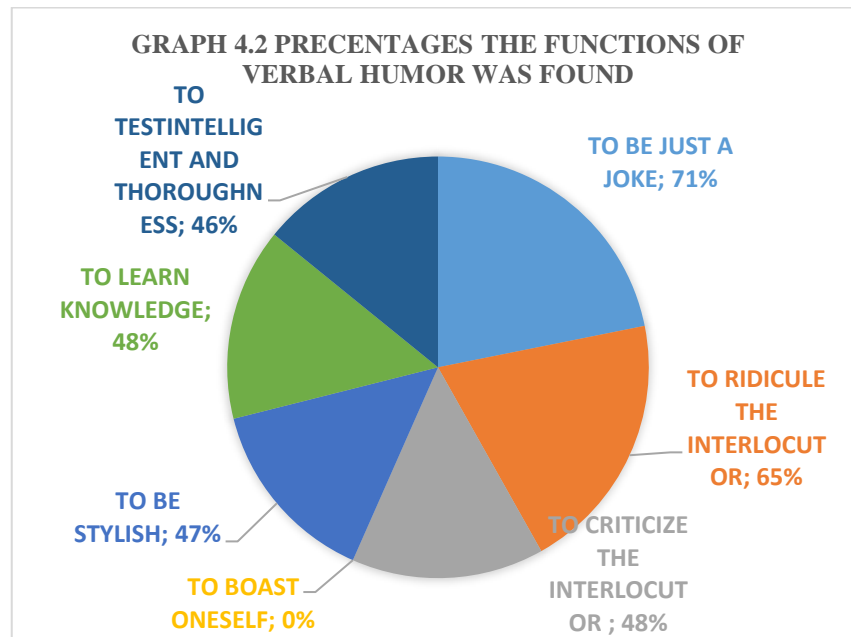
From the findings that the researcher has discussed, the word humor has an extensive and varied definition. Specifically, verbal humor is a type of communication that contains something shared by listeners as an oddity and something that is not serious, which indeed invites laughter and the nature of the humor created by the speaker (Gervais and Wilson, 2005). On the other hand, humor has broad agreement among experts that humor involves a strange meaning but creates a funny impression in various ways (Martin, 2007). The result of some of these opinions should return to the person himself. Remember that everyone's sense of humor is different. Some have a high sense of humor, and some don't have a sense of humor at all. So, funny or not depends on the person because sometimes a speaker creates verbal humor, but the listener is ordinary without showing a sense of humor and laughter.

In the next session, the researcher will provide a graph to see the percentage of types and functions found. After that, the researcher will interpret

the results of the findings by the researcher's understanding.



Graph 4.1, provided above, shows that 57 humorous sentences correspond to the types found. Of the 57 sentences, the most common type is the Jokes type, where 13 jokes are found with a percentage of 56% from 100%. This happens because this type is a major function in verbal humor spoken by everyone. But of the 57 types of humorous sentences, there is also the type that is the least found, namely the farce type, where only one sentence is found, with a percentage of only 44% of 100%. In addition, there is 1 type that was not identified by the researcher, namely, wit type.



Graph 4.2, provided above, shows that 57 humorous sentences correspond to the functions found. Of the 57 sentences, the most common function is to just be a joke function, whereas 28 sentences of to just be a joke are found with a percentage of 71% from 100%. This happens because this function is a significant function in verbal humor spoken by everyone. But of the 57 functions of humorous sentences, there is also the type that is the least found, namely the test intelligence and thoroughness function, where only three sentences are found with a percentage of only 46% of 100%. In addition, there is one function that was not identified by the researcher, namely, to boast about oneself function.

After the findings in this study are analyzed, based on Shade's (1996) theory, from the 12 types of verbal humor, researchers found 57 verbal sentences of humor according to the types already mentioned. Of the 57 sentences, the most common type found is the jokes type, which is 13 sentences, but the least is the

farce type, which is only one sentence. In addition, there is 1 type is not found in this research data, namely the wit type.

Based on Wijana's (2014) theory, there are seven kinds of humorous verbal sentence functions in communication, namely to be just a joke, to ridicule the interlocutor, to criticize the interlocutor, to boast about oneself, to be stylish, to learn knowledge, and the last one is to test intelligence and thoroughness. Of the seven kinds of functions, researcher also found 57 verbal sentences of humor according to the functions already mentioned. From the 57 sentences, the most commonly found function is the function to be just a joke, which is 28 sentences, but the least is the function to test intelligence and thoroughness, which is only three sentences. In addition, there is one function that is not found in this study's data, namely, the function to boast about oneself.

## **2. Discussion**

In this study, the researcher discussed the types and functions of verbal humor in several comedy videos from a YouTube channel. After looking at the findings above, the researcher concludes that there is an update found in analyzing humor specifically. Judging from previous research, this research has a contribution where the data used in this study is relatively new and has never been used in a study. On the other hand, the first theory used is often used, but the researcher also use the second theory where the theory is still rarely used and tends to be new so the researcher can apply the second theory to the first theory by combining Wijana theory analysis with Shade theory whose function analysis follows each type.

In addition, there are several differences between this study and several other studies such as the data used including stand-up comedy, talk shows, comedy series, the humor of group discussions, television comedy programs, internet memes, etc. Then, the researcher ensured that the YouTube comedy video data in this study had never been used before. Moreover, there are also differences in the theories used such as the BigBang theory, Hay's theory, Shade theory, Mind System theory, positive emotion theory, etc. then the researcher fits with one of the theories of humor, namely the theory of Shade (1996) even though it has often been used. Even so, the researcher adds the theory of Wijana (2014) which is the second which tends to be new so there is an element of novelty in this research.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the finding and analysis of verbal humor sentences discussed above, the researcher found verbal humor utterances in the data of a comedy video sourced from the "English Lessons For You" youtube channel. In the first research question to examine the types of verbal humor in the comedy video, the researcher found as many as 57 verbal humor sentences that have been adjusted according to their types. Among them are the types of jokes with 13 samples (56%), including a sample of subtypes. Then puns type with five samples (48%). Then riddles type with six samples (49%). Satire type with four samples (47%). Parody type with five samples (48%). Irony type with three samples (46%). Wit type where the researcher finds no samples at all in this type. Limerick type with six samples (49%). Anecdote type with four samples (47%). Farce type with farce with only 1 sample (44%). Sarcasm type with six samples (49%). And the last is the tall tale type with four samples (47%) from the 100% percentage with only 57 sentences found.

In the total of 57 sentences, the type of jokes produces the most samples compared to other types, with 13 samples of verbal humor sentences where the sample is included in the subtype of the jokes types. The types of jokes are further divided into five types, including phonological jokes, lexical jokes, surface structure jokes, deep structure jokes, and metalinguistic jokes. From the five types of jokes, the researcher only found three types of comedy videos as data: the

phonological jokes subtype with two samples, the surface structure jokes subtype with only 1 sample, and the deep structure jokes with 1 sample as well. So, if we separate the types of jokes, we have nine samples from 13 samples, where apart from the nine samples, they fall into a subtype of the jokes type.

Then in the second research question to find out the functions of verbal humor in communication, the researcher found 57 verbal sentences of humor in communication as well. In the function of to be just a joke with a sample of 28 sentences (71%). In the function to ridicule the interlocutor with a sample of 12 sentences (65%). In the function to criticize the interlocutor with a sample of 5 sentences (48%). In the function to boasting about oneself with no samples at all, the researcher did not find verbal sentences of humor in the comedy video the function of boasting about oneself. In the function to be stylish with a sample of 4 sentences (47%). In the function to learn knowledge with a sample of 5 sentences (48%). The last one is in the function to test the intelligence and thoroughness with a sample of 3 sentences (46%), from a percentage of 100% with 57 sentences found.



As explained above, the wit type and the function to boast of oneself are not found in the comedy video data. This happens because the wit type is verbal humor that contains sharp words and is spontaneously spoken by the speaker. This type is cynical and bad to say, considering that in the comedy video, no conversation contains harsh words because the characters in the video contain positive content. While the function to boast about oneself is also not found in the data because this function is a function of speech through boasting in which no dialogue or scene shows an arrogant nature, considering that the comedy video is a video about friendly friendship and often just mocks without boasting or bragging somebody.

## **B. Suggestion**

This research is about discourse analysis, where the researcher analyzes verbal humor sentences according to the type and finds the function of the verbal humor sentences using two predetermined theories. This study also contains speech acts that involve locution, illocution, and perlocution in every verbal humor sentence that has been determined by the researcher where the sentence is a locution, illocution, or perlocution. The weakness in this study is the explanation of the speech act, where the researcher does not explain much about the understanding of the speech act that can apply in every speech. So, the researcher expected that there would be research on understanding speech acts more deeply related to verbal humor sentences in communication or conversation.

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## APPENDIX

No	Minutes	Dialogue	Speech Act	Sample	Type
1.	01.20	<b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> Please call me Giorgio. (locution) <b>Cheryl:</b> Call him Giorgio!! It's so meet to nice, i mean nice to meet you. (illocution) <b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> It's nice to meet you too. (perlocution)	Ilocution	It's so meet to nice	Jokes
2.	01.38	<b>Bob:</b> Hey man, how are you? I'm Bob. But everyone calls me Roberto. <i>While shaking hands with Mr. Giorgio.</i> (locution) <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Bob is a travel agent. Who calls you "Roberto"?? (illocution) <b>Bob, Mr. Giorgio:</b> <i>Chuckle</i> (perlocution)	Locution	Roberto	Jokes
3.	05.24	<b>Marie:</b> Great!! How much are the tickets? (locution) <b>Marie:</b> You're kidding? <b>Paul:</b> Whow.. (illocution) <b>Cheryl:</b> Ohh. No way! <b>Bob:</b> Great! It's movie then.. (perlocution)	Perlocution	Great! It's movie then..	Jokes
4.	17.00	<b>Waitress:</b> And for you? <b>Marie, Bob, Paul:</b> I'll have the special. <b>Waitress:</b> Great! <b>Cheryl:</b> Can i ask you another question? (locution) <b>Marie, Bob, Paul:</b> NO! (illocution)	Illocution	NO!	Jokes
5.	21.15	<b>Marie:</b> I don't like to go to a gym. (locution) <b>Bob:</b> You don't have to go to a gym to lift weights. You can lift weights anywhere. Like this.. Or this.. Or even this. (illocution) <b>Bob:</b> Maybe not that. (perlocution)	illocution	You can lift weights anywhere. Like this.. Or this.. Or even this	Jokes

6.	31.41	<p><b>Cheryl:</b> There is no cars on the insland.</p> <p><b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> Is it an express donkey?</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> I think it's probably a local donkey. Of course, if you don't want the donkey, you could take a small plane. It goes straight to the hotel. (locuion)</p> <p><b>Mrs.Beatty:</b> I think i should take the donkey. Donkeys never have mechanical problems, right? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> Right. (perlocution)</p>	Illocutio n	I think i should take the donkey. Donkeys never have mechanical problems, right?	Jokes
7.	05.27	<p><b>Marie:</b> What about the action film the last train to Hong Kong?</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Where's this train going? (location)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Believe me, you'd rather not know. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> We're going to Hong Kong, aren't we? (perlocution)</p>	Perlocuti on	We're going to Hong Kong, aren't we?	Jokes
8.	15.32	<p><b>Paul:</b> Are you hungry? (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Want some my fish sandwich? Ohh, sorry. Guess not. (illocution)</p>	Illocutio n	Ohh, sorry. Guess not.	Jokes
9.	32.33	<p><b>Paul:</b> Hey, look, I'm an artist. Here's my latest work. (locution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> It's called office wall inspired by looking at the walls of the office. 32.33</p>	Locution	Hey, look, I'm an artist. Here's my latest work.	Jokes
10.	01.22	<p><b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> Is your last name pronounced "Le-paige"? (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> It's "Le-pahge", actually. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> Ow that's beautiful. (perlocution)</p>	Illocutio n	"Le-pahge"	Jokes



11.	23.07	<p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> So tell me what you're reading about right now?</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Um.. This part is about great Britain.</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Really? Do you mind if i take a look? (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Cheryl hates when i read comics. (illocution)</p>	Illocution	Cheryl hates when i read comics.	Jokes
12.	26.19	<p><b>Marie:</b> Technology today is amazing.. You know, i wish they'd invent something that would make people who talk on cell phones quieter. <i>Talks with Cheryl</i> (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Ha ha ha ha ha (illocution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> It wasn't funny. (perlocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Ohh sorry, i wss laughing at this guy on tv.</p>	Illocution	Ha ha ha	Jokes
13.	29.00	<p><b>Marie:</b> I hope he can drive ok.</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> He will be fine. (locution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> How do you know? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I will stop calling. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	I will stop calling.	Jokes
14.	02.10	<p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> So Mr. Morreti, what is your occupation? (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie, Cheryl, Bob, Paul:</b> He is a singer!!! (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Everyone knows that. (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	He is a singer!!!	Puns
15.	09.02	<p><b>Bob:</b> Your uncle?? (locution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> No, it's my aunt judy! (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> She looks like your uncle. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	She looks like your uncle.	Puns
16.		<p><b>Cheryl:</b> Woww.. One more. (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Your nephew David. His nickname is Dave. He lives on king street. He's single, and he's a student. (illocution)</p>	Illocution	He's single, and he's a student.	Puns
17.	07.40	<p><b>Paul:</b> My favorite is the one</p>	Illocution	Song of	Puns

		<p>where you're that robot musician, named..</p> <p><b>David Doolittle:</b> DD-42</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Yeah.. Yeah i just saw that movie again last week. That's great movie. What's that called?? (locution)</p> <p><b>David Doolittle:</b> Song of love. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Yeah man that's unforgettable. (perlocution)</p>	n	love.	
18.	18.59	<p><b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> What else can you recommend?</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Australia, the Australian outback is amazing. (locution)</p> <p><b>Mrs. Beatty:</b> I've heard they have tornados in Australia. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Some parts.. (perlocution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Yeah man that's unforgettable. (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	I've heard they have tornados in Australia. (illocution)	Puns
19.	05.38	<p><b>Bob:</b> "A time to run" is playing at the glenwood at 7:00 pm. (locution)</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> "A time to run?" Ow don't go to that it's just awful. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Ok, how about "you only live once" it's playing at the kendal also at 7:00 pm. (perlocution)</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> It's terrible</p>	Illocution	"A time to run?" Ow don't go to that it's just awful.	Riddles
20.	06.19	<p><b>Bob:</b> So what's a good movie to see? (locution)</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> There's a French film playing at The Bijou at 8 p.m. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I'm not a French film fan.</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> It's a film about an opera singer.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Perfect!</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> And a rockstar.</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Great!</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> Who meet at a play.</p>	Illocution	There's a French film playing at The Bijou at 8 p.m.	Riddles

		<b>Cheryl:</b> Wonderful! Thank you. <b>Bob:</b> Yeah. Thanks a lot. (perlocution)			
21.	26.45	<b>Bob:</b> That looks a little cheap. Do you have anything more expensive? <b>Cheryl:</b> That's it. I'm taking it all back to the store. <b>Bob:</b> But what am i wearing tomorrow? (locution) <b>Cheryl:</b> Just wear a t-shirt and jeans. (illocution)	Illocution	Just wear a t-shirt and jeans.	Riddles
22.		<b>Bob:</b> I don't like exciting vacation. In fact, I don't like to travel very much. <b>Marie:</b> Then, why do you work in a travel agency?? (locution) <b>Bob:</b> It's across the street from my apartment, so i don't have to travel far to go to work. (illocution)	Illocution	so i don't have to travel far to go to work.	Riddles
23.	27.44	<b>Cheryl:</b> I'm not painting the walls, the same color as my sofa. The whole room would be green. (locution) <b>Bob:</b> You can change the color of the sofa. (illocution) <b>Cheryl:</b> To what? (perlocution)	Illocution	You can change the color of the sofa.	Riddles
24.	35.44	<b>Marie:</b> Bob, can i ask you another question? (locution) <b>Bob:</b> I'm sorry, but I can't get any work done with all these questions, please. I have some very important stuff. I need to finish right now. <i>then the game voice sounds "GAME OVER, GAME OVER"</i> (illocution) <b>Marie:</b> Very important stuff?? (perlocution)	Illocution	I'm sorry, but I can't get any work done with all these questions.	Riddles
25.	07.40	<b>Paul:</b> Walk about five blocks to market street. Go right again.. Go straight two more blocks. The cinema is on your right.. No.. Sorry.. Your left.. <b>Paul:</b> You're looking for the Rose Cinema??	Perlocution	And you're a tour guide?	Satire

		<p><b>Stranger:</b> Yes.. (locution)  <b>Paul:</b> Go across the street.. It's cross the street.. (illocution)  <b>Bob:</b> And you're a tour guide? (perlocution)</p>			
26.	14.04	<p><b>Cheryl:</b> Don't come near this printing.  <b>Paul:</b> What's the problem? (locution)  <b>Bob:</b> You know machines don't work when you're around. (illocution)  <b>Paul:</b> That's not true. (perlocution)  <b>Cheryl:</b> Is your laptop working?  <b>Paul:</b> No, it won't turn on.</p>	Illocution	You know machines don't work when you're around.	Satire
27.	23.40	<p><b>Marie:</b> Cheryl, this tastes so delicious. <i>Cheryl smile because the food is delicious</i>  <b>Marie:</b> You're not eating very much tonight. Don't you like the food? <i>Ask to Bob, but Cheryl answer it</i>  <b>Cheryl:</b> Bob's on a diet. (locution)  Bob: I'm trying to lose weight. (illocution)  <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Good for you Bob. (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Bob's on a diet.	Satire
28.	24.12	<p><b>Marie:</b> It's a fiction, not news. Nothing in there is true. If you want real news, you have to read this paper. (locution)  <b>Paul:</b> That paper is boring, this one's much more interesting. (illocution)  <b>Marie:</b> Women give birth to cow, Man builds house from bread, Baby with two heads, come on.. this is offensive. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	Women give birth to cow, Man builds house from bread,	Satire
29.	05.57	<p><b>Cheryl:</b> What about <i>on the fridge?</i> I hear it's great. (locution)  <b>Bob:</b> "You're late Frederic". <i>demonstrate acting to Paul</i></p>	Illocution	"You're late Frederic". "i'm sorry".	Parody

		<p><b>Paul:</b> "i'm sorry".</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> "And i have waited for you for so long". (illocution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> "I got stuck in traffic".</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> "For two years?"</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Very romantic. (perlocution)</p>		"And i have waited for you for so long".	
30.	06.27	<p><b>Bob:</b> We should go inside. (locution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Good idea, i don't want to see that terrible hand. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Do you really think there's a hand out there thatt Aaaaarghhhhh.. <i>Practicing hands by strangling his own neck</i> (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	Do you really think there's a hand out there thatt Aaaaarghhh	Parody
31.	29.38	<p><b>Paul:</b> Louder.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Ha-ha <i>with a slightly high pitch</i></p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Come on, keep laughing. (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Ha-ha-ha <i>with a sad face</i> (illocution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> You're right. It's not your personality. (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	Ha-ha-ha	Parody
32.	03.30	<p><b>Mr. Rashid:</b> Ohh too close. You should stand this far away from someone. Instead of shaking hands, do this and say "Namaste". <i>while putting their hands together and nodding</i> (locution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> Namaste. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Rashid:</b> Excellent. Now, tell me to come with you to the tour bus. (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	Namaste	Parody
33.	12.50	<p><b>Bob:</b> You always know which fork to use in a restaurant. That's a real talent.</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> You've taught me a lot about the customs of other cultures. (locution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Maybe I could still give it a try. "Today's topic: Dinner conversation, if you're</p>	Illocution	"Today's topic: Dinner conversation,	Parody

		international guests look offended and are leaving the table early, you've probably chosen a topic that's taboo in their home country. Find out what's acceptable and what's not.. Coming up on international etiquette with Evans" (illocution)			
34.	09.39	<b>Bob:</b> Why do you have such a large family? (locution) <b>Cheryl:</b> It's not that large. (illocution) <b>Bob:</b> Not that large? You have six brothers, and sisters, fourteen aunts and uncles, who know how many cousins, nieces, and nephews!! (perlocution)	Illocution	It's not that large.	Irony
35.	28.17	<b>Marie:</b> You said that your vacation was wonderful. (locution) <b>Mr. Rashid:</b> Yes, i did and it was wonderful. I met a very nice person, a woman actually. Her name is Basma and she's from Lebanon. Just like me, but she lives here. I'm seeing on tonight. So, yes it wss a wonderful vacation. (illocution) <b>Marie:</b> That's great Mr. Rashid. (perlocution)	Illocution	Yes, i did and it was wonderful.	Irony
36.	32.06	<b>Mrs. Novak:</b> And here's the photograph. It's called "winter". It was photographed in Paris. <b>Paul:</b> There's nothing in there. <b>Mrs. Novak:</b> It's a photograph of snow in a park. (locution) <b>Mr. Evans:</b> Maybe i should buy them all. (illocution) <b>Paul, Bob, Marie, Cheryl:</b> GREAT!!!! (perlocution)	Perlocution	GREAT!!!!	Irony
37.	45.57	I have got some good reviews Where's it playing? What're the shows? It's called "One Single Life	Illocution	I'll go home..	Limerick

		to Lose." (locution) I'll think about it. I'll go home.. (illocution) Everything will be alright.			
38.	46.51	We're going to have a good time. Don't keep me up past my bedtime. Tonight's the night. (locution) It start at eight. (illocution) We'll make a date. (perlocution)		We'll make a date.	Limerick
39.	48.37	Place your order now, or do you need more time? Why not start with some juice, lemon orange or lime? Some like it hot some like it's sweet some like it really spicy. You may not like everything you eat, but i think we're doing nicely. I can understand every word you say. I't's up to you which one i like.		I't's up to you which one i like.	Limerick
40.	45.46	Have you written any letters to your friends back home? Have you spoken to your family on the telephone? Have you taken time for a chat? Have you had a chance to do that? Can you accompany your family at home?		Can you accompany your family at home?	Limerick

41.	47.50	<p>I'm waited for you i'd rather not say how long (locution)</p> <p>The movie began one hour ago, how did you get the time all wrong? (locution)</p> <p>Sorry I'm late, i know you've waited here forever. (illocution)</p> <p>How long has it been? It's always better late than never. (illocution)</p> <p>it's the wrong parking lot. why can't you find parking? (locution)</p>	Locution	it's the wrong parking lot. why can't you find parking ?	Limerick
42.	45.38	<p>I keep waiting for a breakthrough innovation</p> <p>Something to help our poor communication</p> <p>Hey, where'd you get all of that high-tech taste?</p> <p>Your faith in progress is such a waste.</p> <p>Sophisticated thinking is useless without good friends.</p>		Sophisticated thinking is useless without good friends.	Limerick
43.	35.17	<p><b>Bob:</b> I'm not selling this for less than 223 dollars.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Here... Here's 1 dollar! Now you both get what you want. (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob and Paul:</b> DEAL!</p>	Locution	Here... Here's 1 dollar!	Anecdote
44.	02.17	<p><b>Marie:</b> Caterina? Caterina Novak?</p> <p><b>Mrs. Novak:</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> She lives with me.</p> <p><b>Mrs. Novak:</b> Of course, you were in all the pictures she send home. (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> What a coincidence. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mrs. Novak:</b> You see, i never forget a face. (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Of course, you were in all the pictures she send home.	Anecdote



45.	27.09	<p><b>Bob:</b> Fine! Can you at least choose a color, we'll all be excited about? (locution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> There is no color you all like. Paul's feeling happy about everything. Marie's feeling sad about everything and you just seem to hate color. Don't you Bob? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I love color. Just not THOSE colors. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	I love color. Just not THOSE colors.	Anecdote
46.	37.27	<p>Mr. Evans: What's all this going to cost me?</p> <p>Bob: <i>Write down the costs and make Mr. Evans was surprised at the cost</i></p> <p>Mr. Evans: What? (locution)</p> <p>Bob: Well, actually, we can do without the DVD drive.. and the laptop.. and the camera.. and the scanner.. (illocution)</p> <p>Mr. Evans: GREAT! (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	Well, actually, we can do without the DVD drive.. and the laptop..	Anecdote
47.	12.11	<p><b>Marie:</b> This printer is driving me crazy. It's so Slow. <b>Bob:</b> Try blowing on it.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> What? Really?</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Try it. Now tap the sides. Just try it. <i>Marie doing bob's command</i></p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Now, rub this side gently. (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Does this really work? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> <i>shake his head</i> (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Now, rub this side gently.	Farce

48.	15.56	<p><b>Cheryl:</b> Is there oil on the tomato salad?</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> There is a lot of olive oil, yes.</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> Could i get it without the oil? (locution)</p> <p><b>Waitress:</b> Mmm-Hmm, but it won't taste very good. (illocution)</p> <p><i>Paul, Bob, and Marie laugh</i> (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	Mmm-Hmm, but it won't taste very good.	Sarcasm
49.	19.44	<p><b>Marie:</b> What are you doing that here? why don't you go to a gym? or the park, or outside, or home? (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I don't have time to go to the gym. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> I can't work when you do that, can you go over there? (perlocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> No problem.</p>	Perlocution	I can't work when you do that, can you go over there?	Sarcasm
50.	04.56	<p><b>Marie:</b> We're running out of the time. Oh, there she is. (locution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> I'm sorry i'm late. I couldn't find a parking space. Have you been here long? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Since yesterday, but it's no problem. The waiter brought us food and we slept on the floor. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	Since yesterday, but it's no problem.	Sarcasm
51.	04.48	<p><b>Bob:</b> Maybe he's allergic to work. (locution)</p> <p><b>Paul:</b> I'm not kidding here. I'm in pain. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I used to want to be a doctor, you know. Say "haahhhh". (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Maybe he's allergic to work.	Sarcasm

52.	15.39	<p><b>Bob:</b> Sounds ok to mee.</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> Me too.</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> Hey we did it. (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Excuse me. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> Oh marie thank you so much you're amazing. (perlocution)</p>	Illocution	Excuse me	Sarcasm
53.	17.27	<p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> How about National on time today? (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> What happens on National on time day? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> You remind one another to come back to work on time. (perlocution)</p>	Perlocution	You remind one another to come back to work on time.	Sarcasm
54.	00.50	<p><b>Cheryl:</b> Haaa! Giorgio Morreti.. Giorgio Morreti.. That's Giorgio Morreti!! (locution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Yes, i know.. He's a new client.. He's from Italy. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Cheryl:</b> Introduce me!!.. Introduce me!! (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Haaa! Giorgio Morreti .. Giorgio Morreti .. That's Giorgio Morreti !!	Tall tale
55.	03.30	<p><b>Marie:</b> Phone number? (locution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> This is my information. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Everything Okay? Come with me Mr. Moretti.</p> <p><b>Mr. Giorgio:</b> Thank you, Marie.</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> I have Giorgio Moretti's phone number. <i>small laughing</i> (perlocution)</p>	Locution	Phone number ?	Tall tale
56.	04.05	<p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> Marie, Could you call the Museum of cheese and reserve tickets for Ms. Novak and me? (locution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Mr. Evans, is there really a museum of cheese at seventh and oak? (illocution)</p> <p><b>Mr. Evans:</b> It's a wonderful little cheese shop. They have</p>	Perlocution	They have every kind of cheese. Some of it's very old.	Tall tale

		every kind of cheese. Some of it's very old. So yes, i'd say it's a museum of cheese. Mrs. Novak will love it. <i>Mr. Evans and Marie laughing</i> (perlocution)			
57.	11.25	<p><b>Paul:</b> What made you change your mind? (locution)</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> The diet was too hard. I had to stop eating everything. Chocolate cake, fried chicken, potato chips. I tried i might have been able to do it, but then they said no more bread and butter. Bread and butter can you believe it? And that was the end. (illocution)</p> <p><b>Marie:</b> Wow, Bob i never knew. Do you enjoy watching ballet at all?</p> <p><b>Bob:</b> I can't i'd like to but as soon as the music starts i get very very HUNGRY.</p>	Illocutio n	Chocol ate cake, fried chicken , potato chips	Tall tale

**The functions of each utterance in verbal communication:**

1. To be just a joke
2. To ridicule the interlocutor
3. To criticize the interlocutor
4. To boast about oneself
5. To be stylish
6. To learn knowledge
7. To test intelligence and thoroughness