PAPER – OPEN ACCESS

The Study of Humor in Daily Conversations in Karo Language

The Study of Humor in Daily Conversations in Karo Language

Fatimah Sari Siregar[a*], Yayuk Hayulina Manurung [b], Dharmawati [c], Ramlan [d], Karisma[e]

University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

fatimahsarisiregar@students.usu.ac.id

Abstract

This research is a study of humor in daily conversation in Karo language. This study aimed to describe the form of humor found in daily conversations in Karo language. This research used descriptive-qualitative to describe the humor that dominates daily conversations in Karo. The approach used was a pragmatic approach because the data analyzed was in the form of speech. The Data collection used a recording technique and it was taken from the daily speech of the participants. The Techniques for analyzing data were (1) data selection, (2) data grouping into tables, (3) data coding by providing code O1 for speakers, while code O2 referred to speech partners. The results of this study consisted of five techniques, namely exaggeration, literalness, definition, facetiousness and allusion. And the facetiousness technique was the greatest technique in the conversation.

Keywords*: Karo language; humor; daily conversations*

1. Introduction

Karo language is a regional language originating from the province of North Sumatra, precisely in Karo Regency. This language is used by the Karo people. This language is also a supporter of regional culture which has a history and tradition that is always maintained by its speakers. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), humor is defined as something that is funny, which can be ridiculous or that can cause humor or humor. People who have a high sense of humor, that is, people who easily smile or laugh when they hear something humorous are called humorous people. In line with what Fuad Hasan expressed in (Rahmanadji, 2007) dividing humor into two major groups, namely: (1) humor in the form of aggressive actions in which actions are taken to degrade someone; (2) humor is an act to vent depressed feelings in a light and understandable way, with the result of loosening of mental tension [1].

Basically, humor is created to create humor in the form of a story or sentence with the aim of causing humor which in turn creates smiles and laughter. And humor is usually independent of logic and convention. Ordinary humor is present in a conversation without a structured concept or in other words it just flows or spontaneously [2]. Likewise in daily conversations on the Karo language in the Karo community, humor is also part of their communication joints. Humor just flows without a certain concept or form of rules. In this research, Researchers focus on humor that is created spontaneously in daily conversations and socio-cultural factors that influence humor on the basis of considering the existence of uniqueness or uniqueness which will be analyzed on the humor contained in Karo Language. The humor formation technique formulated by Arthur Asa Berger [3], states that there are 45 techniques in creating humor, namely: (1) Language; humor is created through words. In this category, there are 15 humor creation techniques, namely Allusion, Bombast, Definition, Exxaggeration, Facetiousness, Infatilism, Insult, Irony, Literalness, Misunderstanding, Puns, Repartee, Ridicule, Sarcasm, and Satire. (2) Logic; Humor is created from the results of thoughts, namely Absurdity, Accident, Analogy, Catalog, Coincidence, Comparison, Dissapointment, Ignorance, Mistakes, Repetition, Reversal, Rigidity, Theme and variation. (3) Identity; Humor is created through a player's identity, namely Before and after Transformation, Burlesque, Caricature, Eccentricity, Embrassment, Exposure, Grotesque, Imitation, Impersonation, Mimicry, Parody, Scale, Stereotype, Unmasking and pretense. (4) Action; Humor occurs because of non-verbal physical actions, namely Chase, Slapstick and Speed. In this study, it focuses on techniques in the language category so that the purpose of this study is to describe the form of humor found in daily speech in the Karo language. (4) Action; Humor occurs because of non-verbal physical actions, namely Chase, Slapstick and Speed. In this study, it focuses on techniques in the language category so that the purpose of this study is to describe the form of humor found in daily speech in the Karo language. (4) Action; Humor occurs because of non-verbal physical actions, namely Chase, Slapstick and Speed. In this study, it focuses on techniques in the language category so that the purpose of this study is to describe the form of humor found in daily speech in the Karo language.

Baginda [4] in the analysis of the pragmatic aspect of humor in Sundanese conversation said that the result of humor in Sundanesehumor is a way of manipulating language so that it comes out of the maxims of manner. which contains humor because of the ambiguity and violation of the maxims of Cooperation. Meanwhile, the analysis of humor using Berger's theory of humor formation techniques [3] is contained in Hartono's research [6] in the humor analysis of the film Warkop DKI states that the overall categories used in the film dominated by Language techniques.

Sugiarto [7] reviews Berger's humor creation techniques in comedy films, found that language and ridicule categories dominate every utterance and the use of identity categories reflects the nature of the majority of Indonesians who want to know various things. Wiratno [8] looks at the humorous conversations of speakers and speech partners to analyze the ongoing speech events. From the opinion of several experts above, it focuses more on the use of linguistic aspects in creating humorous discourse. In this study, it focuses on Berger's humor creation techniques in the language category so that the purpose of this study is to describe the form of humor that is contained in daily conversation in Karo Language.

2. Method

This research is descriptive-qualitative to describe the humor that dominates daily conversations in Karo. This research approach uses a pragmatic approach because the data analyzed is in the form of speech. These utterances are researched using Berge's theory of humor formation and are limited to the Language category. The purposive sampling technique was carried out because of certain objectives so that the criteria set by the researcher were participants who were native speakers of Karo language. The data of this research are primary data obtained from the utterances between participants in daily haro conversations in Karo language which contain humor. This study uses a recording technique to obtain the power taken from the daily speech of the participants. The results of the recordings are then made transcripts for analysis regarding utterances that contain elements of humor. The advanced technique used is the note-taking technique. This technique is used to record data, then classified it into several categories.

The entire data was transcribed for analysis using the following steps: (1) Data selection, (2) Grouping of data grouped into tables, (3) Data coding by providing code O1 for speakers, while code O2 refers to speech partners. Behind the code O1 and O2 are the letters A and B which are the initials of the participants. (4) Data processing by analysing humorous speech using Berge's theory of humor formation. then classified into several categories. The entire data was transcribed for analysis using the following steps: (1) Data selection, (2) Grouping of data grouped into tables, (3) Data coding by providing code O1 for speakers, while code O2 refers to speech partners. Behind the code O1 and O2 are the letters A and B which are the initials of the participants. (4) Data processing by analysing humorous speech using Berge's theory of humor formation. then classified into several categories. The entire data was transcribed for analysis using the following steps: (1) Data selection, (2) Grouping of data grouped into tables, (3) Data coding by providing code O1 for speakers, while code O2 refers to speech partners. Behind the code O1 and O2 are the letters A and B which are the initials of the participants. (4) Data processing by analysing humorous speech using Berge's theory of humor formation. Behind the code O1 and O2 are the letters A and B which are the initials of the participants. (4) Data processing by analysing humorous speech using Berge's theory of humor formation. Behind the code O1 and O2 are the letters A and B which are the initials of the participants. (4) Data processing by analysing humorous speech using Berger's theory of humor formation.

3. Result and Analysis

The humor contained in daily conversation in Karo language is analyzed using the humor formation technique contained in the language category as the main technique. In addition, to strengthen the techniques contained in the language category, there are also techniques from other categories that function as humorous companion techniques in daily conversation in Karo Language.

Data 1.

O_{1-A}	: *"Nggo man Kamnakku?"*
	"have you eaten, dear? "
O_{2-B}	: *"nggolah"*
	"Already"
O_{1-A}	: *"Adinggo man kam, kaindaigulenndu?"*
	"If you already ate, what was your side dish earlier?"
O_{2-B}	: *"Manoktutungngenca"*
	just grilled chicken
O_{1-A}	: ***"Ah, tempengencape, Manoktutungnimka"***
	"Ah .. Just *tempe,* you said grilled chicken"

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
Ah, tempepe, Manoktutungnimka	Exaggeration	Exaggerating the existing reality	Analogy

Ah, tempeh pe, Manoktutungnimka, as a form of humorous utterance that has the feature of exaggerating the existing reality. The exaggeration technique is a humor creation technique that focuses on utterances (words or sentences) that seem to exaggerate something or reality and add to it so that it is different from reality. The use of the exaggeration technique is accompanied by analogy to strengthen the sense of humor in this technique. The analogy technique is a technique that emphasizes comparison and its use is often found in parables.

Data 2.

O₁₋ₐ : *"Mak, meliheaku"*
"Mak I'm hungry"
O₂₋ᵦ : *"Ena lit bas mejamakansen 50 ribu"*
"There's 50 thousand on the dining table."
O₁₋ₐ : **"Senna pan bage?"**
"Is the money eaten?"
O₂₋ᵦ : *"Laboka, tukurnakanpakesen 50 ribuena"*
"ofcourse not, you buy food by using that money"

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
Senna pan bage	Literalness	Lack of imagination of speech partners in interpreting the situation	Misunderstanding

The humorous speech in data 2 is a literalness technique due to the lack of imagination of the speech partners in interpreting the humor. This technique is also strengthened by the misunderstanding technique, which is a mistake in understanding something.

Data 3.

O₁₋ₐ : *"sehatkamnakku?"*
"Are you good, dear?"
O₂₋ᵦ : *"ugananamnagulen kaka ndunakku? Ntabeh?"*
"How is your sister's cooking today? Is it good? "
O₁₋ₐ : *"Ntabehkelnande, **kuahna e bagilaunanamna**"*
"It's good, the sauce tastes like water"

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
kuahna e bagilaunanamna	Allusion	In the form of a play on words that refers or describes something that has a tone of criticizing something	facetiousness

The speech *kuahna e bagilaunanamna* contains humor which is described in the table above using the Allusion technique. *MitraTutur* criticized the food from the questions given by the speaker (*"ugananamnagulen kaka ndunakku? Ntabeh?"*). The use of the main technique is accompanied by the Facetiousness technique, namely joking (not serious) in giving statements.

Data 4.

O₁₋ₐ : *"nak, mesuikelnahemamaksikemuhen e lah"*
"dear, my right feet is so sick"

O₂-B   : *"bancipenakitrematikenamak"*
                 "May be rheumatic disease mak"
O₁-A   : **"Penyakitrematikkai kin e?"**
                 "What is rheumatic disease?"
O₁-B   : *"penakitrematikenaseribagiserangnatulan e mak, banci ban nggometua e"*
                 "rheumatic disease is a disease that attacks the joints of the *mak*, perhaps due to the age factor "
O₂-A   : *"eh ulakoerbualya, **nahesisembelahna e seringetahunnarasmetuana, tapilabokuidahmesiu**"*
                 "Eh don't lie, the next leg is the same age as old, but it doesn't hurt"

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
nahesisembelahna e seringetahunnarasmetuana, tapilabokuidahmesiu	Definition	Describe an understanding of something that is different from the expectations that are thought	Ignorance

nahesisembelahna e seringetahunnarasmetuana, tapilabokuidahmesiu, there is a joking statement with the definition technique, which means interpreting something different from the expectations that are thought out and accompanied by an ignorance technique, namely ignorance of the speaker.

Data 5
O₁-A   : *"Pak, eta kitaerlangi"*
                 "Daddy, let's swim "
O₂-B   : *"Sekalendalatihkel"*
                 "I am tired today"
O₁-A   : **"aku la kuakaplatihpak"**
                 "no, I'm not tired daddy"
O₁-B   : *"Bapaksiakapnalatihnakku"*
                 "I am your daddy is tired, dear "

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
"aku la kuakaplatihpak"	Facetiousness	Joke	Absurdity

*aku la kuakaplatihpak*is a humorous speech with features that are humorous and not serious. The use of language for the purpose of joking in the speech is further strengthened by the use of the absurdity technique by uttering ridiculous statements conveyed by speakers.

Data 6
O₁-A   : *"eta kitaketaman, 15 menitaja eta nak"*
                 "Letsgo to the park, but just 15 minutes"
O₂-B   : *"ndakahsalahya, adi 20 menitsajauga?"*
                 "It's so long daddy. How about 20 minutes? "
O₁-A   : *"endekahnalah "*
                 "It takes longer"
O₁-B   : *"**adibage 30 menitsaja yah pak**"*
                 "then just 30 minutes, okay?"
O₁-A   : **"tawartawar mu kalah"**
                 "Bargain is you"

Instructions	Main Technique	Features	Companion Technique
adibage 30 menitsaja yah pak	Facetiousness	Joke	Absurdity

adibage 30 menitsaja yah pak , there is a joking statement with facetiousness techniques, namely joking and the use of language and attitude that is not serious and this speech is accompanied by absurdity techniques, namely expressing ridiculous statements

from the speakers.

In all the techniques of the Language category found in daily speech in Karo Language, facetiousness techniques dominate the use of this study. This means that the use of language in humor contained in daily conversation in Karo Language has the intention and purpose of having fun.

4. Conclusion

Referring to the data analysis, it can be concluded that there are five (5) humour techniques that arise from the language category, namely exaggeration, literalness, definition, facetiousness and allusion. The technique that has the greatest number is the facetiousness technique, which is a technique for creating humour with the intention of being funny or not serious. In addition, the emergence of techniques from the language category is also accompanied by the logic category, including analogy, misunderstanding, ignorance and absurdity. The emergence of these techniques is as a support for language category techniques, so that the language category techniques can be accepted by their use from both logic and identity.

References

[1] Rahmanadji, D. (2007). *Sejarah, Teori, Jenis, dan Fungsi humor.Bahasa Dan Seni*, *35*(2), 213–221.http://sastra.um.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/Sejarah-Teori-Jenis-dan-Fungsi-Humor.pdf

[2] Uskharini, D. (2017). *Analisis Humor pada Percakapan Sehari- hari dalam Bahasa Jawa Banyumas*.

[3] Berger, Arthur Asa. 1997. *The Art of Comedy Writing*. New Jersey: Transaction Publishers.

[4] Baginda, Putra sulung. 2015. "Analisis Humor Percakapan Bahasa Sunda: Sebuah Analisis Pragmatik". Dalam *Jurnal Barista Volume 2, Nomor 2, Desember 2015*. Bandung: Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung.

[5] Wardoyo, Cipto. 2015. "Analisis Humor dalam Tindak Tutur di Serial Komedi Preman Pensiun". Dalam *Konferensi Linguistik Tahunan Atmajaya (Kolita) ke 13*. Jakarta: Pusat Kajian Bahasa dan Budaya Unika Atma Jaya

[6] Hartono, Lisa Amelia Anggelina. 2015. "Teknik Humor dalam Film Warkop DKI." *Dalam Jurnal E-Komunikasi Volume 3, Nomor 1, tahun 2015*. Surabaya: Universitas Kristen Petra.

[7] Sugiarto, Vania Dewi. 2016. "Teknik Humor dalam Film Komedi yang Dibintangi oleh Stand Up Comedian". Dalam *Jurnal E-Komunikasi Volume 4, Nomor 1*. Surabaya: Universitas KristenPetra

[8] Wiratno, Tri. 2010. Analisis Percakapan terhadap Drama Kapai-kapai Karya Arifin C. Noer. dalam *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra. Juni 2010. Vol. 22, No. 1,: 117-132.*