

Satire in Comedy Trans 7 Discourse and Its Relation to Indonesian Language Learning

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the form and meaning of satire language found on television shows *Lapor Pak Trans 7*. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. Data collection in this study used the technique of listening and taking notes. The validity of the research data is triangulation, which is checking the validity of the data by utilizing something other than the data. The data analysis technique of this research used the intralingual equivalent method by connecting or comparing lingual elements. The results showed that the satire language has the type of irony, namely utterances that have implicit (implied) meanings delivered gently, the satire language of the cynicism type contains the offence of the speaker to the spoken word, and the sarcasm type of satire language contains elements of satire that is harsh, sarcastic, the statement is bitter, and the reproach that is not pleasant to hear. There are 6 types of satire language found in irony. The form of the meaning of satire language in the *Lapor Pak Trans 7* discourse shows that there are many criticisms between actors and social criticism that occur in the community and are being discussed by many people. The relationship between the utterances in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* and learning Indonesian for class XI, namely basic competence 4.1 to interpret the meaning of film/drama texts both orally and in writing, student pay attention and look for the forms and meanings of audio-visual media.

Keywords: *Satire Language, Discourse, Television, Comedy, Learning*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a medium of communication that cannot be separated from human life, the process of exchanging various information can be realized, both orally and in writing[1]. Television is popular among Indonesian people, from urban to rural communities, which can be found at home, in offices, shops, and others. Especially during the current pandemic, the situation requires that you stay at home. Television has different characteristics from other media, that is a media that can be seen and listened to simultaneously and has moving images. The advantage that television has is that it attracts the attention of the audience, which is more appropriate in delivering information or entertainment. People certainly don't just watch television shows in one place, but can easily be seen by only using handphone telephone connected to the internet network.

The rapid development of the internet and progress in the sharing of information on the world stage and the part that is widely discussed among the internet users is the live streaming video channel via [2]. A huge impact can make *Trans 7* to use as one of the media in broadcasting its programs. One of them is *Lapor Pak*

which is a comedy show aired on *Trans 7* since February 2021.

Lapor Pak is a program that carries the concept of comedy that has a theme of a police station with its criminal cases, current issues, and current rumors. This program is performed by many famous actors and actresses like Andre Taulany, Wendi Cagur, Andhika Pratama as police investigator, Kiky Saputri police woman, Ayu Ting Ting as a janitor, dan Gilang Gombloh as a prisoner. How it makes the audiences to laugh enjoyably is the factor that makes it get the highest rating in Indonesia and can attract the attention of the audiences because it can present fresh shows by bringing new and sensitive topics such as politics in Indonesia and then brought into comedy.

This research is focused on the satire language in *Lapor Pak Trans 7*. Satire language is the language used to convey intentions without making someone offended directly by the addressed object[3]. The specific purpose of satire language is that it has an implied meaning or has a different meaning compared to the things expressed by someone[4]. Satire is also in the form of swear words given to someone who threatens us[5].

An utterance that contains satire is expressed inappropriately, vaguely, and combined with other cases but is determined according to a person. Satire is part of the delivering utterance technique that build the impetus for publishing a work containing comedy[6]. Satire recognition has obvious difficulties when the emotional outburst in that satire language is unclear or ambiguous[7]. The existence of satire language can improve the ability of listeners or readers in interpreting the meanings of the comedy [8]. Satire language is divided into three, they are[4]:

- a. Irony means a satirical language which contains the opposite meaning, this satire has the aim of satirize with utterances that have opposite meanings in literal meaning. Irony is in the form of subtle satirical language. The characteristic of ironic satire language is "parasite", these utterances are expressed in camouflage of other language forms and the meaning achieved is contrary to the spoken utterances[9]. Irony is a reference to a word in which it has a meaning or purpose other than that contained in the arrangement of words. Irony is used as an effective literary method because when expressing an impression there is a great control in it. Intentionally or not, the arrangement of words is used to deny the real will. Satire language, the type of irony, is conveyed to someone gently, even though the meaning behind the utterance has a harsh meaning. The utterances and forms of expression are presented in a gentle manner, but people who are directed by irony type of satire certainly have a harsh impression and intonation of satire.
- b. Cynicism is a slightly harsh form of satire compared to ironic satire shown to someone harshly. Cynicism is a satirical form of doubt and it has an element of humiliation in it[9]. Cynicism comes from the name of the school of Greek philosophy which originally taught that virtue is a kindness, and its position is in self-control and freedom. The use of cynicism aims to insinuate using harsh words that can bring anger to the recipient of the satire language.
- c. Sarcasm has the purpose of scolding someone using harsher words. For example, "look at the giant" (meaning the midget). Sarcasm may be ironic, it may not be, but the impact will make people feel hurt and uncomfortable. The word sarcasm comes from the Greek word *sarkasme* derived from the verb *sakasein* which means "to tear flesh like a dog", "biting lip in anger", atau "speak bitterly"[10]. The use of harsh sarcasm is often uttered when a person's emotional state cannot be controlled and is in a position of anger due to an incident. Sarcasm is considered a harsher reference than irony type

satire, which contains bitter words and bitter reproaches.

Discourse is the most complete, high, or large language unit above a sentence or clause with related cohesion and coherence, has a beginning and an end which the fact can be conveyed orally and in writing as well[11]. The linguistic elements of discourse are generally complex and have many features. The units of language include phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and complete essays[12]. The linguistic field of discourse is formed from a single meaning that appears as language structures that have wholeness based on the meaning relationship between a single language unit.

Indonesian language has an important role in the social development, intelligence, and emotional control of students. The existence of Indonesian language learning becomes the focus of students in forming a directed culture and grammar, being able to express opinions without hesitation, and when communicating they have better, correct, and accurate progress orally and in writing[13].

There is relevant research conducted by A. S. Sulistyawati Deny, Markhamah, regarding the context of humorous speech in the Majelis Lucu Indonesian account about coachman debate content. Communication is used to interact with someone in order to gain knowledge and insight and can tell the intention and purpose[14]. The form of research data by Sulistyawati Dewi, et al., comes from a video transcript. The similarity with this research lies in the use of to transcribe the data. The difference lies in the representation of language, that is the language of humor in Sulistyawati Dewi, et al. research, and satirical language in this research.

Research conducted by M. S. Handayani Yuni Attin, Abdul Ngalim, about Kuntowijoyo's social criticism in the novel Wasripin and Satinah: a review of the sociology of literature. The form of social criticism includes moral criticism and political criticism. Social criticism appears in Indonesian society by showing social phenomena that exist in society. Social criticism tends to be negative because many problems come from low moral values[15]. The similarity with this research lies in the usefulness of speech and text as a criticism or conveying implied messages. The difference lies in the research of Handayani Yuni Attin, et al. is the use of novels to transcribe the data, while this study uses videos to transcribe the data.

Research conducted by S. Norsyahida, et al.,[4] about the type of satire language in Vlog utterances. Satire language as a language that has an implied meaning and is conveyed in a certain way and gives an impression on the recipient of the satire language. In the vlog utterances, three types of satire were found, namely irony, cynicism, and sarcasm. The similarity with this research lies in the representation of satire language. The difference lies in the object. Research by Rasyid, et al., focuses on satire language on conveying ideas and views on issues in vlog utterances; This study focuses

on the satire language of the Lapor Pak Trans 7 discourse.

Based on the background explanation, the researcher examines the satire language in the discourse of Lapor Pak Trans 7 regarding the form and meaning of the satirical language found in the Lapor Pak Trans 7 show, as well as its relation to Indonesian language learning.

This research is expected to broaden the reader's insight and knowledge about the types of satire language forms, to be taken into consideration by readers and enthusiasts of satire language, and to be considered as information material for students when conducting research relevant to this topic.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

To interpret the form and meaning of the satire language Lapor Pak Trans 7, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive research is library research that tries to provide a complete and natural sketch without any manipulation of the form of the problems encountered with the technique of expressing the truth clearly about the symptoms or phenomena of an object[16]. The object and subject of this research focuses on the satire language on the Lapor Pak show uploaded on the Trans 7 account.

The primary data source in this research is the Lapor Pak broadcast on Trans 7 in which the data obtained is in the form of satire language and then analyzed according to its hypothetical syllogism. Secondary data in the research are published journals that are relevant to the research study. Through secondary data, researchers can see the similarities and differences with previous research[17]. This research data collection uses the technique of listening and noting. The listening technique or tapping technique is tapping something that is used by a person or several informants in an effort to get data, while the note-taking technique is an advanced technique used by researchers when applying the listening method[18].

The validity of the data in this study is triangulation, which is checking the validity of the data and using something else outside the data for checking needs or being a comparison on the data[19]. The method of data analysis in this study used the intralingual equivalent method. This method analyzes data through efforts to connect or compare lingual elements, both in one language or in several different languages[20].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Form of Satire Language on Television Shows Lapor Pak Trans 7

3.1.1 Satire Language Type of Irony

Irony is a satire that contains the opposite statement with the aim of being satirical by

conveying implied messages behind the meaning expressed.[21].

Video Dates	Utterances
V1 28 September 2021	“Lagian orang segede ini, securitynya segini. Ini dibanting sama Rafathar juga nangis.”
V2 28 September 2021	“Ah komandan sama saja suka membungkam suara rakyat.”
V3 28 September 2021	“Gua dari awal sudah curiga, bintang tamunya Rezky Aditya, kok tingginya?”
V4 2 September 2021	“Ini lagi nangkap kunang-kunang diatas kepala Wendy.”
V5 9 Agustus 2021	“Ki, bentar maaf nih jangan tersinggung, dukun lu dimana sih?”
V6 21 September 2021	“Soalnya kemaren saya mau beli bakso, ada tukang siomay yang pake HT, Pak.”

V1 utterance contains the use of the irony word: “Lagian orang segede ini, securitynya segini. Ini dibanting sama Rafathar juga nangis.” This utterance is called a form of satire of irony, which is actually meant to equate body security with Rafathar's body being both small so that the opposite meaning is that security will be easily resisted by anyone, even a small child, Rafathar can beat.

V2 utterance contains the use of the irony word: “Ah komandan sama saja suka membungkam suara rakyat.” This statement is called a form of irony, the real intention is to equate the attitude of the commander with the voice of the people so that it is interpreted as an Indonesian government official who likes to silence the voice of the people or does not listen to the voice of the people.

V3 utterance contains the use of the irony word: “Gua dari awal sudah curiga, bintang tamunya Rezky Aditya kok tingginya?” This utterance is a form of ironic satire, the real intention is to equate Desta's body height with Rezky Aditya which is far from the expectations in his mind, as can be seen from the word "kok tingginya" which means the opposite.

V4 utterance contains the use of the irony word: “Ini lagi nangkap kunang-kunang di atas kepala Wendy.” The utterance is a form of satire of irony, the real meaning is that the word fireflies above the head is identical to a faint person so that the statement has the opposite meaning, namely Wendy who runs out of energy so she looks like a person who is about to faint.

V5 utterance contains the use of the irony word: “Ki, bentar maaf nih jangan tersinggung, dukun lu di mana sih?” The utterance is a form of ironic satire, the real

meaning is the word "dukun lu dimana" which has the opposite meaning, namely asking for the address of a person who has magic knowledge because he wonders why Kiki can get a handsome boyfriend.

V6 utterance contains the use of the irony word: "Soalnya kemaren saya mau beli bakso, ada tukang siomay yang pake HT, Pak." This statement is a form of satire of irony, the actual intention of the dumpling maker using HT (Handy Talkie) means the opposite, namely being suspected of being an intelligence agent who is undercover because previously it was reported that a dumpling maker carrying HT caused a stir among the Indonesian people who was suspected of an being intelligence agent.

3.1.2 Satire language type of cynicism

Cynicism is a satirical language that contains harsh ridicule and in the form of doubt. Can also be called cynicism is a thought or statement of behavior that mocks or looks down on something good, so that it raises doubts about the good nature of humans.[22].

Video Dates	Utterances
V7 28 September 2021	"Aku seminggu ini ngobrol sama keset."
V8 28 September 2021	"Bu Ayu kenapa sih ngelarang saya ngomong, Ibu itu sahabat atau undang-undang ITE."
V9 2 September 2021	"Kecil itu karena dipotong-potong nggak? Soalnya ada suntikan yang gede terus di potong-potong jadi kecil. Sunikan dana bansos."
V10 10 Agustus 2021	"Ini komandan artikel yang saya susun ternyata korbannya seperti tamu kita, banyak. (membaca artikel yang berisi kesaksian warga Indonesia membayar karantina 17 Juta). Dilarang untuk PCR ditempat lain hanya ditempat PCR yang disediakan."

V7 utterance contains the use of cynicism word: "Aku seminggu ini ngobrol sama keset." The utterance is a form of cynicism, the real meaning of the utterance "ngobrol sama keset" (talking to doormate) is that when chatting or talking it is always ignored or not appreciated. It is as if his feelings are like being trampled on like a doormat when talking or talking so that it makes him offended because he feels he is not valued at all.

V8 utterance contains the use of cynicism word: "Bu Ayu kenapa sih ngelarang saya ngomong, Ibu itu

sahabat atau undang-undang ITE." The utterance is a form of satire of cynicism, the real meaning of the utterance "sahabat atau undang-undang ITE" (a friend or ITE law) is to equate the meaning of friendship with the ITE (Electronic Information and Transaction) law so that it irritates them because they feel regulated and are not allowed to speak like the ITE law which contains many rules.

V9 utterance contains the use of cynicism word: "Kecil itu karena dipotong-potong nggak? Soalnya ada suntikan yang gede terus di potong-potong jadi kecil. Suntikan dana bansos." The utterance is a form of satire of cynicism, the true meaning of the utterance "suntikan yang gede terus di potong-potong jadi kecil" (big aids that is being continually cut into small pieces) is the Covid-19 social assistance fund which was initially large but when it arrived the people the funds were not appropriate. This also satirizes the corruption case of the Covid-19 social assistance fund carried out by the Minister of Health, Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari Batubara, in the form of basic necessities.

V10 utterance contains the use of cynicism word: "Ini komandan artikel yang saya susun ternyata korbannya seperti tamu kita, banyak. (membaca artikel yang berisi kesaksian warga Indonesia membayar karantina 17 Juta). Dilarang untuk PCR ditempat lain hanya ditempat PCR yang disediakan." This statement is a form of satire of cynicism with the real intention of insinuating those who take advantage of the Covid-19 situation for the benefit of several agencies and trigger doubts and trust in Indonesian citizens who come from abroad regarding the PCR test results which are allegedly manipulated in order to be able to self-isolate in luxury hotels with expensive prices.

3.1.3 Sarcasm Type Satire Language

Sarcasm is a sarcasm that is harsher than irony and cynicism. which contains elements of bitterness and bitter reproaches so that it irritates and hurts[10].

Video Dates	Utterances
V11 28 September 2021	"Ga usah pengen diapa-apaain kan anda nggak pernah mau saya roasting."
V12 2 September 2021	"Eh ngumpet, gedean badan daripada meja gimana gak ketutupan."
V13 22 September 2021	"Lo yakin? Yang lo bilang pasti aja gagal, jangan bilang pasti dulu."
V14 22 September 2021	"Ah katanya anda dulu kerjanya ngaret."
V15 9Agustus 2021	"Maksudnya, kalau anda mau bansos tuh harusnya ditempat yang sudah ditentukan, artinya kerja

sama dulu dengan panitialah.”

V11 utterance contains the use of sarcasm: “Gausah pengen diapa-apain kan anda nggak pernah mau saya roasting.” This utterance is a form of sarcasm. The real meaning of the statement “anda nggak pernah mau saya roasting” (you never want to be teased/make fun of) is a form of satire that does not want to be *roasted* (throwing jokes to make fun or to mock at) and not ready to accept criticism from others. It is an element of bitterness that causes heartache.

V12 utterance contains the use of sarcasm: “Eh ngumpet, gedean badan daripada meja gimana gak ketutupan.” This utterance is a form of sarcasm. The real meaning of the statement “gedean badan daripada meja” (the body is bigger than the table) is a harsh expression with bitter elements that compares body shape to a table so that it makes people offended and hurt.

V13 utterance contains the use of sarcasm: “Lo yakin? Yang lo bilang pasti aja gagal, jangan bilang pasti dulu.” This utterance is a form of sarcasm. The real meaning of the statement “lo yakin? pasti aja gagal” (are you sure? Definilety be failed) is a harsh word with bitter elements that offends and is also an act of belittling as well as lowering a person's level of confidence.

V14 utterance contains the use of sarcasm: “Ah katanya anda dulu kerjanya ngaret.” This utterance is a form of sarcasm. The real meaning of the statement “kerjanya ngaret” (slow work) means when working always coming late or stalling for time. The harsh satire has an element of bitterness and belittling that makes someone feel hurt.

V15 utterance contains the use of sarcasm: “Maksudnya, kalau anda mau bansos tuh harusnya di tempat yang sudah ditentukan, artinya kerjasama dulu dengan panitialah.” This utterance is a form of sarcasm. The real meaning of the statement “mau bansos tuh harusnya ditempat yang sudah ditentukan” (If you want social aids, you should be in a correct place), is a harsh word that directly satirizes the Indonesian government, especially on the unfair prohibition committee and occurred in data collection so that many were misdirected. The satire contains elements of bitterness and is sensitive to discuss because it involves the Indonesian government.

3.2 The Meaning of Satire Language on *Lapor Pak Trans 7 Television Show*

a. The meaning of satire in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* show aired on 21 September 2021 “soalnya kemaren saya mau beli bakso, ada tukang siomay yang pake HT Pak”. The word HT here is meant to be a box-shaped object that is the size of a cell phone and is synonymous to undercover intelligence agent.

It was reported in various media in Indonesia that a dumpling seller was suspected of being an undercover intelligence officer. It is evidenced by the upload of one of the videos which appears to be a dumpling seller serving buyers and mentions that the seller is new in that place dressed in a plaid shirt, neat jeans, and wearing a reversed hat. The buyer notices a mysterious box-shaped object like a cell phone which is suspected to be an HT, we know that HT is synonymous with an undercover intelligence agent. Until now, it is still unknown what the purpose of the dumpling seller using HT when selling his food is.

b. The meaning of satire in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* show aired on 2 September 2021 “Kecil itu karena dipotong-potong nggak? Soalnya ada suntikan yang gede terus di potong-potong jadi kecil. Apa tuh? Suntikan dana bansos”. The word “bansos” here means social aids from the Indonesian government to the poor or underprivileged in the form of money or goods.

The shocking news and has been widely discussed in Indonesia was about the arrest of the Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari Batubara, a suspect in the bribery case for social assistance for controlling Covid-19 in the Jobodetabek area. This case arose when the procurement of social assistance for controlling Covid-19 that is in the form of basic necessities. The total bribes received by the Minister of Social Affairs, Juliari Batubara, amounted to 8.2 billion. He was found guilty and sentenced to 12 years in prison by the panel of judges at the corruption court (Tipikor) and a fine of 500 million.

c. The meaning of satire in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* show aired on 10 Agustus 2021 “Ini komandan artikel yang saya susun ternyata korbannya seperti tamu kita, banyak. (membaca artikel yang berisi kesaksian warga Indonesia membayar karantina 17 Juta). Dilarang untuk PCR ditempat lain hanya ditempat PCR yang disediakan”. The word *karantina* here is one of the government's ways to stop the spread of the Covid-19 virus, taking place in athletes' homestays and available hotels. Quarantine is intended for Indonesian people after traveling from abroad.

The news emerged when an Indonesian citizen and his son from the Netherlands came to Indonesia claiming that the PCR test result was negative. After arrived at Soekarno Hatta Airport, he and his son were directed to quarantine at the hotel, At the place, he did a PCR test again and the results of his son were positive of Covid-19. Feeling unsure about the results, he asked the hotel to have a comparison PCR test at his own expense, but was rejected by the hotel and threatened to be deported. The hotel offered him self-isolation at a cost of 17.6 million, he decided to pay the rate. After undergoing self-isolation, he carried out a serological test to find out whether his child was exposed to the Covid-19 virus. Based on

the test results, no reactive antibodies were found. This received a negative reaction from the Indonesian people after hearing the news which was detrimental to Indonesian citizens who came from abroad.

- d. The meaning of satire in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* show aired on 22 September 2021 “Ah katanya anda dulu kerjanya ngaret”. The word *ngaret* here means starting the job late with a delay from the set time.

Andre's statement satirized his guest star, Uus. Rumors of Uus being expelled from TV shows due to being late have spread widely, even logged in to infotainment accounts or other social media. In the *Lapor Pak Trans 7* comedy show, Uus confirmed that the rumors were true. After being dismissed by several TV programs, Uus chooses to introspect, think positively, and considers the program not suitable for him because of other talented artists who come ontime every time.

- e. The meaning of satire in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* show aired on 22 September 2021 “Lo yakin? Yang lo bilang pasti aja, gagal jangan bilang pasti dulu”. The word *gagal* here means that the target or goal is not achieved. This makes Wendy unsure of Ayu's statement that she has a relationship again with a handsome man. Considering that some time ago Ayu was rumored to be getting married and had prepared the wedding 100 percent and then was canceled due to a lack of agreement between the bride and groom to be.

3.3 Connection to Indonesian Language Learning

The researcher relates the results of this research data using Indonesian language learning in SMA contained in the 2013 curriculum syllabus with the basic competence of High School class XI, namely 4.1 interpreting the meaning of film/drama texts both orally and in writing. In this text-based learning, students are generally required to pay attention and look for the forms and meanings contained in speech or the implied meaning of audiovisual media such as films or dramas. Based on the results of this study, a satire language will be raised from learning Indonesian in high school by interpreting the meaning of speech.

The results of this article's data are then used to become student learning materials while the results of the research will be used to assist teachers when describing learning materials to students. Implementation and teaching concepts use research data to be embedded in the lesson plans, then it will be easy to apply them during the learning process in class. Means of dialogues will be used during the learning process. Of course, the lesson plan will be used as a guide by the teacher when teaching in proportion to the syllabus that has been regulated by the government.

4. CONCLUSION

There are three types of satirical language in *Lapor Pak Trans 7*, namely: satire language type of irony, is the speaker's utterance which has an implicit (implied) meaning conveyed gently. Satire language with the type of cynicism contains the speaker's offense to the spoken word and the speech contained in the data contains mocking and insinuating a behavior or someone's words that will make the speaker offended by the utterance, sarcasm type satire language contains elements of satire that is harsh, sarcastic, the expression is bitter, and is a reproach that is not pleasant to hear.

Based on the analysis of 15 data, it shows that there are many types of irony languages that contain the opposite meaning. The form of the meaning of satire language in the *Lapor Pak Trans 7* discourse shows that there are many criticisms between actors and social criticism that occur in the community and are being discussed by many people.

The emergence of the relationship between the utterances in *Lapor Pak Trans 7* and Indonesian Language learning for class XI, namely basic competence 4.1 to interpret the meaning of film/drama texts both orally and in writing. Furthermore, the data will become learning material which will later become a guide to guide the teacher's learning materials in teaching students.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Researchers contribute to planning the implementation of research, collecting and analyzing data and writing articles.

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