

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of Study

Television as media communication has a big role in sharing information and entertainment. In this Era, comedy is needed to give a funny show to entertain people. Gourevitch (in Attardo, 1994:4) stated that comedy is miscellaneous genre activated by a plurality of impulses: farce, humor, satire and irony. From cartoons and comic strips, through Internet gags and humorous adverts, to sitcoms and funny remarks in editorials and opinion articles, the media do thrive in linguistic manifestations of satire.

Television provides comedy in the form of sitcoms, blooper shows, stand-up comedy, political satire, and humorous advertisements. Cook (2014) in his research said Comedy is changing. Ten years ago many people were capable of saying and doing things in the name of comedy that now seem brash or crude to us; we have developed a sense of awareness of ourselves, and the people around us. No longer do we simply speak without acknowledging who or what is the butt of our joke. We are a culture infused with a sense of political correctness, much more aware of people's feelings.

*Indonesia Lawak Klub* is an Indonesian television program which present a forum discussion about current issues happened in Indonesia in a form of comedy.

The conversation between panelists consists of opinion, humor and thought of the issue. Each of panelists has their own language style in expressing their

thought, and most of panelists use figurative languages to make their statements are interest.

Satire is one of figurative language that used to critique someone or something through humor. Satire is a technique employed to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or society by using humor, exaggeration or ridicule. Barman (2015) stated satire is dyed with the color of humanism. Satire also has the ability to protect its creator from culpability for criticism, because it is implied rather than overtly stated; in this way, it becomes a powerful tool for dissenters in difficult or oppressive political and social periods. Satire is nowadays found in many artistic forms of expression, including literature, plays, commentary, media such as lyric, and television show.

This study is focused on the types of satire by employing the theory proposed by Abrams. Abrams (2012:333-334) divided satire into two types; 1) formal Satire, consists of Juvenalian satire and horatian satire. 2) Indirect satire, it is only has one type namely Manippean satire. The researcher selected *Indonesia Lawak Klub* because *Indonesia Lawak klub* is one of popular television programs that used satire in the conversation for example; “*pemimpin yang baik tidak hanya pandai merangkai kata tapi juga mampu mampu bertindak nyata.*” In this sentence the speaker satirized how to be a good leader. It expressed how a real leader that people want, not only give promises but also give the proof.

Based on the explanation above the researcher will analyze satire used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* aired on January, 7<sup>th</sup> 2017 episode “Pilkada Jakarta”, on January, 21<sup>st</sup> 2017 episode “Di Balik Debat Pilkada”, on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017

episode “Kreativitas dalam berkampanye”, on February, 4<sup>th</sup> 2017 episode “kompetisi menjadi Gubernur” and on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2017 episode “Prediksi Tanpa Isi”. The five episodes were chosen by the researcher because these episodes became a phenomenon when the researcher conducted this study. The five episodes discussed about the process of election in Indonesia especially in Jakarta. They gave their opinion, thoughts, and even critique through comedy that consist of figurative language satire.

### **B. Problems of Study:**

Relating to the explanation above, the researcher attempts to analyze the dialogue in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* based on Satire approach. Two problems found in this research:

1. What are the types of satire used by the panelists in *Indonesia Lawak Klub*?
2. What is the dominant type of the satire used by the panelists in *Indonesia Lawak Klub*?

### **C. The Objectives of Study**

Based on the problem of the study, the objectives of study are:

1. to find out the types of satire used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub*.
2. to find out the dominant type of the satire used in *Indonesia Lawak Klub*.

### **D. The Scope of Study**

This study focused on the observing of satire in *Indonesia Lawak Klub* uttered by the MC, the panelists and the note in every episode based on theory of

Abrams. There are five episodes that will be analyzed in this study; 1) “Pilkada Jakarta” aired on January, 7<sup>th</sup> 2017, 2) “Di Balik Debat Pilkada”, aired on January, 21<sup>st</sup> 2017, 3) “Kreativitas dalam Berkampanye” aired on January 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017, 4) “Kompetisi Menjadi Gubernur” aired on February, 4<sup>th</sup> 2017, and 5) “Prediksi Tanpa Isi” aired on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2017.

#### **E. Significances of Study:**

The significances of this study are:

##### 1. Theoretically

- a. This study is expressed to be used as a reference for the university students and those who would like to understand more about Satire.
- b. The reader who wants to teach about satire, in this case, the readers can take some additional materials from this study.

##### 2. Practically

The findings can be applied in order to improve the reader’s ability or skill in speaking effectively. The findings are expected to be used as evidence that satire appeals are effective to be used in public speaking.