

A Semantic Study on Javanese Written Humor in Magazine

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Abstract. Humor is something that tickles the feelings of the listener, because of its tendency to sting, surprise, unreasonable, deceptive, and odd. The effects of humor arise because of language games, which tend to stray and break the rules of the literal meaning. Language units whether in words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the "Sing Lucu" humor column in the Javanese magazine "Panjebar Semangat" (PS) show the characteristics of an identifiable humor language in the form and function categories based on the relation of meaning between the elements of the language unit it uses, both in its form as the humor writer's identity, the title of humor, and the content or content of the humor text itself. Semantically, it is identified that can convey the effect or value of humor. The results of the analysis illustrate that the semantic relationships that cause the effects of humor in the form of homonym, homophonic, homograph, onomatopoeia and polysemy.

Keywords: humor, semantic study, and Javanese magazine

INTRODUCTION

Wijana (2004: 37) states that humor is essentially a stimulus that causes a person to laugh or smile in happiness. From time to time, various forms of humor such as, jokes, gag, or parodies, growing more fertile in the communities, live broadcast or television shows like *Waktu Indonesia Bercanda (WIB)*, *Opera Van Java (OVJ)* (2008-2013) and *OVJ kembali tayang* (2017), *Ini Talkshow*, *Oke Jack*, *Tukang Ojek Pengkolan (TOP)*, dan *The East*, which is presented in the concept of sitcoms, talk shows, scripted drama, or models of TTS (*Teka Teki Sulit*) are also always able to arouse the laughter of the community, but it tends to be judged as thin and the comedians are considered to have lost direction, less creative, many sex sentences material exposed and physical deficiencies among players, less mature and dull material. The exposure illustrates there is more attention to humor in the form of non-print (impressions). Similarly, Indonesian printed humor is quite widely researched and studied, while the study of Javanese humor is still limited. For that reason, the study with a Java-based humor object is relevant to be implemented.

For the Java community, humor is nothing new, as it is present in every display of traditional performing arts, such as 'gara-gara' in wayang orang, or 'jula-juli' in ludruk show, or others, always displayed jokes or gag, either in verbal or non-verbal. Javanese-speaking humor is also presented in the form of columns in newspapers or magazines or 'kalawarti' such as in the *Sing Lucu* column in *Panjebar Semangat* magazine which is specified as the source of data.

Java language is loaded with rich terms of meanings that have various potential concepts to be a source of humor inspiration. The idea of Javanese humor is possible to be adopted from various forms of *parikan* or a kind of poet consisting of two parts, namely *sampiran* and *isi*, such as an expression like *wajik klethik gula Jawa*, *luwih becik sing prasojo*, (*wajik klethik gula Jawa*, it is better the humble one) or dug from the source of *wangsalan* "geneyo kok nggodhong pohung, kok ngingklik sajak kesusu" (*ingklik, ngingklik*, walking fast in a hurry) or an idea from *pepindan* as explained as *unen-unen* that has a meaning of imagery, in which the Javanese language concept is distinguished as *Candra*, such as a slim waist is said with *bangkekane nawon kemit* (A small waist like the waist of a bee), or *Bebasan Nabok nyilih tangan* to call a person who does evil by asking others to do it or a *Saloka* such as *Asu belang kalung wangi* is a term for the lower class person but rich. The idea is also dug from *Sesumbar*, *Sanepa*, *Cangkriman*, or *Paribahasan*. Those various sources of inspiration allow being processed or misinterpreted resulting in the effect of humor. In addition, the Javanese language system recognizes many unique sounds of phonemes, a kind of difference in meaning misinterpretation due to differences in sound languages, such as *krikil*, *krakal*, *kriwilan*, *krowolan* or much onomatopoeia that rich with meaning. Therefore, the existence of Javanese humor allows being examined from the semantic aspect.

Java language, as a matter of fact, has a broader concept than other languages, for example, to express the notion of coconut; the known concept is specifically for each part of coconut, *degan* (young coconut), *klapa* (coconut), *bathok* (endocarp, hard inner layer of the coconut), *gandhos* (coconut "apple" that is spongy and sweet), *sepet* (mesocarp, fibrous husk), *janur* (young coconut leaves), *blarak* (old coconut leaves), *klaras* (dried coconut leaves), *glugu* (old coconut trunks), and etc. The wide association of meaning and metaphor contained in the concepts of words or terms in Javanese seem to have a profound effect on the more varied forms of Javanese Humor.

The distinctiveness of the Javanese language meaning is the underlying interest to study the humor of Javanese from a semantic perspective. The research problems include (a) how is the form of the semantic relation of language unit causing the potential humor effect in Javanese written humor column 'Sing Lucu' in the magazine 'Panjebar Semangat'? and (b) what is the function of utilizing the semantic relation in the Javanese written humor?

METHOD

Djajasudarma (1993: 3) states that methods in a language study, closely related to the purpose of language research. This research uses qualitative descriptive method because the research orientation describes the form and function of the language units in its semantic relation which potentially raises the effect of humor in Javanese written humor discourse. Descriptive descriptions the researcher concludes with the results of analytical data processing. Data sources are twenty-four (24) humor columns "*Sing Lucu*" in the weekly Javanese magazine *Panjebar Semangat (PS)*. The research data is in the form of sounds, words, phrases or sentences that are worth the humor because of their relationship or semantic relationship. Purposively, it is identified a total of 99 language unit data, either in the form of the humor writer's identity, the title of the humor text, the content/language content in the humor text. The researcher chooses *PS* as the source of data because the magazine has a special column of humor and still exists and supports the preservation of the existence of Java language. In order to obtain a valid conclusion, the validity testing of the data and the results of data collection analysis uses documentation techniques, while data processing using analysis techniques through (1) Identify data in tabular form which includes humor title, humor writer name, and describe the content of humor in form of exposure in Indonesian language. (2) Re-examining humor data related to existing language units

either in the form of words, phrases, or sentences in humor that characterize a particular category of relation or semantic meaning that poses a funny effect. (3) Classify data by category of form or form of language units that have the potential to bring the effects of humor. (4) Interpret and describe the form and function of its semantic relation, and identify the meaning of the use of the semantic relation in relation to the creation of the effects of humor. There is also a triangulation to test the validity of the data and its analysis is done through peer discussions, especially with individuals who are an expert on humor and semantic.

RESULT

Based on the analysis of the humorous language in the '*Sing Lucu*' column in the '*Panjebar Semangat*' magazine, it can be identified that the value of humor is contained in the unit of language, either in the form of words, phrases or sentences in the form of (1) the identity of the author's name of humor, (2) the identity of the character's name in humor, and (3) the content in the humorous language, each of which is described below.

1. Form of humor in the language unit of the author's identity

In relation with the identity writing, the author of humor in the *PS*, in addition, to write a name like the original name of the author, can be identified the emergence of some form of humor style as shown in table 1 described below.

Table 1 Form of humor in the name of the humor author's identity

The real identity	Reference	Form of Humor in the author's Identity	Humor Strategy (Relations / Semantic Meaning)
Amin	Character name: Amin Rais	Amin Non Rais Amin Pro Rais	Redundancy (words <i>non</i> and <i>pro</i> is not required)
Sapto	K is a child of a someone named S.Dwidjo	Sapto Putrane S.Dwidjo	The field of meaning- the author is in a father-son relationship
Anonymous (unknown real name)	K is the father of a boy named <i>Anggi</i>	Bapake Anggi	The field of meaning- author = Anggi's father
Wid	<i>Den</i> nobility title	Den Wid	Hyponymy with superordinate: article
Sutjipto	<i>Ki's</i> Expert Degree	Ki Sutjipto	

2. Form of humor in the language unit in the name of the character in the humor

The form of writing humor can also be identified in the mention of the name of the character in the text of humor. As shown in table 2.

Table 2 Identity Name of Person in Humor

Author	Name Person in Humor	Reference	Form of Humor Based on Relations / Semantic Meaning)
Anja Karema	<i>Kirjo</i> and <i>Isma</i>	a particular name that is unknown	Anonymous
<i>Ki Sutjipto Adi</i>	<i>Adi</i> and <i>Tjipto</i> ,	Excerpt of author's name	Sutjipto / Adi / Adi Soetjipto: Sinonimi

Ary S. from Madiun	Madi and Uun	Author city name	Madiun Madi and Uun: Abracadation-acronym / shortening
	<i>Dudu-Didi Salam-Salim, Gogon-Gigin, Tinton-Tintin, Adi-Ida, Dino-Doni Siman-Mansi</i>	The names resemble brothers or twins	Game sounds in the form of reduplication (repetition), metathesis (change of phoneme position), substitution (word replacement)
Den Wid	Gareng-Petruk-Bagong	Name of famous humorist (punakawan)	Association on character figures

In relation to the identity of the humorist, the choice of the name of the person is intentionally chosen. Symbols or icons or language units of a particular name that tend to be sound games such as *Dudu-Didi, Salam-Salim, Gogon-Gigin, Tinton-Tintin, Adi-Ida, Siman-Mansi, dan Dino-Doni*, seems to be closer to practical function, and only a metathesis of sounds, and no humor effect. In contrast to the following names *Ableh-Dableh, Cipluk*(chubby), *Monel* (flirty, similar to *Minel*, a singer), meanwhile *Goplo, Senthos, Sodron, Kupel, Badrun*, (a bit dumb), dan tokoh *pithily, Upil, Bedor, Sapon, Panjul*, etc. the phonestem sounds capable of causing certain effects of meaning such as cuteness or dumbness.

3. Form of humor language

The identification of the presentation form or the composition of the Javanese written humor in the Sing Lucu column can be categorized in the following forms:

Humor takes the form of a two line jokes dialog that describes a particular set of relationship, in the form of the dialogue between various characters, parents, teachers, students, friends, spouses and other social relationships.

Humor one line jokes in the form of puzzle *bedhekan, cangkriman, batangan* with a particular theme.

Associated with the form of relation or the type of semantic meaning that is identified can build the effect of humorous in humor in written Java include (1) homonym (2) homographs (3) homophones, (4) onomatopoeia (5) generalization (6) associations, and (7) polysemy, as described in table 3 below.

Table 3 Forms of Humor Based on Relation of Meaning or Type of Meaning

Humor Trigger Strategy	Denotative Meaning of Dictionary of Humor	Misinterpreted Meaning	Homophon (Sound / Writing) Form and Semantic Meanings / Relations
what bamboo(<i>pring</i>) is magical and only appears when people are in pain or feel ashamed?	Pring (Bamboo)	<u>Pring</u> as- <u>Pring</u> is (smirk)	Pring – pring : Synonym Abbreviation
Which countries can save money?	Bank (Bank)	<u>Ban</u> gladesh (a country)	Bank – Bang Homophone Abbreviation
What animals can make rich?	Celeng (wild hog)	<u>Celeng</u> an (piggy bank)	Celeng – celeng Homograph Abbreviation
What are the different missiles belonging to Saddam Hussein and George Bush?	Sadam Husain (Middle East figure) George Bush (US figure)	Saad...Daam... (shot .. explode) Joos...Buus... (shot, but defuse)	Sadam – Saad...Daam... George/ Josh Bush – Joos...Buss... onomatopoeia
What does his English cat fall in the gutter?	Kucing (cat) Got (gutter)	<i>Ketes-ketes</i> (description when water drips from a damp cloth placed in a top position to bottom)	Cat – <i>ketes-ketes</i> Homophone Abbreviation
What is English term of Kucing <i>Kembang Telon</i> (three-colored fur cat)	Kucing (Cat) <i>Kembang Telon</i> (three-colored fur)	<i>Ket Biyen</i> (there has always been a cat of that type)	Cat- <i>ket biyen</i> Homophone Abbreviation

What animal can give big profit or profit?	Laba-laba (spider)	Laba-laba (big profit)	Laba-laba-laba-laba Homonym
Someone who is angry because of a change of name that is less pleasant after marriage with someone with a certain name.	Bu Gilianto – nick name for <i>Bu Gil</i> (Mr. Gilianto's wife)	Bugil (naked)	Bu Gil –Bugil Homonym Negative meaning association
What is your pen's trade mark?	Cap Pari dan Cap Leo (Trade Mark)	Cap Pari: Paringane (gift) Cap Leo: oLeh-Oleh (souvenir)	Cap <u>Paringane</u> –Cap Pari o <u>Le</u> – <u>oleh</u> Homophone
Which island is jumping up and down?	Name of jumping island	<u>Halmahera</u> Halma: a game that plays it by jumping	Halma - <u>Halmahera</u> Homophone Abbreviation
Which island is smart at math?	Math island-Berhitung (count)	Belitung	Berhitung- Belitung Homophone
Kutha endi sing ora bisa obah? Which city that cannot move?	Situ (you) Banda (tied)	Situbanda (a name of a city)	Situ banda – Situbanda Homophone Association
What animals that cannot move?	Immovable animal	Kepiting (animal) <i>Kepithing</i> (a condition of being held and cuddled)	Kepiting-Kepithing Homophone Association
The most unpleasant Bon (bill)?	Bon (getting paycheck)	<u>Bonyok</u> (bruises)	Bon – <u>Bonyok</u> Homophone
Nine chickens were taken (<i>diambil</i>) five how would it be?	Diambil (subtract) The answer should be the number of subtraction results.	Diambil (stolen) so the takeris battered because the chickentaken is not his own chickens	Diambil (subtract) –diambil (stolen) Polisemy
<i>Kalau ditlusuri Mbak In dan Mbak Citra penyiar radio itu masih <u>saudaraku</u> lho? Soalnya saat siaran pasti memanggil saya <u>Saudara</u> pendengar</i> If traced by, <i>Mbak In and Mbak Citra</i> , the radio broadcasters are still my sister? Because when the broadcast they must call me you listeners	<i>Saudara</i> (siblings)	Greetings the listeners during a broadcast	<i>Saudara</i> (siblings) –saudara (general) generalization
Apa panjenengan akan <u>tindak haji</u> (berangkat haji)? Wadhuh kalau haji <u>diutus tindak</u> (disuruh berjalan) saya tidak kuat Are you leaving for Hajj? Wow, if I go by walk I could not do it	Tindak (go haji)	Tindak (by walk)	Tindak (go haji)- tindak (by walk): Polysemy
My neighbor was arrested by the police for smuggling alcohol, but my neighbor next door was a long-time smuggler is never caught.	smuggler (the criminal profession passes certain items from one area to another illegally)	smuggler (part of the tailoring profession: putting the thread)	Smuggler I Smuggler II Polysemy
How do we preserve corpses, <i>Dul</i> ? Why embalmed? So the body does not catch a cold	Embalmed (one way to mummification)	Embalmed (give a balsam)	Embalmed I Embalmed II Polysemy

CONCLUSION

The existence of a humorous language in Java language in the column *Sing Lucu* is dominated by the

order of "humor two line jokes" and "humor one line jokes" in the form of a description of the story. The variant of the dialogue illustrates the parent-child relationship, teacher-student, friends, with lover or spouse. The identified language units include the

identity of the author, the author's origin, the composition of the character or characterization in the text of humor, as well as the content of the text of the humor itself. Humor or joke is created due to the deviation or the misinterpretation the type of semantic meaning whose embodiment is homonym, i.e. in the form of confusion of two different word forms which have different meanings but are written in the same form, either in their homogeneous form or in homophonic or onomatopoeia, generalization, and polysemy. In association with the function, it is identified that humor functioned as (1) humor as satire, (2) humor as a mockery, and (3) humor just as a pleasure and a game.

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