



## ANALYSIS OF HUMOR LANGUAGE TECHNIQUES FROM MALE AND FEMALE PARTICIPANTS IN THE KOMPAS TV STAND UP COMEDY COMPETITION

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### ABSTRACT

Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV is the first single comedy competition event pioneered by Indonesian celebrities, namely Pandji Pragiwaksono, Raditya Dika, Indro Warkop, and Indra Yudhistira, one of the producers and directors of comedy programs at Kompas TV. Not just any comic can appear in this competition (show). The selected comics are the result of selection by the judges so that they can be categorized as the best finalists who of course have undoubted abilities. Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV has broadcast 10 seasons. Uniquely, male participants dominate over female participants. This certainly didn't happen accidentally. Several relevant studies have not raised gender issues in the humorous language techniques of Stand Up Comedy. The aim of this research is to describe the differences in humorous language techniques of male and female participants in the Kompas TV Stand Up Comedy competition. By combining the theories of Berger (1998) and Wijana (2001) with the pragmatic matching method, it is hoped that differences in the humor techniques of male and female participants in the competition can be found. The results showed that the humorous language techniques of male participants that were not used by female participants were (1) infantilism, (2) sexual allusion, (3) repetition, (4) repartee, (5) narcissism, (6) homonyms, (7) taboo words, (8) paradoxical figures of speech, (9) exchange of speaking styles, (10) greeting words, and (11) mispronunciations. The female participants' humorous language techniques that were not used by male participants during the audition were (1) role playing, (3) ridicule, (3) roasting, (4) changing words, (5) collocations, and (6) clarification. From the findings of the use of absurd stories by comic artists, it can be said that the male participants' ability to tell stories outside of logic seems to dominate with the use of this technique by 5 out of 10 male participants in auditioning for SUCI. The language technique of self-deprecation seems to be dominantly used by female comics compared to other humorous language techniques because of the 8 female participants, there are 4 comics who use it.

*Keywords: Humorous language techniques, female and male comic artists, Stand Up Comedy*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Kompas TV stand up comedy is the first single comedy competition event pioneered by Indonesian celebrities, namely Pandji Pragiwaksono, Raditya Dika, Indro Warkop, and Indra Yudhistira, one of the producers and directors of comedy programs at Kompas

TV. This competition, with the other name SUCI, starts from 2011 to 2022 and experiences several changes in days and broadcast times in each season. Some of the judges who were involved from season 1 to season 10 were Indro Warkop, Butet Kertaradjasa, Astrid Tiar, and Raditya Dika.

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In selecting participants, auditions (offline or online) are held in various cities, namely Medan, Yogyakarta, Jakarta, Bandung, Surabaya, Padang, Denpasar, Pontianak, Pekanbaru, Makassar and Semarang. The number of comics who pass the audition varies from season to season, it can be 13, 15, 16 or 18, but most often it is 16 comics.

Comics of any kind cannot enter this competition (show). The comics that have been chosen are the outcome of the judges' selection process, which aims to identify the top finalists who possess undeniable talent. They possess comedic skills that enable the judges to rule out a large number of the other contestants. Pre-show and preliminary show participants in seasons 4, 5, 9, and 10 attest to this. There were four pre-show contestants in the fourth season, ten in the fifth, one in the ninth, and one in the tenth. There were thirteen competitors in the tenth. Since this event first appeared, it has been displayed on numerous screens around Indonesia. Several comics who graduated from SUCI who are widely known to the public include Dodit Mulyanto, Ernest Prakasa, Tretan Muslim, Uus, Coki Pardede, and Babe Cabita.

Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV has broadcast 10 seasons. Uniquely, male participants dominate over female participants. This certainly didn't happen accidentally. Participants of course have to really use their maximum abilities so that the judges give them the opportunity to appear in the show round. Why is it that out of 10 seasons there are only 13 female participants out of a total of 151. In terms of percentage, the number of female participants in Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV is only 8.6%. Are women not funnier than men, or are men's humorous language techniques preferred by the judges? This certainly sparked the author's curiosity to research what humorous language techniques are actually used by men and women?

There are 45 techniques for creating humor which are classified into four categories, including language (the humor is verbal), logic or logic (the humor is ideation),

form or identity (the humor is existential) movement or action (the humor is physical) (Berger in Utami, 2018). According to Berger (2017), the humor techniques he put forward will give us a way to take various examples of humor (at any time, in any form and media) and show what drives the humor and often causes laughter, or any situation. what is felt when faced with something that contains humor.

In this category, humor is created or appears through words, the way of speaking, the meaning of words, or the consequences of words. Berger (2017:18) divides this category into 11 techniques, while Wijana (2001) divides it into three large groups.

**Table 1 Humorous Language Techniques According to Berger (2017:18)**

No	Humorous Language Techniques	Understanding
1	<i>bombast</i>	<i>Talking in a high-flown, grandiloquent, or rhetorical manner(speaking in a grandiose, grandiose, or rhetorical manner)</i>
2	<i>infantilism</i>	<i>Playing with the sound of words(playing with the sounds of words)</i>
3	<i>irony</i>	<i>Saying one thing and meaning something else or exactly the opposite of what you're saying(saying something that means something else or the opposite of what is said)</i>
4	<i>misunderstanding</i>	<i>Misinterpreting situation(misinterprets the situation)</i>
5	<i>even</i>	<i>Playing with the meaning of words(play on the meaning of words).</i>

6	<i>repartee</i>	<i>Verbal banter, usually in a witty dialogue(verbally teasing, usually in witty dialogue)</i>
7	<i>ridicule</i>	<i>Making a fool of someone, verbally or nonverbally(making other people look stupid verbally or nonverbally).</i>
8	<i>sarcasm</i>	<i>Biting remark made with a hostile tone; sarcasm is always a verbal put-down(biting comments in a sharp tone; verbal sarcasm)</i>
9	<i>satire</i>	<i>Making a fool of or poking fun at well-known things, situations, or public figures(embarrassing a thing, situation, or public figure/artist)</i>
10	<i>sexual allusion</i>	<i>Making a reference or insinuation to sexual or naughty matters(Making references or innuendos aimed at sexual or naughty things).</i>
11	<i>outwitting:</i>	<i>Outsmarting someone or the establishment by retort, response, or comeback(Beating someone's intelligence by asking questions about their statements).</i>

**Table 2 Humorous Language Techniques According to Wijana (2001)**

No.	Humorous Language Techniques	Understanding
1	Repetition	Re-mention of the

		same lexical unit that was mentioned previously. Repetition can be words, phrases, or clauses. Apart from that, there are also partial repetitions and complete repetitions.
2	Inversion	A sentence where the predicate precedes the subject, where an inversion sentence is the opposite of a version sentence.
3	Reciprocal Interference	The process of creating antics that has the widest scope. This process is situationally formed by juxtaposing two modes of speech that are contradictory to each other, such as being serious and joking, heroic and timid, learned and unlearned, and authenticity and falsehood. The use of this reciprocal interference technique can be classified into several types, namely the use of artificial metaphor, artificial substitution, and homonymy.

## 2. RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research is a qualitative approach with content analysis. Eriyanto (2010: 47) states that content analysis will be able to describe in detail a message or a particular text. Qualitative research as explained by Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2014) is a procedure that produces descriptive data, for example written or spoken words from something observed. Qualitative research is research whose data is in the form of words, sentences, schemes and images (Sugiyono, 2016:14). This research will attempt to describe the differences in humorous language techniques

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used by female and male participants in the Kompas TV Stand Up Comedy competition. The data and data sources for this research are utterances (words/phrases/clauses/sentences) from female and male participants when they perform single jokes on Kompas TV's Stand Up Comedy program which is indicated to contain humorous language techniques. From the ten seasons, researchers will take a sample of ten male comic artists and eight female comic artists. The male comic artists selected are the comic artists who win first place in each season. The female comic artists selected are one representative from each season. Because not all seasons have female comic artists, namely in season 5 and season 9, only eight female participants were taken. Taking the sample, for example, in one season, there is more than one woman, the one who is eliminated last is taken. Data was collected using the listening method and skillful free-involved listening techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015: 204). Researchers will look for data in the form of videos on YouTube that show comic artists during auditions. If the comic artists are not found during the audition, the data source will be obtained by randomly searching for another video (one video) when they appear. The data will be transcribed and analyzed based on the theory of humorous language techniques. From this analysis, it is hoped that differences can be found between men's and women's humorous language techniques. After the data is collected, the data will be analyzed using a pragmatic matching method. The matching method is a data analysis method whose determining tool is outside, apart from, and not part of the language (langue) concerned or researched (Sudaryanto, 2015:15). The basic technique used is the determining element sorting technique (PUP). According to Sudaryanto (2015:25), the technique for selecting determining elements is a sorting technique where the tool used is the mental sorting power possessed by the researcher himself. The power of selection in this technique uses pragmatic power of selection or is called the pragmatic matching method, which is a

matching method in which the opponent or interlocutor is the determining tool (Kesuma, 2007:49). This method identifies linguistic units according to the reactions that occur (audience laughter).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 10 male comics and 8 female comics who were researched. The following are the names and humorous language techniques used when they auditioned for SUCI.

#### **Humor Language Techniques For Male Participants**

There are at least 17 humorous language techniques used by male comics. The following table shows the results of the analysis of their humorous language techniques.

**Table 3 Seasons, Comic Names, and Humorous Language Techniques Used by Male Comic Artists**

Seasons	Comic name	Humorous Language Techniques
1	Ryan Adriandhy	absurd stories, infantilism, sarcasm
2	Genrifinadis Pamungkas	<i>sexual allusion</i> , sarcasm, repetition, repartee, narcissism, misunderstanding, homonyms, infantilism
3	Priya Prayogha P.	taboo words, misunderstanding, satire, paradoxical figures of speech, absurd stories
4	David Nurbianto	absurd stories, homonyms, exchange of speaking styles, greetings, absurd stories
5	M. Rizki	exchange styles

	Rakelna	of speech, greetings, absurd stories
6	Indra Gunawan	change speaking styles
7	Muhammad Ridwan	<i>self-deprecation</i> , too, an absurd story
8	Muhammad Saleh	absurd stories, sarcasm
9	Rio Steven Dumatubun	<i>satire</i>
10	Suyono	wrong words, self deprecation

Absurd stories dominate all the language techniques used. The word absurd means 'impossible and unreasonable' (Subitmele, 2022). So an absurd story is a story that contains something beyond logic and cannot be accepted by common sense. This story doesn't actually happen in the real world, but is just someone's imagination/make-up. This absurd story was used by 6 male comics in their audition. The story they used when auditioning was actually inspired by a real phenomenon which they then added to the story themselves with something that didn't make sense with the aim of making the judges and audience laugh. The stories they produce are typical in that male comics are clever at composing stories compared to female comics, judging by their humorous language techniques during auditions.

Apart from being good at telling stories, this male comic also has the humorous language technique of exchanging speaking styles which the eight female comics studied did not have. They exchange one person's speaking style for another person's speaking style. The people who are used as objects (style exchanges) are people known to the public. Changing speaking styles here also includes singing styles. The exchange of speech styles used takes people who have the opposite 'something'. It can be from character, daily behavior, or the way you sing. From the data obtained, it is precisely the use of changing styles between two people who have opposite things that makes the jury and audience laugh when they see the comics perform.

The man who is usually famous for frequently saying taboo words, turns out to be the only comic who uses taboo words in his jokes. The taboo word that appears is related to animals, namely the Javanese word *asu*, which in Indonesian is dog. In fact, sarcasm was apparently used by three male comics. Words that show sarcasm are what kind of crazy person, hypocrite, bullshit, and *anjrit*. Male comics use taboo words and sarcasm, but the intensity of sarcasm is greater than taboo words. In the pronunciation of the taboo word, in its application (when making a joke) there is an attempt by the comic to puncture the word considering that the word taboo is a word that actually seems harsh and is usually used to express disagreement or anger.

There are also male comics who use mispronunciations as their humorous language technique. The language that is the target of mispronunciation is English. In fact, deliberately mispronouncing words/sentences that are not part of the language makes the audience and judges laugh. For example, in the data found, there is a sentence in English, let me introduce my self, the comic actually said with confidence let me introduce my self. This pronunciation error was not found in the eight female comics studied.

Apart from making mistakes, there is one male comic who uses paradoxical figures of speech to tell jokes, namely Priya Prayogha or better known as Babe Cabita. Paradoxical figure of speech is a style of language that states something in the opposite way. Babe is seen using this style of language to be funny.

- (1) *Not to mention that there are lots of graffiti on the walls that are not educational. Pornographic images. That's why I'm a pious and innocent student, right? So if that's how it comes in sometimes like it. Astaghfirullahaladzim. Not bad. It's like that. (Data IV-K3)*

The expression *astaghfirullahaladzim* is an expression which means 'I ask forgiveness from Allah the Most Great'. This expression is often used by Muslims as an act of apologizing or asking God for forgiveness. So, the person who utters this sentence has usually committed an act that is prohibited in Islam, including viewing pornographic



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images. However, the comic appeared to apologize and then stated the opposite, namely saying it was good, after seeing pornographic images. This good phrase is also a sign of the comic's interest in pornographic images, so there is a contradiction in the sentence expressed.

Other humorous language techniques that are not found in women's humorous language techniques are sexual allusion and narcissism. Both are used by comic Genrifinadi Pamungkas or better known as Ge Pamungkas. The following data shows both.

- (2) *Up to you. Now, this doesn't mean he obeyed, but his motive was not to watch. He didn't come to watch.* He wants to find satisfaction not through films, but through you. (I-K2 Data)
- (3) *Usmar Ismail called me handsome, where's his voice??? Masi was on the Indonesian stand up comedy show season two. The biggest comedian talent search event and that's my event. Yoi, and now you can see I invited our guest star, Wulan Guritno.* (V-K2 Data)

The sentences in bold in Data I-K2 show that Ge uses sexual allusion when provoking laughter from the audience. Someone who wants to find satisfaction can do so in various ways, one of which is through films. By watching films, people can feel satisfied. However, Ge stated that sometimes when lovers watch the cinema, the man likes to take advantage of the situation to commit adultery with his partner. So a man's satisfaction when watching a cinema with his partner sometimes changes his goal, no longer enjoying the film, but more enjoying being with his lover (until he is satisfied).

Narcissism is a slang vocabulary which means 'admired and proud of oneself'. Young people usually use the word narcissist to describe someone who has very high self-confidence. This self-confidence is often manifested through excessive selfie hobbies or showing off photos of their collection on their social media accounts. The phrase I'm handsome, I'm on my show, and the sentence I'm inviting our guest star on Data V-K2 is a

sign that Ge is taking advantage of his narcissism to trigger loud laughter from the audience. The word handsome means 'beautiful and dashing; handsome' and provides information on the word gua (Ge Pamungkas). Apart from that, the assumption that stand up comedy, which is a big event, is his event also shows evidence that the comic is narcissistic. This is indicated by the sentence that is my event. His narcissism was also reinforced by the sentence I invited our guest star, Wulan Guritno. This means that Ge as the owner of the event can invite any guest star to the event, even though he is a participant.

### **Humor Language Techniques For Women Participants**

There were 8 female comics studied. This was motivated by the fact that 2 female comics were not found in the two seasons of SUCI, namely season 5 and season 9. Based on the results of the analysis, several humorous language techniques were found that were used by female comics in presenting their jokes.

**Table 4 Seasons, Comic Names, and Humorous Language Techniques Used by Female Comic Artists**

Seasons	Comic name	Humorous Language Techniques
1	Sakdiyah Ma'ruf	<i>self-deprecation, role playing, ridicule</i>
2	Yulyanikasih	roasting, changing words
3	Alison Victoria	<i>self-deprecation, sarcasm, ridicule</i>
4	Sri Rahayu	collocation
6	Tri Vina Maryana	clarification, absurd stories, sarcasm, satire
7	Sartika Yulianti	<i>sarcasm, even</i>
8	Fianita Andriyati	<i>self-deprecation</i>
10	Annie	<i>misunderstandi</i>

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	Mariani	ng, self-deprecation
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There are six humorous language techniques used by female comics that are not used by male comics. The six are role playing, ridicule, roasting, changing words, collocation, and clarification. However, there are four female comics who use self-deprecation techniques when presenting their jokes.

The purpose of role playing is to imitate other people doing something. Sakdiyah demonstrated a woman who looks stupid in the eyes of people with a style and tone of voice similar to that woman. Sakdiyah even commented on the woman who used an imitation/not original bag.

- (4) *Tips for those who are out of the market, if you ask me, Miss, where do you want to go from where? Ah, I don't know hahaha. So while of course, of course a hand bag. Handbag with brand shown. Don't worry if KW always looks branded. Hand bag, grooming, and don't forget anything you are asked. Where are you going, sis? What's your major? Oh, I don't know. Well, then once in a while, if there are people, there are also people who can't answer. What's your name? Oh, I don't know. The phone number? I don't know. I don't know. Basically I don't know. So if it's like that. You would, if it were like that you would be with people like me. Out of the market.*(II-K11 Data)

The role chosen by Sakdiyah is a woman who pretends to be stupid when asked by other people. His cuteness is seen more because he is acting out the woman in a stupid-looking style. Stupidity is shown by the same answer to each question, namely I don't know. This phrase was repeated five times because the judges and audience were seen laughing when the comic demonstrated the woman.

*Ridicule* What Sakdiyah uses is to make her mother look stupid/less intelligent. This can be seen in the following data.

- (5) *So, if I speak in front of a stage like this, I think my friends will also have experience in elementary school declamation competitions, speech competitions, and other competitions. My mother always said that if you are nervous or nervous, just imagine that all those watching you are ants. That's my mother's message. Well, what my mother didn't anticipate when one day her child wanted to try an open mic like this was how to make ants laugh, right? Ha ha ha. So what kind of joke should I make? But maybe our typical jokes are typical Indonesian jokes that can come in like that.*(Data III-K11)

Sakdiyah said that her mother had once advised her to think of people watching her as ants when giving a speech or making a speech. This aims to prevent us from being nervous when speaking in public. However, precisely when Sakdiyah wanted to make the audience laugh/stand up by saying indirectly that her mother's advice seemed difficult to implement.

*Roasting* is a humorous technique by attacking someone but using words rather than physical violence/fighting. Yulyani seemed to be roasting the jury when she opened her joke.

- (6) *Good evening, sir. Good night. When I hear the name Indro, it's like marriage. Some weddings are indro, some are outdro.*(Data I-K12)

The words indro and outdro that Yuli means are indoor and outdoor in a wedding. The comic tried to attack the jury first when he made a joke by calling the judge Indro Warkop the opposite of outdro. There is an attempt to exchange the phoneme /r/ with the phoneme /o/. The word outdro should be outdor.

Not only attacking the jury, Yulyani was also seen attacking Sheikh Puji, a person who was once famous for marrying underage girls. Yulyani personally attacked Sheikh Puji, who likes marrying underage children.

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(7) *I am grateful that Sheikh Puji has now legalized his marriage to Mario. It has been approved by the Religious Court. If not, he would have already targeted Afika. Afikah. Yes There's something new here. What? Let's get married. I've eaten there first.*(II-K12 Data)

The phrases already targeted, and let's get married are signs that Yuliyani is attacking someone's personality. Ngincar is a word that means 'really wanting, aiming and seeing the target with one eye'. This word gives a negative impression because what is being targeted is humans (Afikah). Kawin is a word that means 'forming a family with the opposite sex/marrying'. This is related to the viral character of Sheikh Puji several years ago when he married an underage girl.

Yuliyani seemed to be changing words to be funny. Yuli feels that this word is more appropriate so that it is more appropriate when used in certain contexts, even though in general it is actually less appropriate when used.

(8) *I suggest to those of you who have moved on from your ex, you should change the word ex to alumni so that it gives the impression that you won't come back and have already received an education.*(Data IV-K12)

The word ex is actually more appropriate if followed by the word boyfriend. Yuli's word replacement actually changed a word from what it should be to a word where it shouldn't. However, because the two words are synonymous, it is possible that the word is used just incorrectly. The lack of precision in using this word actually creates its own humorous power. The replacement of the word is also accompanied by a reason that caused the word to be replaced, but the reason actually doesn't make sense.

Sri Rahayu has a petite body. In her appearance, Sri appears to act funny, starting from her body movements, hands and feet. In terms of language, Sri Rahayu seems to use

collocations from the beginning to the end of her performance.

(9) *Assalamualaikum. Walaikum Salam. In the past, my hijab was not as simple as this. In the past, I changed my hijab style. I often wear the hijab. Flower hijab. It's very difficult because it has to be watered every day. If, in the morning doused with water. In the afternoon it is doused with spiritual water. Then I also used to like wearing the hijab in layers. Sometimes more than five, sometimes seven. My friends are making fun of me again. Sri, is that a headscarf or a shroud? Then I also used to say that if there were layers there would be a lot of pins, there would be a lot of needles. That's not covering the private parts, it's acupuncture therapy. And girls now too. He said he didn't want to wear the hijab because he said it was old fashioned. Have we ever seen dinosaurs wearing headscarves? Then when I changed my style, my hijab was towering here. My friends once pulled my hijab, maybe they thought it was a bun, but it turned out my head was oval.*(Data I-K14)

Sri seems to use collocated words when telling jokes. The word "bunga-bunga" collocates with the word siram. The word siraman is collocated with the word spiritual. Sri also uses collocations to mention words related to shrouds when someone dies. Words that collocate and are related to shrouds are lapis and shroud. Apart from that, Sri also mentioned words that collocate related to acupuncture therapy, such as needles and acupuncture. The word ancient is related to dinosaurs, so Sri appears to mention both. At the end of her performance, Sri also made a connection between the phrase towering, and the words konde, head, and oval.

Sri's ability to choose words that collocate and express something whose meaning is somewhat strange/beyond logic is what caused the jury to laugh. The veil must be watered because of the floral motif, the veil is compared to a shroud, the veil needles are associated with acupuncture needles, and the high-rise veil is mistaken for a bun but Sri's oval head is indeed something strange



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and beyond logic. It is precisely this beyond logic that causes other people to laugh.

Clarification is clarifying, explaining, and returning to what really is. So there is a kind of opinion that other people think is not true, so someone needs to clarify it. Tri Vina seemed to clarify men's assumptions about what women do.

- (10) *From earlier all the comics talk about girls, right? Now I want to talk about boys. Why do guys always say that girls are complicated? Even though we dress up for you. And according to research, it only takes a guy ten seconds to fall in love with a girl. Imagine, yes, three hours of grooming is valued at ten seconds, it hurts, doesn't it? But you forget guys, it took you 10 seconds to fall in love with us, but it took you a lifetime to forget us.* (I-K15 Data)

The words from earlier and now are words that indicate that Tri Vina wants to contradict/counter something. So what does Tri Vina counter? Tri Vina wants to clarify men's assumptions about women. Men think that women are complicated in grooming, and it takes a very short time to be loved, even though the hassle of grooming and the time it takes to be loved is much longer. The words that indicate that Tri Vina wants to clarify are the words why, always, even though, and but.

Tri Vina also used this clarification again when responding to men's accusations that women were materialistic.

- (11) *Guys also like to judge like that. Why are girls material? I'll tell you why girls are material and if you want to protest why girls are material, protest with the government. Yes, why is Dhuwit's picture a male hero? It's logical that we give a code for you boys, we hope to have a partner like our half-dead defense hero. Try dhuwit that picture of Maria Selena, we won't want it. Because basically girls don't*

*like being prettier than themselves.* (II-K15 Data)

The sentence I'm telling you, yes, is a sign that Tri Vina wants to clarify men's assumption that girls are material. The clarification used by Tri Vina actually made the audience laugh because the clarification was given in an illogical way. Tri Vina answered this illogical question, why do women materialize, because in Indonesia the image is of a male hero, not a female image. In fact, the image of a woman and the image of a hero have nothing to do with it.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the humorous language techniques of male and female comics when they took part in the SUCI audition, it can be concluded that the humorous language techniques of male participants that were not used by female participants were (1) infantilism, (2) sexual allusion, (3) repetition, (4) repartee, (5) narcissism, (6) homonyms, (7) taboo words, (8) paradoxical figures of speech, (9) exchange of speaking styles, (10) greeting words, and (11) mispronunciation. The female participants' humorous language techniques that were not used by male participants during the audition were (1) role playing, (2) ridicule, (3) roasting, (4) changing words, (5) collocations, and (6) clarification. From the findings of the use of absurd stories by comic artists, it can be said that the ability of male participants to tell stories beyond logic, male comic artists seem to dominate with the use of this technique by 5 out of 10 male participants in auditioning for SUCI. The language technique of self-deprecation seems to be dominantly used by female comics compared to other humorous language techniques because of the 8 female participants, there are 4 comics who use it.

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