

A Pragmatic Study on Verbal Humor Used in *Mrnigelng* Youtube Video

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Abstract

Humor is one of the main sources of entertainment in the media, such as YouTube. *Mrnigelng* is a comedian who uses *Uncle Roger*'s persona to give criticism to western cooks that try to make Asian dishes humorously in YouTube. This study aims to examine the verbal humor found in *Mrnigelng* video entitled "Uncle Roger DISGUSTED by this Egg Fried Rice Video (BBC Food)". By employing Shades verbal humor classifications and Attardo General Theory of Verbal Humor, this study analyzes the types of verbal humor used in the object and how they are generated. The result of this study shows that there are eight types of verbal humor found in the object: Pun, Riddle, Joke, Satire, Farce, Sarcasm, Tall Tale, and Wit. Based on the result, it can be seen that Nigel primarily uses Satire to tease an English cook and to prevent his jokes from being morally unacceptable.

Keyword: Satire, Verbal Humor, YouTube.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Making a humor narrative or sentence can be a way to entertain the other. Humor could be defined as an act or condition that could make people laugh (Alison, 1998). Humor could be delivered by making a joke in spoken or written that stimulates listener or reader to identify a certain point or pattern that make them amused (Critchley, 2002). The purpose of joke is to make people laugh by using words that construct specific and well-defined narrative structure which is usually not to be taken seriously. In order to make a joke to be successful, the joke could be constructed in a form of story or dialogue of a certain topic and ends in a punchline (Sløk-Andersen, 2019). Whether the joke happens intentionally or not, when it could make people laugh then it is considered as humor.

Nowadays, some sources of entertainment are based on humor. There are lots of entertainment media that use humor to attract and entertain people, such as YouTube videos. *Mrnigelng* or known as *Nigel* or *Uncle Roger* is a Malaysian comedian who owns a YouTube video channel that delivers humor by using Asian related culture in western cooks' video as a humor material. He uses *Uncle Roger*'s persona to give criticism to western cooks or chefs that try to make Asian dishes humorously. The types of humor mainly

used in *Mrnigelng* YouTube video belongs verbal humor that uses language to convey the humor.

Related to humor study, there are similar studies that are conducted. The example is a study about a pragmatics contrastive study of the humor that is written by Hassan (Bahaa-eddin Abulhassan, 2013). This study tries to analyze the pragmatic nature of humor and to find out the similarities and differences of humor in the two events. The result of this study affirms that different humor mechanisms worked in the two demonstrations that took different places, while the majority of the 25th January revolution used relief theory, Occupy Wall Street Movement used superiority theory. The findings of the study also provide an outline of the functions of humor as a form of resistance.

The study of humor can be an interesting topic that has not been explored much. The previous study mentioned before analyzes humor based on how they are constructed. However, this article will discuss humor based on how they are conveyed. The research will be conducted by using utterances containing verbal humors in one of *Mrnigelng* YouTube video entitled *Uncle Roger DISGUSTED by this Egg Fried Rice Video (BBC Food)*. The data analysis employs Shades (1996) classification of verbal humor to identify types of verbal humor and Attardo (1994) General Theory of Verbal Humor to reveal what verbal humor is and how

they are generated. The aims of this study to identify verbal humor found in the object and to reveal what they do.

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are many types of humor. Shade (1996) provides a classification of humor into four types: figural, verbal, visual, and auditory humor. Figural humor is a humor that deals with drawing to convey the humor. Verbal humor uses language as a tool to deliver the humor. Further, visual humor uses visual signs such as impersonating or clowning to bring out the humor. Lastly, auditory humor uses impression, noises, or sounds to produce the humor. Although there are some auditory humors that support the verbal humor found in *Mrnigelng* YouTube video, this article will focus on verbal humor that is mainly used in the object.

In this study, the analysis uses a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the verbal humor found in *Mrnigelng's* YouTube video. Descriptive qualitative research is a study that procedures descriptive data in a form of a word or utterance from a subject which is to understand the individual's circumstances (Creswell, 2012). The source of data for this research was a *Mrnigelng* YouTube video, entitled "*Uncle Roger DISGUSTED by this Egg Fried Rice Video (BBC Food)*" which is the most popular video on the channel with more than thirty million viewers.

2.1 Types of Verbal Humor

Shade's classification of verbal humor is employed to determine the types of verbal humors that are used in *Mrnigelng* YouTube video. Verbal humor is humor that is conveyed through language or meaning of words. Shades states that verbal humor has twelve types, namely:

a) Pun

Pun uses wordplay in which the humor derives from the meanings, sounds, or ambiguities of words. In wordplay and punning techniques, Freud (1960) asserted that pun stems from the literal and the metaphorical meanings of a word and represents "one of the most fertile sources for the technique of jokes". An example of a pun is a text that said "A pessimist blood type is B-Negative". This pun could generate laughter because the use of wordplay in "B-Negative" has the same pronunciation as "Be negative" that is related to the pessimistic.

b) Riddle

Riddle is a verbal humor that uses answer and question format. Riddle is used to misleading trick and amuse. Riddle is used to misleading trick and amuse. The following example is taken from Shade [5].
Matt: How do you keep fish from smelling?
Jenny: Cut off their nose.

A man asks Jenny how he keeps a fish from smelling. Moreover, the man just answers "cut the

nose." He answers with a puzzling fact. We know that fish do not have a nose. So, the puzzling answer provokes someone to laugh.

c) Joke

Joke is verbal humor uttered by people that provokes someone to laugh. It also discovers ambiguity, misconception, misleading, idiom, and metaphor. The example of joke is "You are not completely useless; you can always serve as bad example" sentence. This sentence is considered as joke because the sentence involves misconception. The joke tells that someone is not useless because they could become a bad example which cannot change the fact that they are useless. Joke is divided based on how they are produced. Here are five subtypes of a joke:

- i. **Phonological Joke**, it is a joke based on the word phonological structure. It plays with sound. On the other hand, it has a similar sound but a different word. The example is a joke that involves different word 'pea' and 'pee' which have the same pronunciation.
- ii. **Lexical Joke**, it is a joke that is created based on the multiple meanings of words. The word can be interpreted funnily. The example is a joke that involves word 'bat' which has meaning as an animal and a solid object to hit a ball in baseball game.
- iii. **Surface Structure**, it is a joke which is based on the words' grouping. The way people group the words can make ambiguity, thus provoking laughter. The example is a joke that uses word 'water' and 'watermelon' which has the same 'water' word in them.
- iv. **Deep Structure**, it is a joke that misdirects interpretation of a word or phrase. This interpretation of a word or phrase produces ambiguity. The example is a conversation below.

A: My friends are stuck in a building that has bombs in it.
B: Are They safe?
A: No, bombs are dangerous.

B refers 'they' as 'my friends', but A assumes that 'they' refers to 'bombs'. This conversation is considered as deep structure joke because the ambiguous meaning of 'they'.

- v. **Metalinguistics**, it is a joke that ignores the language meaning of a word. The example is a joke involves removing 'k' character in 'book' word, so the word becomes 'boo' which has no language meaning but could arise a laughter in a certain context.

d) Satire

This type of verbal humor is constructed in a composition to give criticism, but it is still meant to be humorous. It involves both humor and criticism. LeBoeuf (2007) states that satires become a way to give criticism to human behaviors. It uses exaggeration,

distortion, and understatement as its techniques. The example of satire is when someone said “Finally, I complete my works” and get replied “but you messed up everything!” by another person. The reply is a satire because another person criticizes in a way that could arise a laughter by saying it out loud and spitting a fact.

e) Limerick

Limerick is one type of humor that has five-lined non-sense verses. It has a strict rhyme scheme of AABBA. Then, the third and fourth lines are shorter than the others and show a different rhyme. Here is an example of limerick:

At her retirement dinner, old Mrs. Krupp.
Made it clear she’s no longer a pup.
Due to her advanced age.
She slipped on the stage.
Declaring, “I’ve fallen... and I can’t get up!”

The example above can generate laughter because the content of the limerick itself. It tells a funny event of an old lady who embarrassed herself in a rhyme.

f) Parody

A parody is a copy of a poem, song, or film that has the same style, but has a partially or completely different theme. The example of parody is when someone changes popular love themed song lyrics into a comedy one.

g) Anecdote

Anecdote is an oral account of a real or fictional event, usually biographical. It is a short funny story. The example is telling the other about the story of how we call someone that we know but actually, it is the wrong person.

h) Farce

This type of verbal humor is a comedy that seeks to entertain an audience through situations that are highly exaggerated, extravagant, ridiculous, absurd, and improbable. The example of farce is when someone doing something in exaggerated manner such as screaming absurd words or sentences because of fear while riding a car.

i) Irony

Irony refers to the speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of the literal meaning. It is the contradiction between what is said and what is done, what is expected, and what happens. For example, when there is text on the wall that said “nothing is written here”. It generates laughter because there is a text that is written on the wall although the statement in the text say there should not be anything written on the wall.

j) Sarcasm

Sarcasm uses taunt or sneer in evoking laughter. In a way, it uses irony to hurt others feeling. Rockwell (2006) describes sarcasm as an utterance to hurt someone’s feeling or to give criticism by saying it in an opposite meaning and humorously. The example of sarcasm is the conversation below.

A: Finally, I finish the first sentence of my homework.
B: *Wow, you must be working really hard.*

B’s sentence is considered as sarcasm because he intends to tell that A is very lazy by using opposite of the intended meaning in the utterance.

k) Tall Tale

Tall tale relies on the exaggeration used in telling most facts and events surrounding the characters, setting, and plots in the story. Therefore, it produces a story that hard to swallow. The example is when a friend says that he saw elephant flying in front of his house this morning to make his friend laugh.

l) Wit

Wit is a form of humor that delivered in an unexpected way. The success of the wit depends on the ingenuity in connecting amusingly incongruous ideas. It is often spontaneous. An example of wit is when a friend says spontaneously and out of nowhere “I have learned so much from my mistakes, I am thinking of making a few more”, the result could generate laughter because he wants to learn more by making a more mistake that unusually people would do.

2.2 General Theory of Verbal Humor

Attardo (1994) suggests a theory to deeply analyze humor linguistically, namely the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH). In this theory, six parameters of verbal humor, known as Knowledge Resources (KRs) should be employed in generating verbal humor. KRs are the parameters that provide humor elements in the humor. These six parameters will help to reveal what verbal humor is and how they are generated. This theory could also provide information about another purpose of verbal humor other than to amuse others. The KRs of this theory are:

- 1) **Script Opposition (SO)**, it explains the different contexts in the humor that oppose each other, each context is also described in a word that is related to the context. This includes themes such as actual vs. non-actual, normal vs. abnormal, and possible vs. impossible.
- 2) **Logical Mechanism (LM)**, it refers to the mechanism which connects the different scripts in the joke. These can range from a simple verbal form like a pun to more complex form such as false analogies.
- 3) **Situation (SI)**, it is the circumstances of the humor that can include objects, activities,

situations, and conditions needed to tell the story.

- 4) **Target (TA)**, it identifies the subjects who become the target of the joke. This target refers to an individual or groups that become the target of the humor.
- 5) **Narrative Strategy (NS)**, it addresses the narrative format of the joke, as either a simple narrative, a dialogue, or a riddle. It attempts to address the form of how humor is delivered.
- 6) **Language (LA)**, it contains all the information necessary for the verbalization of a text. It is responsible for the exact wording and the placement of the functional elements. This KR also deals with the humor setup and punchline positioning.

The six KRs presented above are sorted based from their strength. Attardo [6] states that the next parameter will be determined by the previous parameter. It means that the lower parameter option would be narrowed by the higher parameter.

3 RESULTS

This research attempts to categorize twelve types of verbal humor based on Shades' classifications which are Pun, Riddle, Joke, Satire, Limerick, Parody, Anecdote, Farce, Irony, Sarcasm, Tall Tale, and Wit. Afterwards, they are analyzed by using Attardo's General Theory of Verbal Humor to reveal how verbal humor is generated. The data is taken by acquiring the video transcript of the object and identify the utterances that contain verbal humor. The object of this research is *Mrnigelng's* YouTube video entitled *Uncle Roger DISGUSTED by this Egg Fried Rice Video (BBC Food)* that talks about how *Nigel's* other persona, *Uncle Roger*, criticizes a western cook, *Hersa*, who tried to cook egg fried rice.

The data of this research are nineteen utterances containing verbal humors in *Mrnigelng's* video. The data are categorized based on twelve types of verbal humors. However, four types of verbal humors are not found in the object namely; Limerick, Parody, Anecdote, and Irony. The types of verbal humors used in this research are shown in the table below.

Table 1: Types of Verbal Humor Used in *Mrnigelng's* Video

No.	Types of Verbal Humors	Findings	
		∑	%
1.	Pun	1	5.3%
2.	Riddle	1	5.3%
3.	Joke	2	10.5%
4.	Satire	8	42.1%
5.	Farce	2	10.5%
6.	Sarcasm	2	10.5%
7.	Tall Tale	1	5.3%
8.	Wit	2	10.5%
Total		19	100%

Table 1 above shows the verbal humors used in the object. It can be seen that Satire is the most frequently used type in *Mrnigelng's* video. On the other hand, Pun, Riddle, and Tall Tale are the least frequent types.

4 DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of this research, there are several types verbal humors found in the object. The following part will discuss each type of verbal humor used in *Mrnigelng's* video. Afterwards, this study analyzes them by using the General Theory of Verbal Humor to reveal how verbal humor is generated.

4.1 Types of Verbal Humor Used in *Mrnigelng's* Youtube Video

This study found that there are 19 verbal humors in the video. The object uses eight types of verbal humor namely; Pun, Riddle, Joke, Satire, Farce, Sarcasm, Tall Tale, and Wit. The video uses Pun, Riddle, and Tall Tale only once. Afterwards, Joke,

Farce, Sarcasm, and Wit are used two times. Furthermore, Satire is the most used type of humor with a total of 8 times.

a) Pun

A pun is a type of verbal humor that uses wordplay to arise laughter. In the object, the pun is used only once. Pun found in the video is utterance spoken by Hersa.

Hersa: So now the rice is on, *it's time to 'crack on' with the eggs.*

The italic sentence is a pun because of the use of the phrasal verb 'crack on' which means to continue to do something quickly. The use word 'crack on' is related to the context which is to crack the eggs. The word 'crack on' is the phrasal verb of 'crack' that has the same word grouping and part of similar sound yet different meanings. The humor is Hersa uses the word 'crack on' that has the same word grouping as 'crack' to move into the next step of cooking which is to crack the eggs to make the audience amused. While the humor

probably cannot amuse some of the audience, the failure attempt to amuse other can lead to make certain audience amused.

b) Riddle

Riddle is verbal humor that used question and answer format. It is delivered that could make people wonder about the answer that is usually absurd or unexpected but understandable. The study found one utterance that belongs to riddle.

Nigel: Your parents never teach you. If I use metal on saucepan at home, growing up. I will be disowned. No more parents. *Why are you orphans? I use metal on saucepan, mom doesn't want me anymore.*

Verbal humor above belongs to riddle because it is constructed in question-and-answer format with an absurd answer to arise laughter. First, Nigel gives information that a non-stick saucepan should not be scraped by metal. Further, he believes that parents should strictly teach the use of non-stick saucepans. He indirectly tells the audience that normally parents in Asian culture are a strict people. Therefore, if the kids make a mistake, the parents will give a necessary punishment in a certain form. In this riddle, the answer to the question is exaggerated punishment which is banishment from the family. This exaggerated answer is to emphasize how strict the Asian parents are and arise the laughter of the audience by giving an absurd answer.

c) Joke

Joke is verbal humor that uses ambiguity, misconception, or misleading to arise laughter. This study found two subtypes of joke in the transcript, phonological and lexical. Phonological is a subtype of joke that use different words that have the same sound but the meaning is different. Meanwhile, lexical is a joke that deals with the multiple meaning of a word to evoke laughter. There is one each of phonological and lexical joke that is used in the object.

Nigel: Hello my name is Uncle Roger. Today I will react to a video send by a fan. It's the BBC Good Food, how to make egg-fried rice video. *What is BBC? Let me see, is it something dirty like big black— Oh it is the British Broadcasting Corporation.*

The italic text in the Utterances column is considered a joke, to be precise a lexical joke. The verbal humor in the sentence is generated by giving multiple meanings in 'BBC' word. Nigel assumes the word as a certain genre of adult video but it is actually a name of British broadcasting company. 'BBC' is a widely known genre in the internet. Therefore, the misleading of the two meaning BBC results ambiguity that generates a laughter. While the other joke is phonological joke found in the utterance below.

Hersa: In ten minutes, whang your eggs in.

Nigel: *Wang your—what, what she says? What she says?*

Hersa: Whang your eggs in.

Nigel: *Wang your eggs in. Don't put wang anywhere near in your egg fried rice. Don't wang anything in the kitchen, that's how I got fired from Chinese restaurant.*

The verbal humor above indicates the use of phonological joke. The italic sentences contain phonological joke because of the use of words 'whang' and 'wang' which have the same pronunciation /wæŋ/. The words 'whang' and 'wang' are slang that has a different meaning in English. 'Whang' is a word to define a hit or throw act with a certain amount of force. Meanwhile, the meaning of 'wang' is a private part or genital of a man. The humor in this joke uses misleading two words that have the same sound but different meaning. The use of the word 'whang' by Hersa in this sentence refers to putting an egg into cooking ware, while Nigel uses 'wang' to mislead the audience. The sentence 'don't put wang anywhere near in your egg fried rice' refers to putting man's private part into the cooking. Further, Nigel emphasizes the negative or vulgar connotation of 'wang' in the sentence 'Don't wang anything in the kitchen, that's how I got fired from Chinese restaurant.' That means putting a 'wang' leads him to get fired in the work.

d) Satire

Satire is a type of verbal humor that deals with criticism towards a person or an act humorously. The purpose of satire could be to criticize or to point out a fault in a way that could arise amusement. In this study, satire is the most used type of verbal humor in the object with a total of eight times. The utterance below is one of satire found in the object.

Hersa: Enough rice for around two people, so now that rice is on—.

Nigel: *Wait, so you don't wash the rice? How you don't wash the rice? Just cook the rice. Now the rice is stinky like you. Where do you learn to make rice? Some white people cooking school or something.*

The above italic utterance belongs to satire because of Nigel's criticism due to Hersa's method of cooking rice. Nigel criticizes Hersa because she doesn't wash the rice first before cooking the rice. It is very common in Asian culture to wash the rice to clean the starch or dirt stuck to the rice. The humor in this satire is Nigel's mockery of Hersa who doesn't wash the rice. In addition, the satire in the object mainly criticizes Hersa's method in the video. Another example is Nigel utterance.

Hersa: So, a lot of people get afraid of cooking with rice, but you can follow a really simple rule which is for every one part of rice you have, you need two parts water.

Nigel: *Who—why you measure water with cup? Just use finger, finger, you put rice, you put water until finger, first joint, first joint the finger. That's how you measure the water, not with British teacup. Haiyaa,*

The italic sentences are considered satire due to Nigel's criticism of Hersa's method of cooking. Nigel criticizes Hersa with the purpose to ridicule her method and explain the use of the first joint of a finger which is common in Asian culture. In his first sentence, Nigel pointed Hersa's calculation method to cook rice is unnecessary. Further, he ridicules the method by mentioning the use of a British teacup instead of the first joint of the finger to measure the correct combination of water and rice, while the latter is much simpler. The humor in this satire is Nigel's ridicule of the calculation method with a British teacup to measure rice and water.

e) Farce

Farce is verbal humor that uses exaggerated expressions or situations to arise laughter. In the object of this study, farce is used two times. One of farce example used in the object is the utterance below.

Hersa: Drain it.

Nigel: *Drain—What she doing? What she doing? Drain the ri—Oh my god. You are killing me, woman. Haiyaa. Drain the ric—she draining rice with colander. Haiya. How can you drain the rice with colander? This is not pasta. I never seen anyone drain rice. If your rice is too wet, you f*cked up. Don't bring colander into your rice cooking.*

The italic utterance is considered a farce because Nigel ridicules Hersa's method exaggeratedly. In his utterance, Nigel is frustrated because of Hersa's cooking rice method that uses a colander to dry the rice. The use 'Oh my god. You are killing me, woman. Haiya.' sentence emphasizes how exaggerated Nigel's frustration is. Further, Nigel points out how absurd the situation is by stating 'I never seen anyone drains rice'. Nowadays, rice normally is cooked by using a rice cooker in Asian households. However, there is also Asian household that still uses traditional copper or modern aluminum boiler to cook rice, but the method of draining rice with a colander is very unusual in Asian culture. Therefore, the situation is considered absurd by Nigel. The humor in this farce is how frustrated Nigel is in an exaggerated manner and situation.

f) Sarcasm

Sarcasm is verbal humor that has purpose to hurt or insult others humorously. It focuses on the intended meaning than the literal meaning which is usually the opposite. Here is one of the sarcasms found in the object.

Hersa: So now the rice is on, it's time to 'crack on' with the eggs.

Nigel: *Oh, haha, crack on. I see what you are doing, so funny, so humorous. I'm dying laughing, I'm dead now.*

In the above utterance, Nigel insults Hersa about her attempt to make a joke. He puts the focus on the intended meaning that tells how boring the joke is, while the literal meaning of the utterances tells how

amused he is which the opposite of the intended meaning is. Therefore, Nigel's utterance is considered sarcasm.

g) Tall Tale

Tall Tale is verbal humor that uses exaggeration in a story or sentence to make others amused. The exaggeration results in unbelievable or absurd that makes the other noticed. Tall tale is used once in the object that will be discussed in the following part.

Nigel: You know what I don't like? Uncle Roger don't like induction stove. You know those stoves with no fire. Uncle Roger needs the fire. Who use induction stove? It's so lame, so not satisfying. *You go camping you set up campfire, you don't set induction stove. Oh, come everybody, come, come! Sit around this camp induction stove, let's tell story, let's make marshmallow!*

Nigel mocks the use of an induction stove in cooking egg fried rice because it doesn't produce any fire. He suggests that fire is needed to cooking fried rice. It is notable because Nigel's cultural background is from Malaysia. In Asian culture, egg fried rice is usually cooked in a big wok and big stove with a huge fire, especially in an Asian restaurant. Therefore, the use of an induction stove that only produces heat to cook egg fried rice is unusual for Nigel. Further, he uses a tall tale to emphasize how bad induction stove is by telling absurd stories or events such as using 'oh, come everybody, come, come! Sit around this camp induction stove, let's tell story, let's make marshmallow!' sentence. He imagines the use of an induction stove for camping. Camping in almost every culture is related to a campfire which cannot be produced by an induction stove, and the induction stove itself is not part of camp equipment. Nigel puts focus on how lame an induction stove is compared to a conventional stove that produces fire by using a tall tale to exaggerate camp event that uses an induction stove.

h) Wit

Wit is verbal humor delivered spontaneously to throw off the other. It uses two or more absurd ideas that are connected unexpectedly. The following part will discuss one of the wits found in the object.

Hersa: Egg, the spring onions, and peas. And then you just want to stir it all together and cook it through for about three to five minutes.

Nigel: *This looks okay, but looks too healthy. Where's your MSG?*

Nigel remarks that the egg fried rice is looked too healthy and then he gives a question about why MSG is not used in cooking egg fried rice. In Asian culture, the use of MSG is very common to apply in cooking. In the verbal humor above, the wit is applied by using two absurd ideas that are connected humorously. By giving a remark that the egg fried rice

is healthy, Nigel questions the existence of MSG which has an unhealthy connotation.

4.2 Knowledge Resources Analysis of Verbal Humor Used in *Mrnigelng*'s YouTube Video

The General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) will analyze the verbal humor used in this

study to reveal how they are generated into six parameters known as Knowledge Resources (KR): Script Opposition (SO), Logical Mechanism (LM), Situations (SI), Target (TA), Narrative Strategy (NS), and Language (LA). The six parameters will be sorted based on their strength.

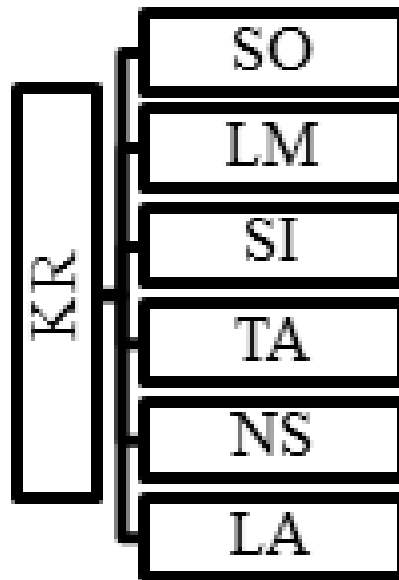


Figure 1: Six Parameters of Knowledge Resources

GTVH is employed to understand element that constructs the verbal humor used in the object. It could to understand better how verbal humor is used aside from to amuse others. Based on the previous

discussions, satire is the most used verbal humor. The following part will analyze satire to get better understanding about the reason why verbal humor mainly used in the object.

Table 2: Knowledge Resources of Verbal Humor

Utterances	Hersa: So, a lot of people get afraid of cooking with rice, but you can follow a really simple rule which is for every one part of rice you have, you need two parts water. Nigel: Who—why you measure water with cup? Just use finger, finger, you put rice, you put water until finger, first joint, first joint the finger. That’s how you measure the water, not with British teacup. Haiyaa.	
KR	SO	Calculation vs Guess
	LM	Insult
	SI	Hersa uses a teacup to measure rice and water, but Nigel criticizes the method because using the first joint of finger is much simpler and efficient.
	TA	Hersa
	NS	Remark
	LA	<i>Set-up</i> Hersa: So, a lot of people get afraid of cooking with rice, but you can follow a really simple rule which is for every one part of rice you have, you need two parts water. <i>Punch line</i> Nigel: Who—why you measure water with cup? Just use finger, finger, you put rice, you put water until finger, first joint, first joint the finger. That’s how you measure the water, not with British teacup. Haiyaa.

The verbal humor used in table 2 is satire because of Nigel’s criticism of Hersa’s cooking method. Nigel criticizes Hersa’s calculation method to measure the rice and water, then suggests a simpler method commonly used in Asian households which is

by using the first joint of a finger. The contexts that oppose each other in this part are Calculation and Guess. Based on the script opposition, the mechanism that delivered the context is Insult. The SI is that Nigel criticizes the use of teacup to measure the rice and

water in the rice cooking method. Accordingly, the target of Nigel's criticism is Hersa who becomes the TA. The satire is delivered in a Remark that criticizes Hersa's method. Therefore, the punch line is placed in Nigel's utterance that criticizes Hersa to verbalize the LA.

Based on the construction of verbal humor used in the object, satire is mainly used by Nigel to make a fun how funny the method of English cooks to make egg fried rice dish is. All of the satire in the object is mainly used directly or indirectly to tease Hersa who tried to make egg fried rice which is a common Asian dish in her show. Nigel mainly criticizes the method that is shown in Hersa's cooking video instead of Hersa herself. The main use of satire could be interpreted as a tool to tease Hersa's method humorously without making it seems like an insult.

5 CONCLUSION

This study found that there are nineteen verbal humors used in Mrnigelng's Youtube video based on Shades classifications. The most frequently used verbal humor in the object is Satire, which is used eight times, followed by Joke, Farce, Sarcasm, and Wit which are used two times. Finally, Pun, Riddle, and Tall Tale are the least frequent types of verbal humor in the object, only used once.

The verbal humors used in the object also generated six Knowledge Resources (KR) proposed by Attardo to reveal how verbal humor is constructed. The analysis of verbal humor was done by examining the Script Opposition (SO), Logical Mechanism (LM), Situations (SI), Narrative Strategy (NS), and Language (LA) based on their strength. By doing these analyses, this study could identify and examine the elements of verbal humor at its core.

The most frequently used verbal humor in the object, Satire, is used more than the other types. It can be said that the use of verbal humor reflects the purpose of Mrnigelng's Youtube video. Furthermore, the discussions of this study show that verbal humors are mainly used to make fun of western cook's cooking method to make a common Asian dish. It can be seen that Nigel who is an Asian mainly uses Satire to tease Hersa, a European cook, who was trying to cook egg fried rice, and narrates it in verbal humor to prevent his jokes from being morally unacceptable.

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