
A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF VERBAL HUMOR FOUND IN ELLEN DEGENERES SHOW WITH JACKIE CHAN

Sriwahyuni Erhadianas¹, Rahma Yanti², Yalmiadi³, Irsyad Shabri⁴

Universitas Dharma Andalas¹, Universitas Dharma Andalas², Universitas Dharma Andalas³,

Universitas Dharma Andalas⁴

sswahyuni16@gmail.com

Abstract	Article Information
<p><i>The study focuses on two main topics: the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) and types of verbal humor. It seeks to analyze the various types of verbal humor, particularly in Ellen DeGeneres's program with Jackie Chan. To achieve this, Shade's theory will be used to explore types of verbal humor, while Attardo's theory will be employed to analyze the Knowledge Resources (KRs) from GTVH, including Script Opposition (SO), Language (LA), Logical Mechanism (LM), Target (TA), Situation (SI), and Narrative Strategy (NS). In addition, the authors utilized Sudaryanto's theory along with qualitative and descriptive approaches to accomplish the study's objectives. The authors used a qualitative approach that began with data from transcripts and involved data collection, analysis, and interpretation. According to the authors's research, there are 26 various types of verbal humor in Ellen DeGeneres' show with Jackie Chan in episodes 148 and 154. Satire was the most frequent type of verbal humor, occurring six times, followed by jokes, anecdotes, sarcasm, and riddles, which happened three times, and tall tales and wit, which appeared twice. The analysis was done step-by-step following the GTVH's (KRs) order to investigate verbal humor at its core.</i></p> <p>Keywords: Verbal humor, GTVH, Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan</p>	<p><i>Received:</i> Sept 02, 2024</p> <p><i>Revised:</i> Sept 05, 2024</p> <p><i>Accepted:</i> Sept 07, 2024</p>

INTRODUCTION

Humor is so familiar and easy to find in human life. As the well-known expression, "From there to here, from here to there, funny things are everywhere" Elliot (2016). It means that humor can be found easily anywhere and in various forms. This opinion is easy to prove because humor seems to have become a part of everyday life that can be easily found in casual jokes among friends, television shows, books, magazines, advertisements, the internet, comics, and many more.

According to Soedjatmiko (1992), who shared this opinion, no person has ever existed without a sense of humor. Men and women, young and old, of any race, socioeconomic class, skin tone, or country can all enjoy humor. How distinct the humor is depends on its purpose and the humor's taste. Based on differences in their sense of humor, persons can be categorized as having a high or excellent or a low or terrible sense of humor. In contemporary psychology, "sense of humor" refers to an individual's personality and responses to humor. Martin (2001).

Although often identified with the problem of mere entertainment, humor has a function that is quite important in human life. The function of humor is divided into two types, namely the main function and the secondary function Attardo (1991). The main function of humor is to produce the effect expected by the speaker of humor to be achieved directly through the resulting humorous discourse, such as for entertainment, social control, conveying social norms that cannot be conveyed explicitly, getting attention, building intimacy, strengthening social ties, and various other functions Attardo (1991).

However, it is not only related to the positive function, humor can also have a negative function, namely to satirize, ridicule, or alienate the other person. In contrast to the main function, the secondary function of humor is an indirect effect without the speaker's knowledge of humor Attardo (1991). As an example of the negative function of humor above, namely satirizing, ridiculing, or alienating the other person, it can lead to a secondary function, namely the effect of division, marginalization, or conflict between the speaker of humor and the other person.

Then how can messages from the function of humor be communicated from the speaker to the other person, the answer is of course through language. As social beings, who always interact and communicate, humans need language to build interactions with other humans, which are manifested in spoken and written language.

Likewise, in humor, humor participants use language as a medium of interaction, which can be in the form of verbal or non-verbal humor Alexander (1984). We can find non-verbal humor in humor that does not use words, but rather gestures, facial expressions, symbols, and speaking styles that invite humor. Unlike verbal humor, this type of humor emphasizes the use of words, which are divided into two forms, namely spoken and written. In this case, the research will be focused on verbal forms of humor, namely verbal humor in the Ellen DeGeneres Show

Conversely, Lew (1996) argued that it is nonsensical to believe that studying humor will make humor less funny and that it will imply researchers who wish to go deeper into the field. He contends that more research has to be done on humor studies. Thus, more research on humor is required.

There are many different kinds of humor that we see every day, from simple ones like witnessing someone trip and fall on a slick surface to more intricate ones like those found in Shakespearean comedies. Shade (1996) offers a useful classification of humor into four main categories: auditory, visual, verbal, and figural humor. Figural humor refers to humor that is

conveyed by drawings, such as cartoons found in comic books, comic strips, political cartoons, caricatures, and motion pictures. Verbal humor, which includes puns, riddles, jokes, satire, limericks, parodies, and more, uses words to create amusement. The way humor is delivered depends on how language is used. Visual humor includes slapstick, impersonations, mime, and so on related to the use of visuals in producing the humor. Auditory humor is related to sound in delivering humor, like sound, noises, and impressions.

Talk shows, as defined by Farlex (2005) in *The Free Dictionary*, are radio or television programs in which well-known individuals, such as experts in a particular field, participate in discussions or are interviewed. They also frequently respond to viewer or listener questions to draw viewers or listeners in by covering current events through their endearing hosts, such as Ellen DeGeneres.

In modern times, is used in a variety of entertainment media. Talk shows, like Ellen DeGeneres' program, have featured Jackie Chan in one episode. The host utilizes verbal humor in most of the conversation. this sequence was produced fifteen years ago. That is intriguing since we are aware of Jackie Chan's legendary fame as an actor and since we can usually count on hilarious moments in his films.

In this case, the study focuses on verbal humor analysis during Jackie Chan's visit to the Ellen DeGeneres show. This is done to categorize them into different types and use GTVH for linguistic analysis. Only the authors analyzes the verbal humor issue, which is still too limited to be considered a thesis topic. It centers on evaluating verbal humor in the Ellen DeGeneres program Jackie Chan. Thus, the study's preferred title is "A Preliminary Study of Verbal Humor Found in Ellen DeGeneres Show with Jackie Chan," according to the authors.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In dealing with Verbal Humor, there are some of the previous research which discussed Verbal Humor by several researchers who have already conducted researches on a similar topic. Although those researches discussed a similar topic, there is a different theory conducted by those researches. Those researches are taken from some journal articles.

Analysis of Verbal Humor in Algerian Stand-up Comedy is the first study on verbal humor. This study was carried out by Hassaine (2014). The purpose of this study was to identify the linguistic underpinnings of the comedian's verbal comedy and how it makes people laugh. The study "Linguistic Analysis of Verbal Humor in Algerian Stand-up Comedy" sheds light on the processes that underlie verbal humor in general and stand-up comedy in particular. According to Hassaine's research, metaphorical language is a common tool used by comedians to convey comedy. Furthermore, the idea of semantics influences the realization of the meaning variation as a humor-promoting device. Since this research examines humor generally from a language standpoint, it has not concentrated on the theory employed.

Verbal Humor: a Salient Case in Translation and Translatability is the topic of the second study. Kadarisman (2017) states that this study used a linguistic strategy to evaluate the translatability of puns and jokes while collecting pertinent data. This study is descriptive

in character and qualitative in nature. The main goal of the study is to determine whether jokes and puns can be translated or not. To that end, pertinent data were gathered from printed and electronic sources alike. The analysis of jokes and puns translation that this research has produced, together with the research findings, bring us full circle to the nature of human language, the fundamental role of translation, and the (un)translatability of jokes and puns.

The third study examines the use of verbal humor analysis in the interaction between Sarah Sechan on NET TV and the *Ini Talk* show. Fitri Nurul Azka and Hamzah did this research (2019). Titled "*A Comparative Study of Verbal Humor in Talk Shows between Ini Talk Show and Sarah Sechan*" This study compared and analyzed the types of verbal humor employed by Sarah Sechan and the hosts of *Ini Talk Show*. It concluded that the presenters of *Ini Talk Show* tended to utilize greater wit to capitalize on amusing situations. Because the research compared two distinct phenomena and conducted the comparison while evaluating the data, it employed the descriptive comparative approach. The study's findings also demonstrated how to examine the comedy produced in the *Ini Talk Show* by using six knowledge resources from the General Theory of Verbal Humor.

According to those several research, it can be concluded that many research that discussed a verbal humor mostly used in several entertainment shows. The differences between this researched with that research are in the term of research area and the use of verbal humor in the object of the research. The first researched focused on investigate jokes and puns translatability. The second research focused on analysis of verbal humor in Stand- Up Comedy. The third research focused on comparative analysis of verbal humor in talk show between *Ini Talk Show* and Sarah Sechan. But even though several of those studies using similar theory with this research, and the object discussed in this research is different from those research above.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. The utterances that the speakers produce in communication contain deeper sense than the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves. Yule (1996) states that Pragmatics has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics also strongly related with context or situation when something is being said, thus it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context. Leech (2011) also states that Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations which include elements of speakers and speech partners, aspects related to this component include: age, social background, economy, gender, level of education, and level of intimacy. In accordance to Leech statement, Yule (1996) argues that Pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that will determine the way they say and what they want to say.

Yule (1996) states four definition of Pragmatics, they are: Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, contextual meaning, how to get more communicated than it is said, and the expression of relative distance.

In the broad sense, through Pragmatics we must be able to grasp the message of the utterances by being aware that the words or phrases contain deeper meaning than literal meaning of what is spoken. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt (2002) argue that Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.

In the scope of Pragmatics, there are some factors that should be considered. These factors establish the very definition of Pragmatics itself. The factors are Implicature, Speech Acts, Preposition, Context, Adjacency Pairs, and Deixis and Distance.

Humor

Manser Rahmanadji (2007) claims that the Latin word "umor" is the source of the term "humor." This word's meaning has changed somewhat dramatically in a short amount of time. The word originally meant something like "moisture" or "fluid," as seen by the modern connotations of words like humid, humidity, and humidor. It was a well-accepted belief in human physiology from antiquity until the Renaissance that the human body contains four vital fluids or humor. The four humors have to be in harmony for a person to be in a healthy, balanced state. A person's mood was believed to turn sanguine, choleric, melancholy, or pragmatic depending on which of the fluids were secreted excessively. But comedy, by definition, is variable, and this has nothing to do with how humor is understood in modern society.

Thus, humor is something that is created in verbal and nonverbal forms, either intentionally or unintentionally, which can make people happy, sad, smile, laugh, and even cry. The purpose of humor in general is to entertain or release the tension of the audience.

According to Chaer (2011) humor is a stimulus that is evolved by speech that can be heard or movements that can be seen that are deliberately uttered (in the form of spoken or written language). Humor is not just the cause of a reaction to smile or laugh. Humor can also entertain, either through writing or speech. In addition, humor can also be in the form of the ability to feel, judge, realize, understand, and express something funny, odd, witty or ridiculous.

Based on this statement, it can be said that humor has a central role in human life. The role is as a means of entertainment and education in order to improve the quality of life. Based on its form, Rustono (2000) classifies humor into two, namely verbal humor and non-verbal humor. Verbal humor is humor that is conveyed by words, while nonverbal humor is humor that is conveyed by body movements or in the form of pictures. In terms of presentation, there are oral humor, written humor, and cartoons. Oral humor is presented with speech, written humor is presented in writing, and cartoons are expressed with pictures and writing.

Verbal Humor

Shade (1996) has stated a categorized of humor into four main categories: verbal, figural, visual, and auditory humor. First, figural humor which deals with cartoons, including comic books, comic strips, political cartoons, and caricatures. Second, verbal humor including puns, riddles, jokes, satire, limericks, parody, and so on but not limited to them because there were several other types of humor that relied on the use of vocabulary. Third, the visual

humor which includes slapstick, impersonations, mime, and so on related to the use of visual in producing the humor. And the last, auditory humor which uses sound to deliver the humor, it includes sound effect and imitations. On the temporary, according to Shade (1996) — Verbal humor is humor that relies on the use of language to create the funny effect.¶ By introducing contradiction, understatement, exaggeration, surprise, or reversal through language medium, verbal humor focuses more on incongruity

When it comes to humor, there are numerous variations. Shade (1996) divided humor into four categories: figural, visual, auditory, and verbal. The primary focus of this research is verbal humor, which he classified into 12 categories. The following section elaborates on each subtype:

Types of Verbal Humor

1. Pun

Puns use words in a lighthearted way. It is a form of humor that relies on a play of words to suggest a different meaning and application. Puns occasionally use words with similar sounds but distinct meanings. The classic "*Shakespeare's play, Richard III*" is the source of the pun seen here.

2. Riddle

Shade (1996) describes a state riddle as a word puzzle, an enigma, or a perplexing reality. A joke and a riddle are similar in that they follow a precise format and are typically delivered as a series of questions and answers. Riddles typically take the shape of questions with answers. It deceives and engages the listener with confusing facts.

3. Joke

Any statement intended to elicit laughter is considered a joke if it contains any or all of the following elements: ambiguity, incongruity, abrupt shift in perspective, various meanings for words, idioms, and metaphors, Shade (1996). Shade also mentioned that there are a few different kinds of jokes that stand out when looking at verbal humor: 1). Phonological Joke, 2). Lexical Joke, 3). Structure Joke, 4). Deep Structure Joke, 5). Metalinguistic Joke.

4. Satire

Satire is a kind of literature intended to be humorous while also offering critique. It incorporates critique as well as humor. According to LeBouef (2007), satires are becoming a very popular artistic medium for criticizing human behavior. Its methods include understatement, distortion, and exaggeration. The following section from Shade (1996) is an example.

5. Limerick

Five-line poems with a humorous intent are called limericks. Seven to ten syllables, rhyme, and the same verbal rhythm are required for the first, second, and

fifth lines; the third and fourth lines must also have seven to ten syllables, rhyme, and have the same verbal rhythm (aa, bb, a). According to Shade (1996), a limerick is a five-line nonsense poetry. This is a limerick taken from King Lear in the year 1700.

6. Parody

Parody is imitations of poems, songs, stories, or movies that have the same style but absurdly different themes. Parody, according to the Cambridge for Advanced Learners Dictionary, 8th Edition, is any literature, music, art, speech, etc. that purposefully mimics a famous person's style or a specific circumstance, highlighting the original's characteristics in a lighthearted way.

7. Anecdote

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995), an anecdote text describes an unexpected or humorous event. An anecdote is a very brief, usually humorous or intriguing story about actual people and genuine events. A biographical anecdote is an auditory description of real or imaginary events.

8. Farce

One type of humor known for its raucous hilarity is a farce. A farce frequently parodies a particular incident. The following excerpt is derived from Uber Dork's monologue dialogue.

9. Irony

Speech that has an intended meaning that is contrary to the actual meaning is referred to as ironic. It is the discrepancy between expectations and reality, between what is said and done.

10. Sarcasm

Sarcasm uses taunt, scoffing jibe or veiled sneer in evoking laughter. It is different to irony as sarcasm is sharper and may hurt other's feeling. Cambridge for advanced learners dictionary 3rd edition (2008) describe sarcasm as a remark to hurt someone's feeling or to give criticism which carries the opposite meaning of what is said in humorous way.

11. Tall tale

Tall tale rely on exaggerating the majority of details and occurrences related to the story's characters, setting, and plots. It varies from the ludicrous to the impractical.

12. Wit

The way Wit is phrased makes people laugh, and it has a contradictory, mocking tone. For a very long time, Wit has been associated with a well-developed mind and intelligence.

In conclusion, the form of verbal humor can be seen clearly through the examples that are given above. There are twelve type of verbal humor which content of different jokes which represented in many ways. Every type has its own characteristics and will be different in how it is used. The type itself will determine how General Theory of Verbal Humor works.

General Theory of Verbal Humor

The General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) is one theory used to analyze humor. The expansion of the Script Semantic Theory of Humor (SSTH) gave rise to GTVH. Victor Raskin and Salvatore Attardo put forth this notion in (1994). Six knowledge resources are available on GTVH to help with comedy analysis. These constraints are known as Knowledge Resources (KRs) to jokes, and they are added to the Script Opposition from the SSTH. Language, Narrative 22 Strategy, Target, Situation, and Logical Mechanism are these knowledge resources. Below is an explanation of each of the parameters:

1. Language (LA)

This Knowledge Resource (KR) has all the details required to verbalize a text orally. It is in charge of the precise language used in the content as well as the arrangement of the functional components that make it up. The way the text is presented to elicit the humor might tell you what language to use. Language can be understood by its phonological, morphological, syntactic, and lexical description of text, according to Attardo (1994).

2. Narrative Strategy (NS)

Any joke must be set in some sort of narrative framework, such as a straightforward story, a dialogue (ask and response), or an aside in a discussion, as explained by the material in NS knowledge resources Attardo (1994). Humor can be observed in a variety of contexts, including simple narratives and dialogue.

3. Target (TA)

The object of interest is recognized as the well-known "butt" in the joke Attardo (1994). The joke's intended audience can be inferred from its target, who ultimately receives something. It could relate to a single person, a community, a situation, or even a phenomenon.

4. Situation (SI)

The fundamental setting in which the joke is told is called a situation. Joke situations can be viewed as the joke's "props," which include objects, people, instruments, and actions. It implies that a joke may originate from the actions of an individual or group of individuals involved in a circumstance. Every joke needs to involve a scenario that makes people laugh. e. Logical Mechanism (LM) The local logic—also known as pseudo logic—that the joke requires to be understood for it to work is logical mechanism. It is a way to create the cognitive reasoning needed to understand the joke—that is, the script compatibility—within the text. The logical mechanism is a more intricate factor. It addresses the organization of the funny script. Its role is to respond to the humor that the

laughter generates. It is also a dynamic that is used to counter the script that has the script opposition component within it.

According to Kadarisman & Pasaribu, (2015), there are several varieties of logical mechanisms, ranging in complexity from simple to complex and in size from small to large language units, Prepositional twisting, homonymy twisting, idiomatic twisting, figurative language twisting, ridiculous neologism, ridiculous interpretation, wrong analogy, erroneous reasoning, word repetition, and derogatory or disparaging humor are among them.

5. Script Opposition (SO)

The Script Semantic Theory of Humor (SSTH) is the direct source of Script Opposition. The term "script opposition" describes the conflict between two scripts or structured informational units. Attardo and Raskin (1994) claimed that the script opposition of the anchor joke is stupidity or intellect. At its most basic, it is a normal/abnormal Script antagonism since the two sides' foolish strategy runs counter to the anticipated clever, common-sense solution. The variation also has a normal/abnormal opposition, with cleanliness/dirtiness serving as the fundamental script opposition. It alludes to two conflicting narratives. They are like real (unreal), actual (non-actual), normal (abnormal), and achievable (impossible).

In conclusion, it can be seen that six knowledge resources have their function in analyzing verbal humor linguistically. Script Opposition (SO) which is similar to the original SSTH; Logical Mechanism (LM), which is related to humor techniques; Situation (SI), which are related to the characters in and scenario of the joke; Target (TA), which represented the victim that probably appears in the joke; Narrative Strategies (NS), which are related to the joke format (e. g, dialog, riddle, or story), and Language (LA), Which conveys the joke. The GTVH assumes that humor is induced by the simultaneous presentation of two incompatible Scripts, which differs from the incongruity-resolution model, in which humor is induced after the incongruity is resolved. Attardo et al. (1994) further attempted to provide the taxonomy for the different types of 25 logical mechanisms known to be required for humor comprehension, including inferring consequences, juxtaposition, exaggeration, role exchange, and faulty reasoning.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan on her YouTube channel served as the research's data source. The authorss examined two videos of Jackie Chan on her show to identify verbal humor and the general theory of verbal humor in their discussion. The authorss investigates this research using a descriptive methodology. This approach began with data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

The method used in this research is the SBLC method. The SBLC method (Simak Bebas Libat Cakap) is a method where the researcher is not involved in 28 dialogue, conversation, or speech exchange; so, the authorss does not participate in the conversation process

of the people who are talking Sudaryanto (1993). The SBLC (Simak Bebas Libat Cakap) method makes the researcher an observer who carefully pays attention and listens to the content of the dialogue between characters in an object on the Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan. This SBLC method does not need to involve researchers in it, but is only limited to listening to the speeches given, which will later become the data that will be researched. However, the study focuses on textual materials, specifically the transcript of Jackie Chan's appearance on Ellen DeGeneres' fifth season of her show. The authorss uses a manual technique to extract verbal humor from the transcript. Next, GTVH is used to examine the data.

The authorss used content analysis as a data analysis approach. To determine the findings of the study, the authorsss not only gathered the data but also examined it. Human communication styles, books, newspapers, personal journals, official documents, movies, television shows, artwork, music, audio recordings of human interactions, voice transcripts, online journals, and bulletin board postings are all common subjects for content analysis. As a result, this study analyzes the video and reads the textual transcript, using content analysis as a data analysis approach.

Certain procedures had been followed in this study's data analysis. The authorsss starts by selecting the video from Ellen DeGeneres' show featuring Jackie Chan. The authorsss then applies Shade's (1996) theory of the types of linguistic humor. As a result, it helps the authorsss group the research's findings into various categories. Pun, riddle, joke, satire, limerick, parody, farce, anecdote, irony, sarcasm, tall tale, and wit are some examples of these.

Second, verbal humor is categorized by the authorsss. By organizing information into multiple categories, the authorsss presents it in Table 3.1. The table's explanation is provided below.

Table 3.1 Types of Verbal Humor Sample

No. data	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
1.		
2.		

Table 3.1 was created by the authorsss for the classification of verbal humor types included in the research item. Information regarding the situations in the recording where verbal humor is used is offered by Minute in Talk Show. The dialogue provides a transcript of the humorous words that are heard on the recording.

Following those actions, the authorsss starts to examine the outcome. To examine the outcome, the authorsss uses a method called GTVH by Attardo (1994). The authorsss examines verbal comedy in the transcript using Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Analysis of Verbal Humor

Number of Verbal Humor:	
Minute in Talk Show:	
Dialogue:	
KR	SO
	LM
	SI
	TA
	NS
	LA

The remaining rows in the above table display the Knowledge Resources that Attardo brought up: Language (LA), Script Opposition (SO), Logical Mechanism (LM), Situation (SI), Target (TA), and Narrative Strategy (NS). The authorss uses the table above to examine GTVH that is shown in Jackie Chan's appearance on Elen DeGeneres' show.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The authors gathered 26 verbal humors related to the study's focus. They are all divided into 12 categories. Five categories, nevertheless, have zero values. Irony, farce, limericks, puns, and parody were among them. The verbal humor statistic is seen in Figure 4.1.

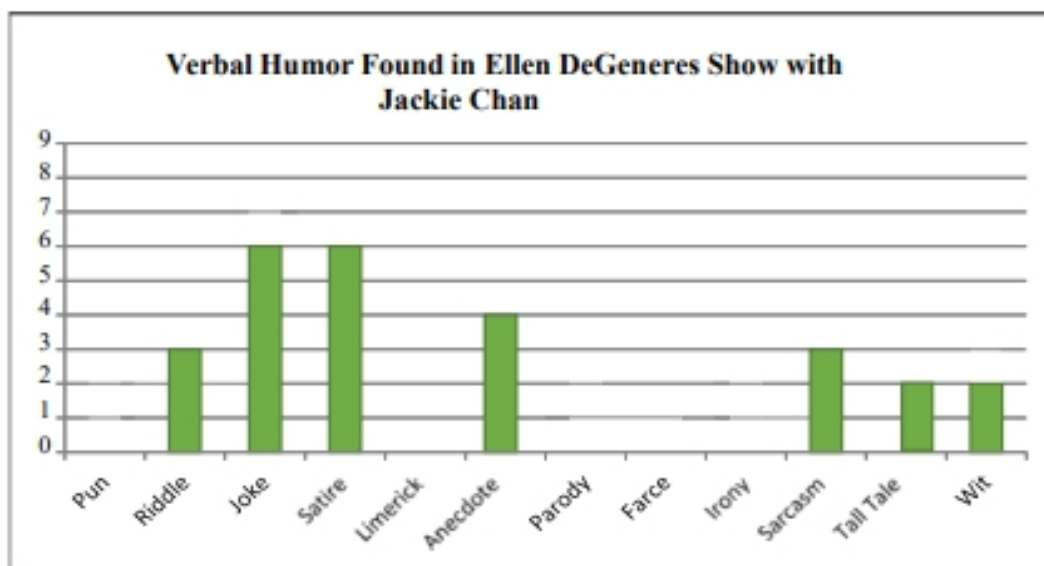


Figure 4.1 Types of verbal humor found in Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan

In the figure 4.1 types of verbal humor found in Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan was shown the total data obtained amounted to 26 data. With 0 data of pun, followed

by a riddle with 3 data, then joke and satire have the same amount of data, namely 6 data are found. Then limerick with 0 data found. Anecdote 4 data found. Followed by three types of verbal humor, namely parody, farce, and irony with a total of data are 0. Next sarcasm with 3 data found. Last but not least tall tale and wit with the same amount, namely 2 data were found.

The discussion is about explanation on how a certain humor was categorized into a particular type. The following parts are discussion for each types of the verbal humor.

Types of Verbal Humor found in Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan

a. Riddle

According to Shade (1996) riddle is a word game or a type of verbal humor that presented to question and answer format which included a puzzling fact. Based on the definition, the authorss found only one riddle in the transcription of Ellen DeGeneres show with Jackie Chan. One of the riddle is shown on the table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 Verbal Humor Sample: Riddle

No. Data	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
4	00:38	<p>Ellen: It's wonderful to have you here. Now, I said that you've done 100 films and broken just as many bones. Really how many bones have you broken? Do you know?</p> <p>Jackie: <i>Yeah, just not every bone, but mostly bone. I cut, nose, three times, face burn, tooth is gone, shoulder cracked, broken, broken, broken, broken, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, shoulder, you know, all over. Almost everything.</i></p>

According to verbal humor number 4 above was explained a form with question and answer. One of Jackie’s unexpected answers was something attracted the audience to laugh. Thus, it was include in riddle. Ellen ask Jackie about —how many bones have you broken?! but the answer from Jackie gave an amusing the audience. Jackie said that is not every bone but mostly bone. And his also cut his nose, burn his face and all of part his 35 body was broken and cracked. That unexpected answer of Jackie triggered the audience to laugh.

b. Satire

Shade (1996) claims that satire is a kind of verbal humor used for criticism. The authorss of this study discovered six examples of satire in the transcript. Following jokes that

occurred in the research object, this type of verbal humor started to appear more frequently. The two satirical samples that the authors selected are shown in Table 4.2 below:

No. Data	Minute in Talk Show	Dialogue
5	00:55	<p>Jackie: Yeah, just not every bone, but mostly bone. I cut, nose, three times, face burn, tooth is gone, shoulder cracked, broken, broken, broken, broken, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, cracked, shoulder, you know, all over. Almost everything.</p> <p>Ellen: <i>It'd be easier to ask what you haven't broken. It would be a shorter answer.</i></p>
50	01:10	<p>Jackie: Can I beg you something? <i>Next time when you introduce Jackie Chan, just Jackie Chan, don't... Why everybody introduce Jackie Chan? Jackie Chan!(Kung Fu act)</i></p> <p>Ellen: Does everybody do that?</p> <p>Jackie: <i>Yeah. Children. Children, when I walk on the street in Europe, America... (Kung Fu act) Nobody see Robert De Niro. Robert De Niro (Kung Fu act).</i></p> <p>Ellen: Well, because he doesn't do that.</p>

CONCLUSION

There are many types of verbal humor that Ellen DeGeneres and Jackie Chan mentioned in episodes 148 and 154 of her YouTube channel. The information was divided into types of verbal humor and verbal humor analysis by using the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) Knowledge Resources, which are founded on the theories of Shade (1996) and Attardo (1994). Throughout the investigation, the authors collected 26 verbal humors. Six out of the 26 data points from the two videos on Ellen DeGeneres' show with Jackie Chan showed that satire and humor were the most often occurring aspects in the research. Then came the anecdote, which only happened four times. Moreover, there were three appearances of sarcasm and riddles. Last but not least, wit and tall tale only made two appearances. Compared to wit and tall tales, which are less common, the authors identified more jokes and satire in this research because, in the two videos that had been analyzed, Ellen and Jackie utilized more of this type and consistently appeared in the transcript. Instead, after examining

the linguistics of verbal humor, which involves using the General Theory of Verbal Humor (GTVH) Knowledge Resources in a hierarchical fashion beginning with Language (LA), Narrative Strategy (NS), Target (TA), Situation (SI), Logical Mechanism (LM), and Script Opposition (SO), disparities have been found. The authors¹ concluded that applying the 53 theory to the analysis of the linguistics of verbal humor in Ellen DeGeneres's show with Jackie Chan is successful

REFERENCES

- Alexander, Richard. (1984). Verbal humor and variation in English: Sociolinguistic notes on a variety of jokes. (SLI).
- Attardo, S. (1994). Linguistic theories of humor. New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Attardo, S. (2001). Humorous texts: A semantic and pragmatic analysis. Retrieved December 16, 2015.
- Azka, Fitri Nurul. (2019). Comparative Analysis of Verbal Humor in Talk Show Between Ini Talk Show and Sarah Sechan (Strata one Degree, Universitas Negeri Padang). e-journal. Chaer,
- Abdul. (2011). Cekakak – Cekikik Jakarta. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Farlex. (2005) : Defenition of talk show : The free Dictionary.
- Gerot, Linda, and Peter Wignell. (1995) Making Sense of Functional Grammar. Sydney: Gerd Stabler.
- Hassaine, Nadia. (2014). "Linguistic Analysis of Verbal Humor in Alegerian Stand - Up Comedy". IJ-ELTS.
- <http://www.italiansubs.net/forum/televisione/doppiaggio-parliamonequi/?action=dlattach;attach=212440>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7buO2IKO0g>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YiRS0Fg6ViY>
- LeBoeuf, M. (2007). The power of ridicule: An analysis of satire. Retrieved November, from <http://digitalcommons.uri.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1065&context=srhonorsprog>.
- Leech, Geoffrey. (2011). The principles of Pragmatics. Lew, R. (1996). An ambiguity-based theory of the linguistic verbal joke in English. (Doctoral dissertation, Adam Mickiewicz University, 1996).
- Martin, R. A. (2001). Humor, laughter, and physical health: Methodological issues and research findings. Psychological Bulletin.
- Oring, Elliott (2016). Joking Aside;; The Theory, Analysis, and Aesthetics of Humor. University Press of Colorado. pp. 57–80.

Pasaribu, T., & Kadarisman, A. (2015). Decoding logical mechanism and stereotyping in gender cyber humors. In Press: CELT journal.