



**THE OCCURENCE OF ABBREVIATION
IN *INDONESIA LAWAK KLUB* (ILK)
TO OBTAIN HUMOR EFFECT**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Strata 1 Degree Majoring in English Department
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer truthfully confirms that in fact she arranged this thesis by herself without copying any results from other researches in other degrees of any university. The writer also confirms that she does not cite and quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, October 2016

Hari Setyowati

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Something worth to have will be worth to fight”

Ghoida

“Ever tried. Ever failed. No matter. Try again. Fail again. Fail better.”

Samuel Beckett

“Sebab sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan itu ada kemudahan. Sesungguhnya sesudah kesulitan ada kemudahan”

Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-6

*This thesis is dedicated to
the writer's family and
for those who helped her to accomplish it*

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ABSTRACT

Language is the core part that we need to build a communication among people. For many cases, language is dynamic so that its users can manipulate it to give a certain meaning, such as, Indonesian. Many abbreviations occurred are used for different purposes, for instance, a slogan of cities, a trend among teenagers and a humor. *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)*, as a parody show of television, proves how language can be manipulated to obtain humor effect.

The theories used are Morphology from Yule and Kridalaksana in order to analyze the data through word formation and to find out pattern of abbreviation used in *ILK*. In addition, the writer also shows why abbreviations can obtain the humor effect in this show.

The writer conducts the research by using a descriptive qualitative approach and random sampling. The data were taken from seven episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014. The analyzed sample data are 13 abbreviations from 10 conversations accomplished by varies of word formation processes.

The result of the research is the fact that most of abbreviations happened during *ILK* are formed by multiple processes. They mostly go through by borrowing and contraction. Besides, the humor that the speakers uttered can be mostly gained by contradictive.

Keywords: abbreviation, word process, humor

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In our daily life, we are not often aware with the abbreviation occurred around us. Many abbreviations are used as a slogan of city or regency, a humor, and a trend among teenagers. They show us that language can be manipulated to give a certain meaning based on the purpose of speaker.

There are some ways to create new words. Morphology, as one of the linguistic branches, studies word formation process. For example, the society of Kediri wants their regency becomes *Bersinar Terang* which stands for *Bersih, Menarik, Tertib, dan Aman*. Instead of *Bersinar Teran*, people rather choose *Bersinar Terang* as the words are easier to pronounce. In addition, the words *Bersinar Terang* are easily-listened for the society since it has a meaning as shining brightly.

Yet, in our society it cannot be separated with pragmatic aspect. Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of words as a communication and an expression tool. Abbreviation is one of the communication way in our daily life and also occurs as humor tools. Society nowadays tends to use acronym to be part of their communication. For

example, the word *sebel* stands for *senang betul*, *benci* stands for *benar-benar cinta*, and *susuki* stands for *sungguh-sungguh laki-laki*.

One of Indonesia television programs that show the using of abbreviation as the attractiveness of the program is *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)*. *ILK*, which is aired in Trans 7, is a parody TV show of Indonesia Lawyer Club (ILC) aired in TV One.

ILC is hosted by Karni Ilyas. It discusses about the current issues related to laws and criminal crimes happened in Indonesia. Its panelists are Indonesian lawyers. The topic discussed in this show always becomes hot debates among the lawyers and the related chiefs. In addition, its viewers can get more knowledge and have critical thoughts about politics and laws from the show.

In contrary, *ILK* is a parody of ILC that is currently being widely popular among the society and discusses current hot issues happened in Indonesia in a humorous way. The tagline, taken on April 21st, 2014 episode is *Indonesia Lawak Klub adalah satu-satunya acara diskusi di TV yang menghadirkan perdebatan hangat namun memikat, setiap masalah dikupas secara lengkap, mantap namun tidak bertanggung jawab (Indonesia Lawak Klub is the only discussion show on TV that presents a hot debate but attractive where every problem is completely discussed in a qualified but irresponsible way)*.

At the beginning of each event, the host of *ILK*, Denny “Alyas” Candra, who gets his middle name Alyas in this show from Karni Ilyas’ name, introduces some of the panelists that represent specific communities according to the topic of discussion. The community names often make audiences laugh because of the word formation. In addition, they are also associated with a personal assessment of the panelists. Besides the abbreviation, the humor which is represented in *ILK* is also resulted from the audience’s stigma of panelists who spoke. These reasons make the writer interested in conducting this research.

1.2 Research Question

There are some problems related to the study of abbreviation used in *ILK*

1. What is the pattern of abbreviation used in *ILK*?
2. What makes the abbreviation become a medium of humor?

1.3 Purpose

The purpose of this research is to answer the question problems are as follows

1. To describe the pattern of abbreviation in *ILK*
2. To show the abbreviation in *ILK* becomes a medium of humor

1.4 Previous Studies

The writer uses some previous studies to make some references and to differentiate this thesis to the others as follows:

The first study, written by Yestisia Krissanti Nugraheni in 2008, entitled 'The Study of Word Play (*Pelesetan*) In CAPEK (*Catatan Pelesetan Kelik*) Column'. It is aimed at giving the description of word play through reference theory point of view, word formation rule and the motivation of word play by using Odgen & Richard theory about the symbol of word pointing, Lyon (1977:175) about references, and Yule (1996:17) about expression references. The data were taken from CAPEK column on *Suara Merdeka* Newspaper on every Sunday from March 15th until August 11th 2007. The conclusion that the writer draws are: 1. The study shows that the word plays are made by deviating reference, namely Referring Expression Deviation System and Referent Deviation System; 2. The witer finds out eight word formation rules in this sresearch, they are: *Acronym, Initialization, Derivation, Compound Word, Clipping, Borrowing, Inflection, and Back Formation*; 3. There are three motivations of language, namely: Semantic Motivation, Pronunciation Motivation and Morphology Motivation.

The second study, entitled '*Singkatan dan Akronim Di Kalangan Remaja Di Kota Bandung*' written by Nani Astuti (2013) is done to describe the pattern of abbreviation & acronym and to analyze the factors which influence the teenagers in Bandung to use them to communicate through facebook and twitter by using Morphology theory discussed by Putrayasa (2008: 3), Rusmadji (Ba'dulu dan Herman, 2005:3), and Kridalaksana (1992: 159). The result of the study shows that there are 54 new patterns: 10 for

abbreviation, 3 for acronym, and 1 for the combination both of them, and the factors which influence to keep using this kind of word formation are because there are such opinions that the teenagers feel more up to date if they use these abbreviation and acronym words.

The last study, written by Andreza Widowati Putri in 2012, entitled ‘Word Formation Analysis Towards Five Main Characters In “How I Met Your Mother” (HIMYM) TV Series Season 1’ is executed to know the particular words produced by five main characters, to know the surface meaning and the word formation process of the particular words by using Morphology theory from Katamba (1993), O’Grady (1996) and Yule (2006). The conclusions she draws are: 1. There are only eight strategies used to analyze 33 words found in HIMYM Season 1; 2. The existence of the particular words found is determined by the invention of new words, the need to name a new thing or idea, and the assertion to be said over and over again.

Based on the studies above, there are none of them making a research using abbreviations as a medium of humor. In this research, the writer concerns to find out the abbreviation processes and the factors that make the data can produce a humor effect.

1.5 Organization of Writing

In order to present this thesis systematically, the writer presents it into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains background of the study, research question, purpose, previous studies and organization of writing.

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It consist of theories related to this thesis. The theories used are the word formation process to determine the abbreviation and the relevance theory to analyze the humor effect.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the type of research; data, population, sample, and data source; and method of analyzing data which are used in this thesis.

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the explanation and analysis of the data using the theories that have been conducted in the previous chapter.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The last chapter of this thesis gives the conclusion of research and the suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Morphemes

According to Yule (2006: 67-71), morphemes are the minimum unit which has a meaning or grammatical function. There are two kinds of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. In some cases, the free morphemes which are attached together with the bound morphemes are also known as stems.

2.1.1 Free Morphemes, are the words which have their own meaning. There are two kinds of free morphemes:

a. Lexical morphemes

Lexical morphemes are the words that carry the content of the messages we deliver. They are also known as an open word class since they can be easily added by new morphemes.

Example : girl, man, house, tiger.

b. Functional morphemes

These types of free morphemes consist of conjunction, article, preposition and pronouns. They are also known as a closed word class since they can never be added by new morphemes.

Example: and, but, when, an, near, in, it, them, the.

2.1.2 Bound Morphemes

These morphemes are unable to form their own meanings unless they are attached to other words. There are two kinds of bound morphemes, namely:

- a. Derivational. These morphemes can change the word class.

Example:

Care (Noun) + less => Careless (Adjective)

Good (Adjective) + ness => Goodness (Noun)

- b. Inflectional. These morphemes indicate the grammar functions; past tense, singular, plural, comparative, possessive; without changing the word class.

Example:

Girl + -s => Girls

Work + -ed => Worked

Fast + -er => Faster

2.2. Word Formation

Delahunty (2010:136-137) explains that abbreviation is the process of shortening word from existing ones and is usually informal. We often call it as an acronym. It is a process of forming the words which derive from the first letters or syllables in the sentence. For example, UNICEF is from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The purpose is to make

complex words simply so that it can be easily remembered and understood. On the other hand, blending consists of two or more words and eliminates the majority to be combined to become a new word which its meaning has not changed compared to the original word. For example, the word *smog* from *smoke* and *fog* has a meaning as a combination both of them.

Furthermore, Kridalaksana (1989:159-163) states that abbreviation is a shortening process by one or some parts of lexeme so that it becomes a new form called a word. He also explains in his book titled *Pembentukan Kata Dalam Bahasa Indonesia* that the shortening form of the word is not only formed from the morphological process, but also the pragmatic fact that ultimately determine the shorthand form of the word. The shortening form of words usually has an association to other words or phrases. A speaker tends to use an abbreviation which is similar with others' sound or form so that it has a similar meaning, e.g. *Wasalam* (*Wawasan Almamater*), *Patok* (*Empat Oktober*) and *Benci* (*Benar-Benar Cinta*). Kridalaksana also draws the graph in his book as follow:

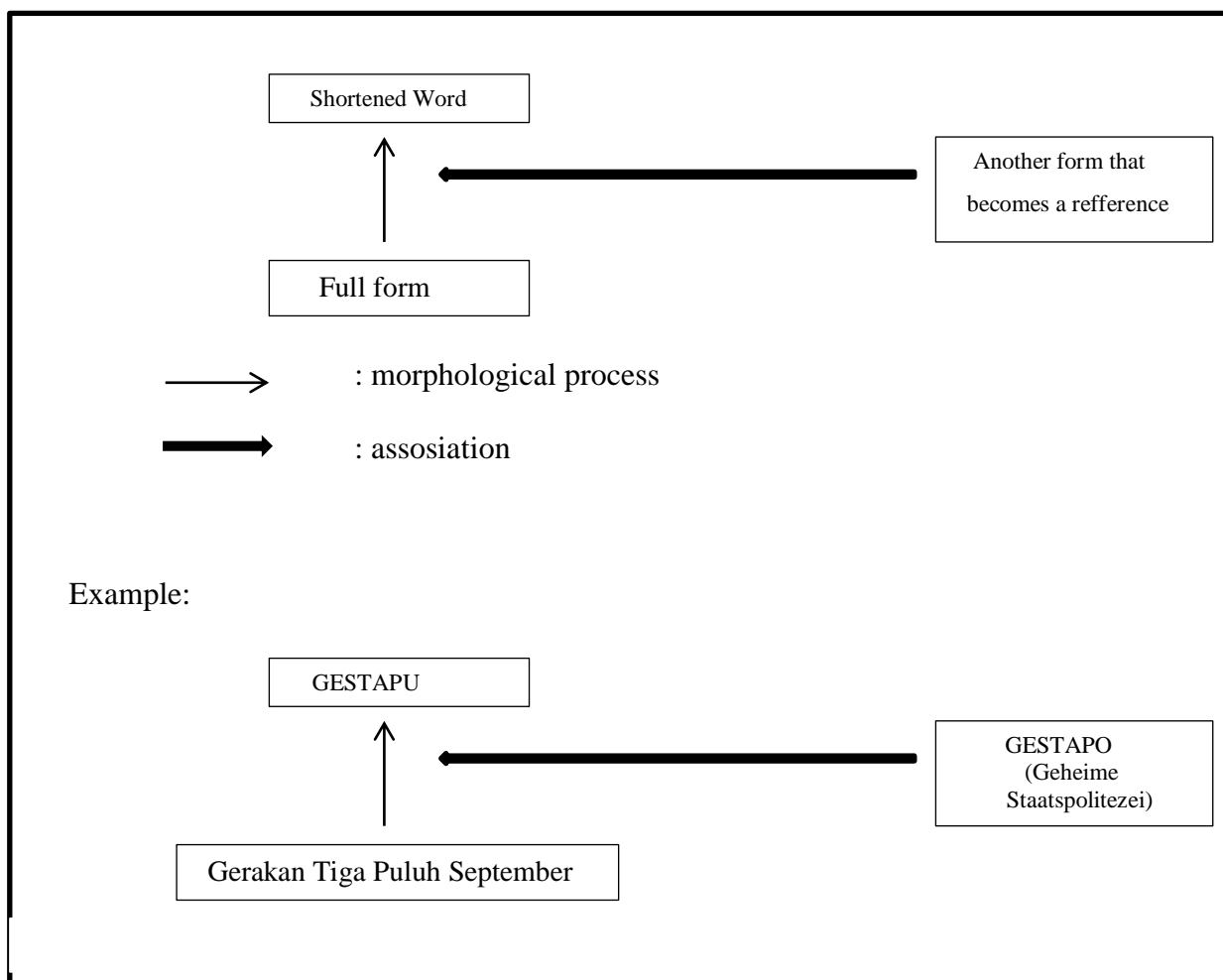


Table 1. Morphological and Assosiation Process

There are some types of abbreviation according to Kridalaksana (1989: 161-163):

1. Initialism is one of the shortened process results in the form of a letter or combination of letters; both are spelled letter by letter, such as KKN (*Kuliah Kerja Nyata*), and DKI (*Daerah Khusus Ibukota*),
2. Clipping is shortening processes that perpetuate the one part of the lexeme, such as Prof. (*Profesor*), Bu(*Ibu*), Pak (*Bapak*),

3. Acronym is the process of shortening that combines letters or syllables or other part that is written and pronounced as a word, such as *ABRI /abri/*,
4. Contraction is a process of shortening lexeme which summarizes basis or combination lexeme, such as *berdikari* from *berdiri di atas kaki sendiri*,
5. Symbol of letters is a shortening process that results one letter or more that describe the basic concepts of quantity, unit or element, such as g (grams) and cm (centimeters).

In addition, he explains that classifying the kinds of abbreviation in *bahasa Indonesia* is quite difficult. Vries through Kridalaksana (1989:24) states that there is no systematically form of abbreviation in *bahasa Indonesia* and in these various abbreviational forms often happen overlapping to each other. He indicates that acronym and contraction are the ones that mostly can be overlapping . Generally, contraction has sub classification as follows

1. The perpetuation of the first syllable of each component

e.g. : *Orba* = *Orde Baru*

2. The perpetuation of the first syllable of the first component and the perpetuation of whole word

e.g. : *Banstir* = *banting stir*

3. The perpetuation the last syllable of each component

e.g.: *Gatrik* = *tenaga listrik*

4. The perpetuation of the first syllable from first and second component and the first letter of next component

e.g. : *Gapani* = *Gabungan Pengusaha Apotik Nasional Indonesia*

5. The perpetuation of the first syllable of each component and the conjunction deletion

e.g. : *Anpuda* = *Andalan Pusat dan Daerah*

6. The perpetuation of the first letter of each component

e.g. : *KONI* = *Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia*

7. The perpetuation of the first letter of each phrase component and the perpetuation of the first two letters of last component

e.g. : *Aipda* = *Ajun Inspektur Polisi Dua*

8. The perpetuation of the first two letters of each component

e.g. : *Unud* = *Universitas Udayana*

9. The perpetuation of the first three letters of each component

e.g. : *Komrad* = *komunikasi radio*

Yule (2006: 53-60) states that language has sustained to change by forming new words or new uses of old words in order to show its vitality and creativeness according to the needs of its user. Furthermore, he explains the word formation process in his book titled *The Study of Language* as follows:

1. Coinage

It is using the commercial product names to become general terms, usually without capital letter. The examples are *xerox*, *aspirin*, *nylon*, *teflon*. The most recent use of coinage is the term *google* and *ebay*. The term *google* is widely known as to find some information in the internet,

while *ebay* has a meaning to find something to buy or to sell through internet. In addition, the using new words based on the name of certain person or place is called eponyms, such as *fahrenheit*, *watt*, *volt*.

2. Borrowing

It is a word formation process by taking over other languages. Most of languages in the world is influenced by one another. English language has some borrowing terms such as *croissant* (French), *yogurt* (Turkish), *sofa* (Arabic), and *lilac* (Persian).

3. Compounding

Compounding is formed by joining of two different words to produce a new form. The examples are:

Book + case => bookcase (noun)

Low + paid => lowpaid (adjective)

4. Blending

It is the joining of two separate words to produce a single form by taking the beginning of one word and joining it behind the other, such as:

Gasoline + alcohol => gasohol

Breakfast + lunch => brunch

5. Clipping

Reducing word to produce a word formation is getting noticeable through clipping. It is produced by reducing a word more than one syllable

to become one syllable only. Common English clippings are *ad* which stands for advertisement, *bra* is for brassiere and *fan* is for fanatic.

6. Backformation

It is another reduction process of word. It changes the class of word (usually noun) to become another class of word (usually verb). The examples are:

Television (noun) => televise (verb)

Worker (noun) => work (verb)

7. Conversion

A change in the function of word without reducing it, for example from noun to verb. This word formation process is also known as “functional shift” and “category change”. The common English nouns such as *bottle* and *chair* can literally change into verb, as follows:

Chair => Somebody needs to chair the meeting.

Bottle => They bottled the honey-dew yesterday.

8. Acronyms

Acronyms consists of some initial letters of some words. It is usually pronounced like a new single word, moreover, it becomes the term of daily conversation. Some common English acronyms are NASA, NATO, laser and radar.

9. Derivation

It is accomplished by adding affixes which are not separated as in dictionary lists. They are: 1. Prefixes; affixes added in the beginning of the word (*in-*, *mis-*, *un-*), 2. Suffixes; affixes added to the end of the word (*-ish*, *-less*), 3. Infixes; affixes added in the middle of word and can easily be found in other languages. Affixes are also known as bound morphemes.

10. Multiple Processes

Some words have to go through multiple processes. It is possible to trace a word formation for more than one process to produce a certain word. The example is the word *snowballed* in the sentence *problems with the project have snowballed*. The word *snowball* (noun) is a compound word for *snow* and *ball* and turn into a verb through conversion.

2.3. Humor

Apte in Hermintoyo (2011: 15) states that humor is the forms of stimulation, either verbal or nonverbal potential which makes the hearers smile or laugh. The forms of stimulation can be referred to an idea or a problem in such a way that deliberately created by the speakers to create humor. Humor can be a medium to convey information, express feelings, and deliver the creativity of the speakers.

Fuad Hasan in Rahmanadji (2007:4) divides the humor in two major groups, namely: (1) humor is basically in the aggressive action that intended to

perform degradation against a person; (2) humor is the act to vent feelings of distress in a way that is light and can be understood, so that the tension is gone.

2.4. Implicature

According to Yule (1996: 40,45) implicatures are the way to communicate more than is said. A listener should make a conclusion from the utterances said by a speaker. In order to interpret implicatures, we should assume some basics of the cooperative principles. There are two types of implicatures, namely:

1. Conversational implicature

A speaker is intentionally to not obey the cooperative principles.

2. Conventional implicature

A speaker tends to use additional word in order to convey the meaning of utterances.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

According to Mukhtar (2013: 9), research method is a logical, systematic and objective way to find the truth in science. It is conducted to take proper steps to solve research problems. The writer elaborates the research method into research design, population and sample, and method of collecting and analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

Nasir in Mukhtar (2013: 40) explained that research design is the entire processes needed in planning and conducting a research. The writer conducts a linguistic research about morphology and pragmatics. Data are taken from www.youtube.com. The writer uses a descriptive qualitative approachment since this research describes the data systematically based on the actual situations. Moreover, the data examined are words so that they cannot be counted. She also analyzes the recording data and transcribes them. In collecting data, the writer uses a non-participant observation technique. To analyze the data, the writer uses distributional methods.

3.2 Data Population, Samples, and Sampling Technique

The data source is taken from a parody show called *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)* broadcasted in Trans 7. The primary data of this

research are abbreviations and the secondary ones are conversations where abbreviation occurred. Abbreviations happened when the host introduces some panelists representing their communities at the beginning of the show. The community names are in abbreviation forms to obtain humor effect. The humor effect produced are attached to contexts happened at that time. There are approximately six abbreviations produced in each episode.

Population of data is 49 abbreviations taken from seven random episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014. The samples of this study are 13 abbreviations as the main data and 10 conversations as the secondary data. The abbreviations are accomplished by word formation processes, for instance, acronym, contraction, eponym, borrowing, compounding, derivation, and multiple processes. The sampling technique that the writer used is a random sampling since each datum has the same potential trigger in producing humor.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer used observation method as non-participant observation as the writer is an observer to the conversation happened in *ILK*. The following steps are done to collect the data.

1. The writer downloaded all videos from www.youtube.com
2. The writer watched the videos.

3. The writer took a note and transcribed the conversation happened at the beginning of the show.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing data, the writer uses a method, namely, Distributional Method. It is a technique that divides the lingual unit data into several parts or elements. Those parts are considered being able to make a direct lingual unit. (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31)

In addition, Sudaryanto (1993: 15, 37) states the tool that determines distributional method is language structural (lexeme, phoneme, etc.). Then, he explains that the use of *teknik lesap* (deletion technique) is by deleting certain elements of lingual unit and *teknik sisip* is by inserting certain elements among the elements of existing lingual.

These are several steps to analyse the data.

- a. The writer finds out the abbreviations

For example: Putih bersinar

- b. The writer describes abbreviations stand from

For example: *Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja*

- c. The writer explains where the abbreviations come from

For example:

Denny : *Sekarang saya ke depan saya ada... Mana orangnya ya?*

(Now, I will introduce you to a person who sits in front of me... Where is he?)

Akbar : *Masa ga kelihatan pak?*

Denny (Can't you really see me, Sir?)
: *Akbar!*
(Akbar!)

Akbar : *Saya dari...*
(I come from...)

Denny : *Dari mana?*
(Where?)

Akbar : *Kalau Bapak tahu singkatannya pasti protes. Saya dari Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja*
(If you know the shortening form, I bet you'll against me. I come from *Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja*)

Denny : *Yang disingkat menjadi?*
(And the acronym is?)

Akbar : **Putih bersinar**

Denny : *Fitnah!*
(Slander!)

d. The writer explains the context happened in the dialogue

For example:

Deny Candra, as the host of *ILK*, always introduces the panelists in the beginning of the show. The panelists should introduce themselves and the community he represents for. At that time, it is Akbar turn to introduce himself. To consider, Akbar has black skin and he is often be bullied as *Pangeran Kegelapan* (Prince of Darkness).

e. The writer takes note and transcribes the dialogue. Then, she chooses and analyzes the abbreviations which made people laugh. Moreover, she also conducts a research of the word component causing abbreviation.

f. Finally, the writer draws conclusions based the analysis above.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter elaborates the analysis of the data samples collected as explained in the former chapter. The whole samples are abbreviations found from seven episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014. The writer conveys two purposes in analyzing the data which are: (1) to show the pattern of abbreviation formed in *ILK* and (2) to explain the abbreviations that become a medium of conducting humor. The further analyses are described as follows.

4.1. Abbreviations

There are 13 abbreviation samples taken from seven episodes of *ILK* broadcasted in April 2014, which are

No	Abbreviations	Stands For
1	Pitakan Keles	Peneliti Taman Ilmiah Kanak-kanak Tapi Kelakuan Eksekutif Muda
2	Butek	Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja
3	Buntelan Kentut	Ibu Muda Teladan Keren dan Imut
4	Pesimis	Pengamat Sinema dan Musik yang Selalu Optimis
5	Kolor Ijo	Kelompok Orang-orang yang Ingin Jualan Online

6	Putih Bersinar	Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja
7	Bret Pit	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian, Imut dan Tampan
8	Bretp	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian
9	Bret Jembret	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Jempolan, Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh
10	Tikus Got	Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi
11	Apakah Konjet	Asosiasi Perencana Nikah dan Konsultasi Bajet
12	Nasar Musdalipah	Nikahan Besar Maupun Sederhana Kualitas Eropa
13	Duren Bloon	Duda Keren Belum Move On

Table 2. Abbreviation List

According to the abbreviation list above, there are some patterns of abbreviations we can easily notice where it stands from while the rest cannot. Therefore, the writer arranges them according to their consistency as follows.

No	Abbreviation	Stands For
1	Bret Pit	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian, Imut dan Tampan
2	Bretp	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian
3	Bret Jembret	Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Jempolan, Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh
4	Butek	Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja
5	Duren Bloon	Duda Keren Belum Move On
6	Putih Bersinar	Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja
7	Tikus Got	Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi
8	Apakah Konjet	Asosiasi Perencana Nikah dan Konsultasi Bajet
9	Pitakan Keles	Peneliti Taman Ilmiah Kanak-kanak Tapi Kelakuan Eksekutif Muda
10	Pesimis	Pengamat Sinema dan Musik yang Selalu Optimis
11	Nasar Musdalipah	Nikahan Besar Maupun Sederhana

		Kualitas Eropa
12	Kolor Ijo	Kelompok Orang-orang yang Ingin Jualan Online
13	Buntelan Kentut	Ibu Muda Teladan Keren dan Imut

Table 3. Abbreviation List in order

4.2. Conversation

There are some triggers that the abbreviations can produce humor as can be seen below.

- (7.3.) Denny : *Sebelah kiri saya ada Cak Lontong.*
(It's Cak Lontong in my left side)
- Cak Lontong : *Yak, selamat malam. Salam lempor.*
(Yes, good evening. Salam lempor.)
- Denny : *Salam lempor. Cak Lontong ini dari mana, Cak Lontong?*
(Salam lempor. Cak Lontong where are you from, Cak Lontong?)
- Cak Lontong : *Bicara masalah taman saya selaku peneliti.*
(Talking about the park, I am as a researcher)
- Denny : *Peneliti, Anda ya?*
(A researcher, right?)
- Cak Lontong : *Peneliti taman ilmiah kanak-kanak tapi kelakuan eksekutif muda.*
(A scientific kindergarten researcher but young executive behaviour)
- Denny : *Wah, hebat ya! Meneliti taman kanak-kanak tapi kelakuannya eksekutif muda? Yang disebut?*
(Wow, great huh! Researching about kindergarten but behaving like a young executive? Which is called as?)
- Cak Lontong : *Pitakan Keles*
- Denny : *Pitakannya enak, kelesnya itu kurang ya.*
(Pitakan is good, but keles is a little bit off)
- Cak Lontong : *No problem. Ini saya punya data... Ini yang datang di sini semua dari Jakarta ya?*
(No problem. I have the data... The ones who are coming here are all from Jakarta, right?)
- Denny : *Ya iya. UNJ itu dari Jakarta. Emang lu pikir Jatibening?*
(Yes. UNJ is from Jakarta. Do you think from Jatibening?)

The preceding conversation was taken from ILK broadcasted on 4 April 2014. The discussion topic was *Taman Hilang, Mall Berkembang* (The Fall of Open Area, The Rise of Mall). During opening of the show, Denny introduced each panelist and asked about the background and the role they represented. Cak Lontong had been becoming a researcher who always conducted a survey related to the discussion topic in several episodes. He delivered his research in his unique way. Most of the time, his research had some twist endings that the audiences had never expected before. As a researcher, he had a serious behaviour as well as when he answered Deni's question about the community he represented for. The audiences had different expectations of him compared to other panelists as he might be more serious. Yet, it was undeniable when he mentioned the shortening name of the community which made the audiences laugh.

Furthermore, the words *pitakan keles* are formed by the perpetuation of the first and sixth letter of the first component, the first syllable of the second component, the first three letters of the fourth and sixth component, and the first and third letter of the seventh component and the deletion of the third, fifth and eighth component. Therefore, according to the official website of *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, <http://kbbi.web.id/>, *pitak* has a meaning as a scar or a boil scar on head or forehead. It is composed by a bound morpheme named inflectional which has an additional suffix that does not change the class word. It can be seen as follow

pitak (noun) + -an => pitakan (noun)

Meanwhile, *keles* is a slang word from *kali*, a clipping of the word *barangkali* which means presumably.

- (1.1) Denny : *Di sebelah kanan saya ada Teuku Wisnu. Apabila pemirsa atau yang hadir di sini agak kaget dengan wajah Teuku Wisnu, ini mungkin karena belum makan orok ya? Silakan.*
(In my right side there is Teuku Wisnu. If there's an audience who is pretty surprised with his face, maybe it's because he hasn't eaten an infant yet, has he? Please.)
Budi Anduk: *Saya dari **Badan** **Urusan** **Keterlambatan** **Kerja***
(I am from The Department of Late Working Affairs)
Denny : *Wah bagus sekali tuh*
(Wow it is so nice)
Budi Anduk: *Disingkat **butek**.*
(It is abbreviated as *butek*)

The preceding conversation was from ILK broadcasted on 14 April 2014. Budi was a guest panelist at ILK discussed about *telatan atau teladan* in the episode. At first, Deny introduced him as Teuku Wisnu. Based on audience shared knowledge, they had to be aware that Teuku Wisnu was an actor who had such a good-looking appearance. He was also a singer and an idol. Then, Denny added his utterance by saying "*Apabila pemirsa atau yang hadir di sini agak kaget dengan wajah Teuku Wisnu, ini mungkin karena belum makan orok ya?*" ("If the audiences whom are at home or present here are wondering by Teuku Wisnu face, this may be because he has not eaten an infant yet, has he?"). It might imply that:

1. He was a cannibal
2. He was not good-looking

Yet, he was not a cannibal by the fact that he did not eat humans. For instantly, the first notion was invalid and it left the only remaining possibly implication; he was not good-looking. Furthermore, he introduced himself from *Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja* which indicated such a credible institution. Yet, its shortening form was *butek* (turbid). The use of the word *butek* in Indonesian language is oftenly to explain things which are dirty and not clean, such as water. Once it is *butek*, then, it is not suitable to consume as it might contain any harmful substances. The abbreviation above led the audiences to think and to correlate what the speaker intended to say. Their encyclopaedic memory could easily relate it to Budi Anduk's appearance that he was not good-looking. Therefore, the humorous effect came from implied meaning.

Meanwhile, the word *butek* originally comes from Sundanese and Javanese language. Its word formation process belongs to borrowing which is taking over other languages. The morphological pattern was from the perpetuation of the first letter of the first, second and fourth components and the middle two letters of the third component. So that it makes a new word as *butek* which stands for *Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja*.

In the same episode also showed as follow

- (1.5) Denny : *Dan yang di paling belakang ada Chika Jessica*
 (And in the very back, there is Chika Jessica)
- Chika : *Annyeonghasseyo. Kumaha damang? Pangestu. Ieu tingali nu goreng patut tea. (Halo. Bagaimana kabarnya? Baik. Lihat nih yang jelek rupanya.)*
 (Hello. How are you? I am fine. Look at (me) the ugly one)

Denny : *Kamu cantik atuh. Jangan. Kalo patut tea itu artinya jelek. Silakan.*
 (You are beautiful. Do not use *patut tea* as it means ugly. Please.)

Chika : *Aku ini dari Ibu Muda Keren dan imut.*
 (I am from The Young, Cool and Cute Moms)

Denny : *Ibu muda keren dan imut?*
 (The Young, Cool and Cute Moms?)

Chika : ***Ibu Muda Teladan Keren dan Imut***
 (The Young, Good Model, Cool and Cute Moms)

Denny : *Oh.. Disingkat jadi apa?*
 (Oh.. What is the abbreviation?)

Chika : ***Buntelan kentut***
 Denny : *Cocok... Cocok.. Cocok..dengan omongan kamu itu cocok. Oke, Chika Jessica!*
 (It fits... fits... fits...well to your talk. Okay, Chika Jessica!)

The conversation above showed that Chika was introduced by Denny as a beautiful woman. She represented herself as a cool and cute mother. It violated the maxim of relevance when she said *buntelan kentut* as the shortening form of her institution. The audiences' stigma must be aware that such a beautiful, cool and cute mother would have a beautiful name of the institution she represented for. In contrary, she said *buntelan kentut* instead of other decent names that might represent her thoroughly.

The morphological pattern of *buntelan kentut* came from the perpetuation of the last two letters of the first and sixth component, the first letter of the second component, the first four letters and the last letter of the third component, the first two letters of the fourth component and the last letter of the fifth component. The entire perpetuation makes a new form as *bumtelan kenut*. The word formation process is also related to an association or a pragmatic aspect of the social values in order to make it easy-listening and

familiar with the existence word. Thus, instead of *bumtelan kentut*, the speaker tended to say *buntelan kentut* since it was easier to utter and to memorize. The word formation process can be seen as follow

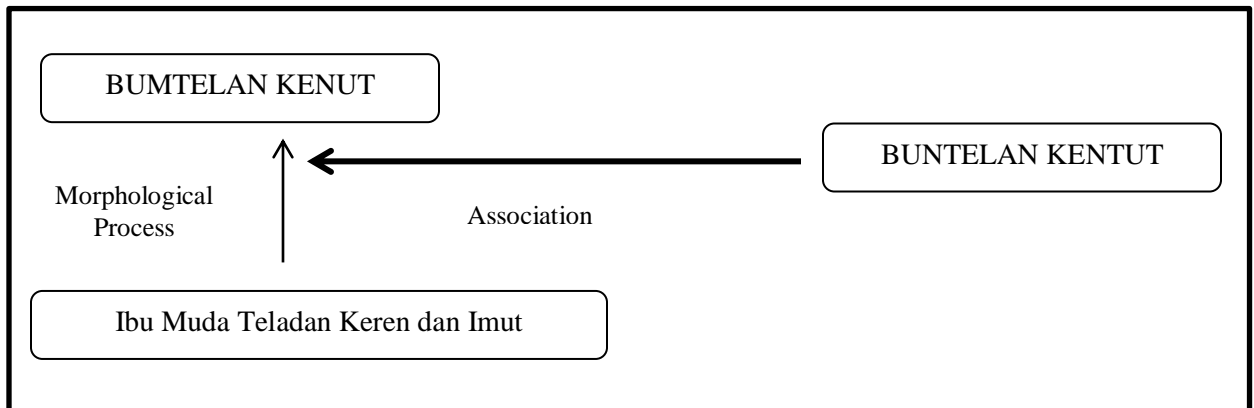


Table 4. Buntelan Kentut Association-Morphological Process

The word *buntelan* is a borrowing word from Javanese language which is *buntel* (wrap). It has also an additional suffix which does not change the class word. It can be seen as follow

Buntel (noun) + -an => buntelan (noun)

- (2.7) Denny : *Dan di belakangnya Boris, ada Mc Danny!*
 (And behind Boris, there is McDanny!)
- McDanny : *Selamat malam, Pak!*
 (Good evening, Sir!)
- Denny : *Iya, selamat malam.*
 (Yes, good evening.)
- McDanny : *Kebetulan saya seorang pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis. Disingkat pesimis.*
 (Coincidentally, I am a cinematic and music observer who is always optimistic. It is abbreviated as pesimis)
- Denny : *Loh gimana sih kamu. Kamu ini kan orangnya optimis, singkatannya juga harus optimis. Jangan pesimis!*
 (How can it happen? You are an optimistic person, the abbreviation should be optimistic too. Not the pessimistic one!)

- McDanny : *Tapi saya punya mottonya, Pak. Pesimis punya motto. PESIMIS, Optimislah! Gitu, Pak.*
 (But I have my own motto, Sir. *Pesimis* has a motto. *PESIMIS*, be optimist! That is it, Sir.)
- Denny : *Kok ga enak ya. Okelah, McDanny!*
 (It does not sound good. Okay, McDanny!)

The conversation above was taken from ILK broadcasted on 16 April 2014. The topic discussion was *pembajakan hak cipta* (copyright piracy). McDanny introduced himself that he represented an institution namely *pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis*. The optimistic community changed into pessimistic when it was abbreviated. In the listeners' mind, it was contradictory with their common sense that pessimist was the opposite word of optimist. The explicit content was conveyed by the speaker which had two different enrichments and made the hearers laughed.

The word *pesimis* was formed by perpetuation of the first syllable of the first component, the first letter of the second component, the middle letter of the fourth component, the last syllable of the seventh component, the deletion of the third, fifth and sixth component from *pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis*. It was going through contraction as mentioned former and borrowing process of English language PESSIMIST.

- (3.5) Denny : *Dari mana, Budi Anduk? Dari tadi*
 (Where are you, Budi Anduk? From earlier)
- Budi Anduk : *Iya, ya..Saya dari kelompok orang-orang yang ingin jualan online, Pak. Disingkat kolor ijo.*
 (Yes. I am from the community for those who want to sell online, Sir. It is abbreviated as *kolor ijo*)
- Denny : *(tertawa)*
 (laughing)

- Budi Anduk : *Artinya saya orang yang berjualan, Pak, berbisnis. Interpreneur.*
 (It means I am a person who sells, Sir. Doing business. *Interpreneur.*)
- Denny : *Hah apa? Interpreneur? Intermilan?*
 (Huh? What? Interpreneur? Intermilan?)
- Budi Anduk : *Baik, saya perbaiki, Pak. Wirausahawan.*
 (Okay, I correct it, Sir. Entrepreneur.)
- Denny : *Ya, betul.*
 (Yes, that is right)
- Budi Anduk : *Artinya, ke sini saya ikut ada konvensional, online saya juga ikut. Terakhir saya bisnis kulit, Pak. Bahan-bahan tas atau apa saja dari kulit. Khusus.*
 (It means that I have the conventional (shop) and also the online one. The last business I had is a leather one, Sir. The materials used for bags or anything are from leather. Special.)
- Denny : *Kulit apa?*
 (What kind of leather?)
- Budi Anduk : *Buntut cicak, Pak.*
 (Gecko's tail, Sir)

The conversation was broadcasted on 18 April 2014. The topic was online shop. Budi was introduced himself from a group called *kelompok orang-orang yang ingin jualan online*. The shortening form was *kolor ijo*. An article from <http://republikpos.com/2016/01/asal-mula-kolor-ijo> explains that the origin of the *kolor ijo* was unclear. He was allegedly as stealth that his shape and form could not be described. The first phenomenon of *kolor ijo* was sticking out of the rape cases that occurred in Bekasi, West Java in 2003. According to witnesses and victims, he brought a machete and only wore a piece of green drawstring at the time of committing criminal acts. Thus, the society dubbed him as a *kolor ijo*.

According to this knowledge, people could assume that *kolor ijo* which Budi Anduk mentioned was not a criminal but an entrepreneur which represented a group of people who wanted to sell things through online. The contradictory assumptions became triggers which led into a humor production.

Moreover, the abbreviation was formed by the perpetuation of the first letter of the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth components. The entire components make new words which is *ko ijo* as can be seen below

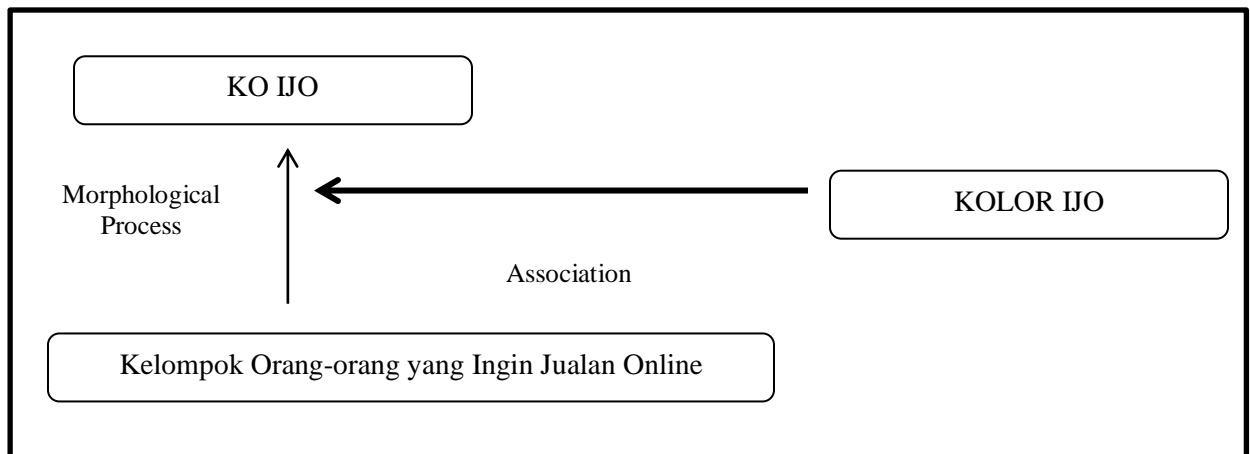


Table 5. Kolor Ijo Association-Morphological Process

The diagram above shows that its morphological process of *kolor ijo* is accomplished by adding affixes *-lor* in *kolor*. This process is called derivation. Moreover, *kolor ijo* is obtained by borrowing some Javanese words. *Kolor* means a kind of shorts and *ijo* means green. Literally, *kolor ijo* has a meaning as a green colored shorts, but, in reality *kolor ijo* is referred to a undefined creature which haunted the citizens (especially women) to feel

insecure. In addition, *kolor ijo* is also obtained by compounding as can be seen as follow

Kolor (noun) + ijo (adverb) => kolor ijo (noun)

Hence, in order to make *kolor ijo* as an abbreviation, it must go through some multiple processes which are derivation, borrowing and compounding.

- (4.2.) Denny : *Sekarang saya ke depan saya ada... Mana orangnya ya?*
(Now, in front of me.. Where is he?)
Akbar : *Masa ga kelihatan pak?*
(Can't you see me, Sir?)
Denny : Akbar!
Akbar : *Saya dari...*
(I am from...)
Denny : *Dari mana?*
(Where?)
Akbar : *Kalau Bapak tahu singkatannya pasti protes. Saya dari **Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja***
(If you know the abbreviation form, you must protest. I am from The Training Center of Creation Source of Teenager Instinct)
Denny : *Yang disingkat menjadi?*
(And the abbreviation is?)
Akbar : ***Putih bersinar***
Denny : *Fitnah!*
(Slander!)

The conversation above was taken from IIK broadcasted on 21 April 2014. The topic was *wanita karir vs ibu rumah tangga* (career woman vs housewife) to commemorate Kartini's day. When it came to Akbar's turn, Deny joked around and asked where the next panelist was as he could not see him well. From the start, Akbar had warned Deny if he would not believe what he was going to say. Akbar represented *Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri*

Remaja community. It had no audiences' stigma from the community name as it sounded normal to them. The twist revealed when Deny asked the acronym of the community name. The moment Akbar replied *putih bersinar* (shining white) as the acronym of the community name, the audiences bursted into laughter.

The acronym might represent humor because at the moment Akbar shouted the acronym, it really hurt the audiences' stigma of him. It was not true if Akbar had white skin, but he was confident to say *putih bersinar*. It was explicitly showing that the acronym he represented for did not suit him well regarding that he had dark skin and always be bullied with the nickname of *Pangeran Kegelapan* (The Prince of Darkness) by other panelists .

The data above also shows that the shortening pattern from ***Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja*** is formed by perpetuation of the first syllable from the first and fifth component, the middle three letters from the second component, the last syllable from the third and fourth component, and the first letter from the sixth component. So that, those entire components become a new word as *putih bersinar*. Furthermore, the morphological process was contraction as it summarized the basis or combination lexemes as shown above.

Another abbreviation in the same episode of ILK also showed as below:

- (5.4.) Akbar : *Saya dari Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian Imut dan Tampan*
(I am from The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring, Cute, and Charming Youth)
- Denny : *Bar, namanya apa Bar? Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh?*
(Bar, what is the name Bar? The Row of Elegant, Tough Youth?)

Akbar : **Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian Imut dan Tampan**
(The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring, Cute, and Charming Youth)

Denny : *Ini imut dan tampannya agak mengganggu ya sebenarnya*
(The words cute and charming are bothersome actually)

Akbar : *Lihat singkatannya dulu dong, Pak.*
(Listen to its abbreviation first, Sir)

Denny : *Apa singkatannya?*
(What is the abbreviation?)

Akbar : **Bret pit.** *Tapi kan nggak enak kalo misalkan imut dan tampannya diilangin nih ya Pak, jadi cuma Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Perhatian. Disingkat bretp.*
(Bret pit. But it sounds strange if the cute and charming parts are gone, Sir, so it is just The Row of Elegant, Tough, Caring Youth. It is abbreviated as Bretp)

Denny : *Hahaha ya nggak papa*
(Hahaha it is okay)

Akbar : *Nggak enak kan?*
(Sounds strange, right?)

Denny : *Dari pada fitnah menurut saya*
(Better than tell a lie, in my opinion)

Akbar : *Tapi sudah saya bikin yang baru, Pak.*
(But I have already made a new one, Sir)

Denny : *Yang baru apa?*
(What is it?)

Akbar : **Bret Jembret**

Denny : *Bret Jembret itu apa?*
(What is Bret Jembret)

Akbar : **Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh, Jempolan, Barisan Remaja Elegan, Tangguh**

Denny : *Hahaha. Lu cuman ngulang doang! Haaa..Nggak enak. Oke, Akbar!*
(Hahaha. You are just repeating it! Haa.. It sounds strange. Okay, Akbar!)

The conversation above was taken on 22 April 2014 which discussed about the secure public transportation in Indonesia. This topic was arisen due to many criminalization acts toward the passengers who use public transportation. Hereby, Akbar represented the community named *Barisan*

Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan. Denny denied the words *imut* and *tampan* by saying that those words were kind of disturbing and did not match to Akbar appearance. Then, Akbar said to him that he should continue listening to the acronym. After knowing it was Bret Pit, Denny suggested him to remove the initial form of *imut* and *tampan* which were /i/ and /p/. Akbar said that it was impossible since it would disturb the whole word composition. Then he made a new acronym which was *bretjembret* by removing the words *imut* and *tampan* and it made it sounded silly. It explicately explained that the word *imut* and *tampan* were not suit Akbar well. Moreover, the acronym form produced the repetition of word pronunciation which sounded funny and triggered the laughter of audiences.

As we know, William Bradley Pitt, also known as Brad Pitt is a famous Hollywood actor and producer. He starred in many blockbuster movies such as *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button* and *Fury*. Both Brad Pitt and Bret Pit have same pronunciation for Indonesian. The audiences must have shared knowledge if they want to understand this joke. The expectations of Brad Pitt, who is a handsome and good-looking Hollywood actor, toward Bret Pit, who was represented by Akbar, bring the discrepancy which make us laugh.

Furthermore, the morphological patterns of Bret Pit (*Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan*), Bretp (*Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian*) and Bret Jembret (*Barisan Remaja Elegan*

Tanggung Jempolan Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh) were formed by the perpetuation of the first letter of the entire component which can be classified as an acronym. Another word formation process occurred in Bret Pitt was eponym as it took from the name of a certain person named Brad Pitt. Both of them had similar pronunciation. BRET PIT was pronounced as /'bret pit/ while BRAD PITT was pronounced as /brəd 'pi:t/. Moreover, the lexeme ELEGAN from *Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan* and such derivative extensions was accomplished by taking from English ELEGANT. It was called a borrowing process by taking over other language. Thus, the word formation processes were obtained by going through multiple processes, such as acronym, eponym and borrowing.

Another abbreviation in the same episode of ILK also showed as follow:

- (5.5.) Cak Lontong: *Ya, saya Cak Lontong. Salam Lemper! Ini baru perkenalan aja saya lihat mengada-ada ya katanya. Kan untuk pencitraan, mengundang simpati. Akbar, Bretpit. Dari mana? Iya kan?*
 (Yes, I am Cak Lontong. *Salam Lemper!* It is still an introduction but I notice you are all making things up. You said it was for imaging and asking for sympathy. Akbar, Bretpit. Where is it from? Right?)
- Denny : *Iya*
 (Yes)
- Cak Lontong : *Rico tadi apa?*
 (What was Rico?)
- Rico :
- Cak Lontong : *Udah udah nggak usah disebutin. Yang realistis dong.*
 (No need to mention. Just be realistic.)
- Denny : *Anda dari mana ini? Kasih contoh dong. Anda kan bagus.*
 (Where are you from? Give an example because you are good)

Cak Lontong : *Lain kali kalo mewakili sesuatu itu yang realistis. Saya ini kan peneliti. Saya mewakili Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi.*

(Next time when you represent something, just be realistic. I am a researcher. I represent Special Researcher of Joint Transportation Authority)

Denny : *Nah, ini bener nih. Serius. Disingkat apa?*

(Yes, this is good. Serious. What is the abbreviation)

Cak Lontong : ***Tikus got***

Denny : *Sama aja. Lu sama aja! Lu udah bener ini penelitiannya, taunya cuma tikus got. Oke, Cak Lontong!*

(It is same. You are just the same! Your research is already good, but it is only *tikus got*. Okay, Cak Lontong!)

The conversation above Cak Lontong said that an introduction should be realistic for not only gained sympathy but also performed an image. Denny, as well as the audiences had an expectation that Cak Lontong would give the reliable acronym of his community he represented for. By saying *Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi*, he gave the listeners a bait and they assumed that it would be different than others, but instead, he made a twist by mentioning *tikus got* as its abbreviation form. The difference assumptions both from the speakers as well as the listeners built a joke which made them laughed.

Tikus got was formed by the perpetuation of the last syllable of the first component, the first letter and the last two letters of the second component and the first letter of the third, fourth and fifth component of *Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi*. Its word formation was called contraction since it summarized the combination of lexemes. It was

also accomplished by accomplishing two different words to produce a new form which was called compounding.

Tikus (noun) + got (noun) => Tikus got (noun)

It literally showed a kind of mouse lived in gutter. Yet, it was to show the community name of the speaker represented for instead. Furthermore, GOT was a borrowing word from Javanese language. It has a meaning as gutter. Thus, tikus got had to go through multiple processes, for instance; contraction, compounding and borrowing in order to produce a new word.

- (6.1.) Ronal : *Betul. Iya, jadi perkenalkan.Saya ini dokter Boyler.Saya ini adalah konsultan pernikahan dan kebetulan saya ini adalah dewan pembina sekaligus ketua dari Asosiasi **Perencana Nikah dan Konsultan Bajet** (Budget).*
(Okay. Let me introduce my self. I am dr. Boyler. I am a marriage consultant and recently I am a supervisor board and a leader of Marriage Planner and Budget Consultant Association)
- Denny : *Oh... Disebutnya apa itu?*
(Oh... What is it called?)
- Ronal : **Apakah konjet**
- Denny : *Ini ada apa? Nama organisasi kok nanya gitu ya. Apakah konjet?*
(What is it? Why is the organisation name asking question? Apakah konjet?)
- Ronal : *Karena enak, kayaknya ga selesai gitu, sama kayak misteri kehidupan pernikahan kan nggak pernah selesai, kan?*
(Because it feels pleasant and seems will not finish as well as the marriage life mystery which is never end, right?)
- Denny : *Iya, betul betul*
(Yes, correct, correct)
- Ronal : *Dan kebetulan aku bikin buku, Kang Denny. Jadi ini buat yang mau nikah, boleh beli buku saya.*
(And by the way, I wrote a book, Mr. Denny. This book is for people who want to marry. Those may purchase my book)
- Denny : *Bukunya tentang apa itu?*
(What is it about?)

- Ronal : *Tentang pernikahan, tentunya. Jadi ini buku memang bagus sekali buat yang mau merencanakan pernikahan. Ada yang mau menikah di sini?*
 (It is about marriage life, of course. So it is recommended for those who are willing to plan a marriage. Is there anyone who wants to marry here right now?)
- Cici Panda : *Ada. Fitrop... Fitrop... Fitrop.. Belakangnya Bapak. Tuh, tuh, tuh, dia...*
 (Yes, there is. Fitrop... Fitrop.. She's behind you, Sir. There, there, there she is...)
- Fitri : *Saya boleh beli buku itu nggak? Oh kayaknya nikahnya delay. Hehehe*
 (May I buy that book? Oh, I think the marriage gets delayed. Hehehe)
- Ronal : *Iya, jadi buku ini saya beri judul **Perencana Nikahan Besar Maupun Sederhana Kualitas Eropa. Disingkatnya Nasar Musdalipah.***
 (Yes, so the title of tis book is The European Standard of An Extravagant or An Ordinary Marriage. It is also called as Nasar Musadalipah.)
- Denny : *Jadi pengen beli ihh.*
 (I really want to get one)

The conversation above was broadcasted on 29 April 2014. The discussion topic was *nikah mewah vs nikah sederhana* (luxury vs modesty marriage). Ronal had a role as dr. Boyler, the fake version of dr. Boyke. He is a famous sexologist and doctor in varying TV shows that discusses sexuality issues. Here, Ronal acted as a member of *Asosiasi Perencana Nikah dan Konsultan Bajet* which was also known as *apakah konjet*. The association name was like a yes-no question which made an ambiguous to the listeners. They would probably think whether they should reply his utterance. It made Denny confirmed to him to make sure that it was truly the name of association/community he represented for. For those who did not have any

idea the meaning of *konjet*, it could be achieved by drawing an assumption by the utterances in line (9). It might imply and have correlation to the sexological term.

Even more, Ronal wrote a book about marriage. From the title we knew that it did not matter how much money you had as long as if you wanted to have such a Europe quality wedding, you had to read this book which called as Nasar Musdalipah. The word Nasar Musdalipah was taken from Nassar and Muzdalifah who were known as a celebrity couple. Nassar was a dangdut singer from a talented TV program show called KDI (*Kontes Dangdut Indonesia*) while Muzdalifah was a widow and a successful business woman. The audience might know that this couple had a very luxurious ceremony on their wedding day which made them as a phenomenal couple. The similar name between the fake and the real ones made the listeners had to recall their encyclopaedic knowledge. When they succeed, they would be able to understand what Ronal meant to say and laugh.

The morphological process of *apakah konjet* was contraction as its pattern was from the perpetuation of the first letter of the first and second components, the last syllable of the third and sixth components, the first syllable of the fifth component and the deletion of conjunction. Along with contraction, it contained a borrowing word of English language namely budget. As seen in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, BUDGET which is

pronounced as /bʰdʒt/ has a similar pronunciation to BAJET which is pronounced as /bʰdʒt/ in *bahasa Indonesia*.

On the other hand, Nasar Musdalipah was accomplished through contraction which came from the perpetuation of the first and fourth letter of the first component; the middle two letters of the second component; the first and third letter of the third component; the first, third, seventh letter of the fourth component; the third syllable of the fifth and sixth component. Its word formation process also belonged to eponym as it represented the names of certain persons to derive some new words.

- (6.7.) Rico : *Pak, saya belum dikenalin, Pak. Daritadi, Pak.*
(Sir, I haven't been introduced yet, Sir. Since long time ago, Sir)
- Denny : *Ya ya ya ya ya. Siapa namanya, Dek?*
(Yes yes yes yes. Who is your name?)
- Masayu : *Kasih banget. Kasihan banget. Coba. Kasih. Kasih. Kasih. Kasih.*
(What a pity. What a pity. Try him. Give. Give. Give. Give (him a chance))
- Denny : *Silakan, Dek.*
(Please)
- Rico : *Ini kursi nggak ada yang pendekan, Pak? Kaki saya pegel, Pak. Nggantung, Pak. Saya dari **Duda Keren Belum Move On**, Pak.*
(Is there no smaller chair, Sir? My legs hurt, Sir. Hanging. Sir. I am from Cool Widowers Who Have Not Moved On Yet, Sir.)
- Denny : *Oh... Bagus, ngaku. Disingkat apa tuh?*
(Oh... Nice, you admit. What is the abbreviation?)
- Rico : ***Duren bloon**, Pak.*
(Duren bloon, Sir)
- Denny : *Bener. Cocok banget tuh. Oke, Rico Ceper.*
(Good. It suits you very well. Okay, Rico Ceper.)

Rico was a widower. He represented *duda keren belum move on*. Its abbreviation name was *duren bloon*. *Bloon* is a slang word of stupid or idiot. It was such a contradictory as he said that he was a cool widower but he was stupid. These two opposite words implied different meaning and produced humor.

In addition, the abbreviation pattern *duren bloon* was from the perpetuation of the first syllable of the first component, the last syllable of the second component, the first and third letter of the third component, the second letter of the fourth component and the whole word of the fifth component. The abbreviation was accomplished by putting some lexemes of *duda keren belum move on* to make a new form of *duren bloon*. This process is called contraction. In addition, this abbreviation contained a borrowing phrase of English language namely *move on*. As stated in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, *MOVE* means a change of place or position while *MOVE ON* means hurry up. In this context, *MOVE ON* has a meaning as to change place from a certain person's heart to other(s) since both parties (or more) might have a feeling of affectionate in each other.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis the writer had been conducted on chapter IV, the writer could draw some conclusions based on the former analysis as follow:

1. Most of the new word formation processes of abbreviation happened in *Indonesia Lawak Klub (ILK)* were formed by multiple processes (more than one process), mostly went through by borrowing and contraction. The patterns of abbreviation used in ILK could not be distinguished as they had no exact formulas to perform and analyse the words. Considering Indonesia has hundreds kinds of languages in use, no wonder *bahasa Indonesia* is so dynamic in performing and producing such new words by borrowing some words of other languages. Moreover, in accomplishing some new words, the writer found contraction as the common process of the occurring of abbreviations. The contraction process was often overlapping to acronym due to some reasons, for instance, both were accomplished by shortening the syllable of words and reading it as a new word. Hereby, the writer reinforced as Vries through Kridalaksana (1989: 24) states that there is no systematically form of abbreviation in *bahasa Indonesia* and in these various abbreviational forms often happen overlapping to each other.

2. The occurrence of humor in ILK was caused by several factors as follow:

2.1 The images of the speakers which were already saved on the listeners' minds could be built by the time the speakers uttered. It helped the speaker accomplished the jokes they tried to deliver.

2.2 The community abbreviations they represented for mostly contained a contradictory statements which were againsts the listeners' encyclopaedic memories and common sense.

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APPENDIX

1. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 14 April 2014 (*Telatan atau Teladan*)

- 1.1 Denny : Di sebelah kanan saya ada Teuku Wisnu. Apabila pemirsa atau yang hadir di sini agak kaget dengan wajah Teuku Wisnu, ini mungkin karena belum makan orok ya? Silakan.
- Budi Anduk : Saya dari Badan Urusan Keterlambatan Kerja
Denny : Wah bagus sekali tuh
Budi Anduk : Disingkat **butek**.
- 1.2 Denny : Di depan saya ada Fitrop! Silahkan Fitrop!
Fitrop : Seventeen years old, Cimahi!
Denny : Udah lama banget Fitrop ini absennya.
Fitrop : Iya. Saya ini mewakili Anak Remaja Ga Demen On Time
Denny : Ha? Oh, ga demen on time?
Fitrop : Anak angkatan remaja-remaja ga demen on time, nih ya yang pada suka telat-telat. Kita disingkat dalam satu wadah, Pak. **Armagedon**.
Denny : Wiss, armagedon.
Fitrop : Karena we got our own reason, Pak.
Denny : Ya, punya alasan tersendiri.
Fitrop : Karena apa Pak? Karena apa kita ga demen on time?
Denny : Karena?
Fitrop : Karena semua akan indah pada waktunya.
Denny : Iya luar biasa sekali. Fitrop!
- 1.3 Denny : Ya, sebelahnya Fitrop ada Akbar!
Akbar : Oke.
Denny : Silahkan memperkenalkan diri, Akbar!
Akbar : Baik, Pak. Saya dari Mahasiswa Ganteng Hobi Tidur
Tukang Telatan.
Denny : Yaitu?
Akbar : Yaitu **mangga karbitan**.
Denny : Mahasiswa ganteng hobi tidur tukang telatan?
Akbar : Mangga karbitan, Pak.
Denny : Oke, Akbar!
- 1.4 Denny : Di sebelah kanannya Komeng ada Jarwo Kuwat!
Jarwo : Selamat malam semuanya.
Denny : Selamat malam.
Jarwo : Em.. Saya dari Kelompok Pengusaha On Time, Pak.

Denny : Nah, apa tuh?
Jarwo : Kalo disingkat **kempot**.
Denny : Iya, Pak Jarwo Kuwat!

1.5 Denny : Dan yang di paling belakang ada Chika Jessica
Chika : *Annyeonghasseyo. Kumaha damang?Pangestu. Ieu tingali nu goreng patut tea.*
(Halo. Bagaimana kabarnya? Baik. Lihat nih yang jelek rupanya.)
Denny : Kamu cantik atuh. Jangan. Kalo patut tea itu artinya jelek. Silakan.
Chika : Aku ini dari Ibu Muda Keren dan imut.
Denny : Ibu muda keren dan imut?
Chika: Ibu Muda Teladan Keren dan Imut
Denny : Oh.. Disingkat jadi apa?
Chika : **Buntelan kentut**
Denny : Cocok... Cocok.. Cocok..dengan omongan kamu itu cocok. Oke, Chika Jessica!

1.6 Denny : Oke, dari mana Cak Lontong ini?
Cak Lontong : Saya dari sana dari tadi ketiduran tadi nunggu.
Denny : Ngga. Maksudnya mewakili kelompok apa?
Cak Lontong : Saya ini seorang teladan..
Komeng : Hahaha. Orang ditanya ape, jawabnya.. haa.. Besek tahlil.
Cak Lontong : Nah, ini yang menunjukkan saya ditungguin, Pak.
Akbar : Hahaha. Kan pertanyaannya jelas. Haha. Anda dari mana, Pak? Saya ketiduran, Pak. Haha. Seharusnya kan dari lembaga mana gitu lho Pak.
Cak Lontong : Makanya..
Denny : Jelas kan, anda mewakili mana?
Cak Lontong : Saya ini seorang teladan yang rajin dan cepat tanggap.
Denny : Nah, yaitu?
Cak Lontong : **Setrap**
Denny : Hahaha. Ya ya ya.

2. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 16 April 2014 (Copyright Piracy)

2.1 Cipan : Selamat malam. Hari ini saya tidak sendirian. Bukan karena takut tapi karena memang saya harus membawa wakil-wakil saya karena kita..
Denny : O.. Bawa ini ya..

- Cipan : Betul. Ini kita semua datang ini adalah..ee..Kami semua yang datang di sini adalah cukong-cukong yang udah ada di area-area.
Dia menguasai daerah Jakarta. Saya daerah Bekasi. Koko yang ini daerah Tangerang. Pokoknya kita rencana mau ekspansi daerah Depok sebenarnya.
- Denny : Wah, luar biasa! Mau memperbesar.. memperluas pasar.
- Cipan : Kita memperbesar, pasti. Oke, kami dari Perkumpulan Gemar Urus Jualan Kaset Bajakan atau biasa disngkat **Perguruan Setan**.
- Denny : Hahaha. Oke, Cipan!
- 2.2 Denny : Iya ini ada Caca Handika!
Caca : Iya. Saya Caca Handika. Artis nasional yang sempet tenggelam tapi sekarang jadi ngetop lagi gara-gara bajakan.
- Denny : Wiss.. Caca ini adalah salah satu personil dari band Clank ya kalo ga salah.
- Caca : Bukan.
Vega : Kaka.. Kaka.. Slank.
Denny : Kaka gue tau dari Slank. Ini Caca dari Clank. Celank.
Caca : Baik,baik. Hehehe.
Denny : silakan. Nama aslinya bukan Caca Handika ya?
Caca : Bukan.
Denny : Caca Frederika ya di sini.
Vega : Hei bukan!
Caca : Nama itu kadang-kadang.
Komeng : Namanya Caca Spion Bajaj.
Caca : Hahaha. Saya dari Anggota Yayasan Masyarakat Selalu Makmur. Disingkat **Ayam Semur**.
Denny : Caca Handika!
- 2.3 Denny : Sebelah kirinya tentu anda mengenal beliau ini sebagai seorang akademisi. Silakan Ronal untuk memperkenalkna dirinya!
- Ronal : Ya, nama saya Ronal Surapradja. Saya akademisi. Ini murid-murid saya. Semua kalian tidak lulus.
- Denny : Loh gimana sih kok ga lulus?
Ronal : Ya belum ujian juga ya. Saya selain aktif mengajar di kampus, saya juga di LSM, Kang Denny. Jadi saya ini LSMnya Akademisi Pengawas Komisi Anak.
Denny : Disingkat?

Ronal : Axxxxx. (Sensor)
 Apa yang salah sih dengan singkatan LSM saya?

Denny : Oh ga ada. Ga ada.

Ronal : Ga ada kan? Kalo misalkan ga enak ya jangan disingkatlah.

Denny : Kecuali kalo komisi dadakan. Awas Komdak.

Ronal : Hahaha

Denny : Ronal Surapradja!

2.4 Denny : Di belakangnya Ronal ada Boris. Silakan Boris!

Boris : Ya, selamat malam, Pak.

Denny : Selamat malam, Boris.

Boris : Saya diundang ke sini karena saya sebagai pelaku juga gitu ya.

Denny : Betul.

Boris : Saya mendukung program pembajakan ini. Saya tergabung dalam Penjual Lengkap Kaset Bajakan Indonesia.

Denny : Disingkat apa?

Boris : **Pelek Bajai.**

Komeng : Bohong tuh Pak. Dia Cuma tukang lempar paku di Slipi.

Boris : Itu beda divisi. Kalo saya di bagian film.

Denny : Kalau di tempat anda itu, ayam bunyinya seperti apa sih?

Boris : Kokokbah! Kokokbah! Gitu. Belakangnya harus ada bahnya gitu, Pak.

Denny : Kalo di tempat lain kan petok petok. Kalo di tempat anda petok petok petok.

Boris : Bisa bisa. Kalo itu ayam pendek Pak. Pet petok. Kalo yang buat ngadu bisanya yang besar-besar itu ya itu tok tok petok bah! Harus ada bah nya.

Denny : Harus ada bah nya? Hebat ya. Ayam aja ngebentak ya. Oke, Boris!

2.5 Denny : Di belakangnya Caca ada Cak Lontong. Silakan.

Cak Lontong : Iya, selamat malam. Salam lempet!

Denny : Salam lempet. Anda ini perwakilan apa ini?

Cak Lontong : Saya peneliti seperti biasa. Saya tapi ini penelitian yang khusus untuk mencegah pembajakan CD, kaos singlet, celana..

- Denny : Maksudnya CD itu bukan celana dalam. CD itu *compact disk*. Jadi Anda meneliti udah tanggung ke sana ya?
- Cak Lontong : Oh.. Iya. Jadi bukan celana dalam ya?
- Denny : Bukan.
- Cak Lontong : Untung saya ga pake. Maksudnya datanya ga saya pake untuk membahas ini.
- Denny : Ya bagus.
- Komeng : Lagian lu mana muat biasanya pake terpal.
- Denny : Bikin sendiri.
- Cak Lontong : Jadi saya dari Peneliti Ahli Pembajakan Selalu Transparan dan Kritis.
- Denny : Waduh. Disingkat?
- Cak Lontong : **Bajak STNK.**
- Denny : Bajak STNK. Oke, Cak Lontong!
- Cak Lontong : Terima kasih.
- 2.6 Denny : Di belakangnya Cipan ada Komeng, selaku komeng-tator!
- Komeng : Ya selamat malam, Pak. Saya dari **Unair**.
- Denny : Kok Unair sih?
- Komeng : Universitas Air Terjun.
- Denny : Hahaha. Komeng, komeng-tator!
- 2.7 Denny : Dan di belakangnya Boris, ada Mc Danny!
- McDanny : Selamat malam, Pak!
- Denny : Iya, selamat malam.
- McDanny : Kebetulan saya seorang pengamat sinema dan musik yang selalu optimis. Disingkat **pesimis**.
- Denny : Loh gimana sih kamu. Kamu ini kan orangnya optimis, singkatannya juga harus optimis. Jangan pesimis!
- McDanny : Tapi saya punya mottonya, Pak. Pesimis punya motto. **PESIMIS, Optimislah!** Gitu, Pak.
- Denny : Kok ga enak ya. Okelah, McDanny!
- 2.8 Denny : Dan paling depan ada Vega Darwanti.
- Vega : Halo. Saya dari **tanjakan**.
- Denny : Kok dari tanjakan?
- Vega : Tante-tante Anti Pembajakan.
- Denny : Jadi Anda menolak yang namanya pembajakan?
- Vega : Iya dong. Karena seperti yang kita ketahui bahwa album saya itu banyak sekali dinikmati masyarakat

dan akhirnya sekarang dibajak-bajak dan RBT saya juga.

Denny : Oh, RBT juga?
Vega : Iya. RBT udah keluar.. Tau kan yang syalalala.. Itu saya bikin RBT yang dibilang ga laku, Pak.
Denny : Oke, Vega Darwanti!

3. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 18 APRIL 2016 (Online Shop)

3.1 Denny : Di sebelah kanan saya ada Fitrop!
Fitrop : Seventeen years old, Cimahi!
Meskipun dulu saya tinggalnya di Cimahi tapi saya ngambil sekolah bisnis.
Denny : Sekolah bisnisnya apa?
Fitrop : Citayam Academy of Business
Denny : Citayam Academy of Business? Orang lain Chicago, ini Citayam ya.
Fitrop : No. Citayam Academy of Business atau biasa disebut **Ciyem Abiss**.
Denny : Haha oke, Fitrop!

3.2 Denny : Dan di depan saya ini ada beliau sangat luar biasa ya.. Pakar.. Karena dari dulu hobinya niaga ya, berdagang. Bukan begitu ya Cici ya?
Cipan : Betul.
Denny : Selamat malam, Cici Panda.
Cipan : Selamat malam, Bapak. Saya dari..
Denny : Cantik sekali Anda malam ini dengan baju yang sangat biru muda, eh, toska ini ya.
Cipan : Maaf ya, saya datang ke sini memang dengan hati yang agak panas karena saya dari **Teh Poci**.
Denny : Oh, dari Teh Poci?
Cipan : Tete-tete Penentang Online Shop
Denny : Oo, justru Anda yang menentang ya.
Cipan : Justru saya sangat sangat sangat menentang keberadaan online shop itu.
Denny : Karena punya toko ya?
Cipan : Betul. Saya dirugikan banyak sekali. Bahkan saya sampai tutup tokonya karena online shop ini.
Denny : Hmm.. ya..ya.. Nanti bisa cerita ya.

3.3 Denny : Di sebelah kiri saya ada Akbar!
Akbar : Yak, terima kasih, Pak. Saya ini dari Dinas Penertiban Pedagang Muka Lemes, Pak.

- Denny : Ha? Disingkat apa?
Akbar : **Dapet Mules**, Pak. Jadi para pedagang-pedagang suka ngumpul gitu ya Pak, jadi kita membentuk sebuah organisasi ini.
- Denny : Oh begitu. Ya, Akbar!
- 3.4 Denny : Di belakang Akbar ada Cak Lontong!
Cak Lontong : Anda tahu saya dari mana?
Denny : Peneliti...
Cak Lontong : Peneliti Barang Baru Tanpa Inflasi
Denny : Yaitu?
Cak Lontong : **Perang Batin**.
Denny : Tapi Anda mengerti tentang online shop ini?
Cak Lontong : Kalau Anda bertanya seperti itu, apa sih yang saya ga mengerti? Anda tidak yakin sama saya?
- Denny : Perang batin ini..
Cak Lontong : Seharusnya Anda yakin. Cukup saya saja yang ga yakin sama saya sendiri.
- Denny : Ya ya bener juga ya. Cak Lontong!
Cak Lontong : Terima kasih.
- 3.5 Denny : Dari mana, Budi Anduk? Dari tadi
Budi Anduk : Iya, ya..Saya dari kelompok orang-orang yang ingin jualan online, Pak. Disingkat **kolor ijo**.
Denny : *(tertawa)*
Budi Anduk : Artinya saya orang yang berjualan, Pak, berbisnis. Inter-preneur.
Denny : Hah apa? Inter-preneur?Intermilan?
Budi Anduk : Baik, saya perbaiki, Pak. Wirausahawan.
Denny : Ya, betul.
Budi Anduk : Artinya, ke sini saya ikut ada konvensional, online saya juga ikut. Terakhir saya bisnis kulit, Pak. Bahan-bahan tas atau apa saja dari kulit. Khusus.
Denny : kulit apa?
Budi Anduk : Buntut cicak, Pak.
- 3.6 Denny : Dan di belakang ada Ronal Surapradja. Silahkan!
Ronal : Selamat malam, semuanya. Saya ini Sarjana. Saya ini akademisi biasa ya. Saya ini kuliah di tiga fakultas yang berbeda.
Denny : Wih, hebat sekali.

Ronal : Dan memang tepat jika membicarakan online shopping, saya diundang.
 Denny : Di mana aja tuh?
 Ronal : Saya ini **seksologi**.
 Denny : Seksologi? Mengenai seks berarti ya.
 Ronal : Sarjana Ekonomi Sosial dan Psikologi. Jadi saya kuliah di tiga tempat itu, ekonomi, sosial dan psikologi. Karena online shopping berhubungan dengan tiga hal itu.
 Denny : Oke nanti bisa ceritain dan sharing di sini ya. Oke, Ronal Surapradja!

4. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 21 April 2014 (Career Women vs Housewives)

4.1 Denny : Dan sudah hadir di sebelah kanan saya panelis luar biasa, Cici Panda!

Cipan : Selamat malam buat Kang Denny dan pemirsa di rumah.

Denny : Selamat malam Cici Panda.

Cipan : Saya adalah Cici-cici Penguasa Regional Glodok Tanah Abang Grosir dan Eceran.

Denny : Disingkat apa nih?

Cipan : Boleh disingkat **Cireng Gobang Gocer**.

4.2.Denny : Sekarang saya ke depan saya ada... Mana orangnya ya?

Akbar : Masa ga kelihatan pak?

Denny : Akbar!

Akbar : Saya dari...

Denny : Dari mana?

Akbar : Kalau Bapak tahu singkatannya pasti protes. Saya dari Pusat Pelatihan Sumber Kreasi Naluri Remaja

Denny : Yang disingkat menjadi?

Akbar : **Putih bersinar**

Denny : Fitnah!

4.3. Asri : Selamat malam Kang Denny yang ada di situ dan ...

Denny : Ini Asri ya, bukan Asirik?

Asri : Bukan. Bukan sirik tapi Asri. Selamat malam pemirsa yang ada di mana-mana. Perkenalkan saya ini Perwakilan Jajaran Nyonya Sosialis Sekitar Sini. Jadi saya adalanh **jongos seksi**.

- Denny : Oh, disingkatnya jongos seksi.
 Komeng : Boong, Pak, boong. Dia tukang pecel di simpang lima, Pak.
 Denny : Asri Welas!
- 4.4. Denny : Di sebelahnya ada Rosiana Silalahi. Mbak Rosi terima kasih sekali sudah datang di ILK. Ini sebuah kebanggaan buat kita semua tentu saja ya, karena baru yang pertama ini Anda yang mau hadir di sini. Yang lain-lain udah ragu-ragu sebenarnya. Mbak Rosi ini dari perwakilan?
 Rosi : Um.. Saya itu umm, Club Ibu-Ibu Hatam Urusan Internal Aturan Kerja disingkat **cihui aja**.
 Denny : Hahaha. Senang sekali ya lihat Mbak Rosi mulai ngaco. Ya ya ya. Tepuk tangan sekali lagi.
- 4.5. Denny : Di belakang Cici Panda, di sebelah kanan saya ada seorang beliau adalah aktor lama sebenarnya luar biasa sekali.
 Komeng : Hahaha.
 Denny : Meng, lu ketawanya gitu gue kan lagi mau memperkenalkan beliau..
 Cak Lontong : Saya disebut aktor kenapa Anda tertawa?
 Komeng : Ya saya ketawa dong orang kamu bukan aktor, kamu sepakbor.
 Cak Lontong : Ah, itu kan bagian *acting*.
 Denny : Beliau ini adalah seorang aktor watak..
 Cak Lontong : Ya saya watak watok aja kalo mau..
 Denny : Watak watok, aktor yang berwajah kotak. Ya, saya perkenalkan, Cak Lontong!
 Cak Lontong : Terima kasih. Selamat malam. Saya Cak Lontong. Salam Lemper!
 Denny : Cak Lontong mewakili siapa ini?
 Cak Lontong : Hari ini seperti biasa saya peneliti. Tapi khusus ini penelitian saya. Saya mewakili Peneliti Rumitnya Karir Saat Bingung Tentukan Sikap. Ini kalau disingkat **Perkasa Bingits**.
 Denny : Perkasa bingits, Cak Lontong!
- 4.6. Denny : Di depan saya, paling belakang ada Ronal Surapradja.
 Ronal : Selamat malam semuanya. Jadi saya ini adalah satu-satunya orang di Indonesia yang memiliki gelar Master of Pernikahan Anak-Anak dan Gono Gini Transaksi.

Denny : Disingkat jadi apa?
Ronal : **M Peran Got**
Komeng : Haha. Bar, tempat tidur lu diomongin.
Akbar : Kan ngonraknya di situ gantian di situ.
Komeng : Ya makanye itu kan gue kontrakin. Kalo gue kan tinggal di rumah beneran.

4.7. Denny : Sudah hadir Pak Unang! Silakan!
Unang : Baik, terima kasih, kalo saya balik kasih terima.. atas waktunya...
Denny : Bukan ini bukan pidato. Langsung kenalin aja. Saya dari mana gitu.
Unang : Emang belum pada kenal?
Denny : Udah pada kenal lah. Dulu kan bekas Bagito. Sekarang bubar kan?
Unang : Iya. Kan saya dikeluarin sama Miing. Baik kebetulan saya akan perkenalkan diri. Saya dari eh.. Satuan Individu Kreatif Ambisius Modern Pede Radikal Eksotis Tangguh. Kalo disingkat **si kampret**.
Denny : Hahaha. Oke, Unang!
Unang : Makasih.

5. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 22 April 2014 (Public Transportation)

5.1. Jarwo : Ya, saya perwakilan dari Jajaran Usia Rentan Ingin Gaul
Denny : Wih, keren banget. Disingkat apa tuh?
Jarwo : **Jurig**
Denny : Wah, cocok. Hahaha.
McDanny : Masa depannya tuh.. masa depannya Pak Jarwo jurig.
Denny : Hahaha.

5.2. Denny : Ya, di sebelah depan kanan saya.. Sebenarnya saya tidak ada keinginan untuk mengenalkannya. Tapi, karena Anda tepat berada di depan saya mau tidak mau saya harus memperkenalkan Anda.
Komeng : Dia bukan orang tuh Pak.
Denny : Apa?
Komeng : STNK bodong
Denny : Hahaha STNK bodong. Rico Ceper.
Rico : Ya selamat malam, Pak. Saya dari Himpunan Eksekutif Lembaga Masyarakat Cepat Tanggap Oke.
Denny : Wih.. Keren. Disingkat?

Rico : **Helm cetok**, Pak.
Denny : Ada juga helm catok. Ini helm cetok.
Rico : Saya sangat kagum, Pak. Helm Bapak gitu ada garis dua kayak jalanan kutu gitu, Pak. Keren, Pak.
Denny : Ini terinspirasi oleh Tukul Arwana.
Rico : Oh iya. Kok ga ada eea eea nya, Pak?
Denny : Ga usah. Oke, terima kasih. Rico Ceper!

5.3. Denny : Di sebelah kiri saya ada Fitrop!
Fitrop : Selamat mala. Seventeen years old, Cimahi! Goceng.. goceng.. goceng.. goceng...
Denny : Dari mana?
Fitrop : Saya mewakili Kalangan Menawan Riang tapi Keder.
Denny : Wih... Disingkat apa tuh?
Fitrop : **Kamen rider**. Berubah!
Denny : Hahaha. Fitrop!

5.4. Akbar : Saya dari Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan
Denny : Bar, namanya apa Bar? Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh?
Akbar : Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian Imut dan Tampan
Denny : Ini imut dan tampannya agak mengganggu ya sebenarnya
Akbar : Lihat singkatannya dulu dong, Pak.
Denny : Apa singkatannya?
Akbar : **Bret pit**. Tapi kan nggak enak kalo misalkan imut dan tampannya diilangin nih ya Pak, jadi cuma Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Perhatian. Disingkat **bretp**.
Denny : Hahaha ya nggak papa
Akbar : Nggak enak kan?
Denny : Dari pada fitnah menurut saya
Akbar : Tapi sudah saya bikin yang baru, Pak.
Denny : Yang baru apa?
Akbar : **Bretjembret**
Denny : Bretjembret itu apa?
Akbar : Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh Jempolan Barisan Remaja Elegan Tangguh
Denny : Hahaha. Lu cuman ngulang doang! Haaa..Nggak enak. Oke, Akbar!

5.5. Cak Lontong : Ya, saya Cak Lontong. Salam Lemper! Ini baru perkenalan aja saya lihat mengada-ada ya katanya. Kan untuk pencitraan, mengundang simpati. Akbar, Bretpit. Dari mana? Iya kan?

Denny : Iya

Cak Lontong : Rico tadi apa?
Udah udah nggak usah disebutin. Yang realistis dong.

Denny : Anda dari mana ini? Kasih contoh dong. Anda kan bagus.

Cak Lontong : Lain kali kalo mewakili sesuatu itu yang realistis. Saya ini kan peneliti. Saya mewakili Peneliti Khusus Gabungan Otoritas Transportasi.

Denny : Nah, ini bener nih. Serius. Disingkat apa?

Cak Lontong : **Tikus got**

Denny : Sama aja. Lu sama aja! Lu udah bener ini penelitiannya, taunya cuma tikus got. Oke, Cak Lontong!

5.6. Denny : Dan di belakang ada McDanny!

McDanny : Terima kasih tepuk tangannya. Terima kasih banyak. Selamat malam semuanya. Kebetulan saya dari Pengamat yang Selalu Optimis Terhadap Transportasi Indonesia.

Denny : Ya.. ya.. Bagus

McDanny : Kalau disingkat **prustasi ya**

Denny : Hah? Kamu kan harusnya semangat. Tapi kenapa namanya jadi Prustasi ya?

McDanny : itu kan hanya singkatan, Pak. Kalau aslinya ya... sama. Oke, saya semangat. Jadi harus ganti ya. Pengamat yang selalu optimis terhadap transportasi Indonesia. **PRUSTASI YA!**

Denny : Namanya itu yang diganti. Singkatannya.

McDanny : Yang penting kan semangat, Pak. Namanya kan ga berpengaruh lah Pak. Kenapa sih, Bapak? Ini nama, nama punya saya.

Denny : Ya, yaudahlah. Oke, McDanny!

6. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 29 April 2014 (Luxury vs Modesty Marriage)

6.1. Ronal : Betul. Iya, jadi perkenalkan. Saya ini dokter Boyler. Saya ini adalah konsultan pernikahan dan kebetulan saya ini adalah dewan pembina sekaligus

ketua dari Asosiasi Perencana Nikah dan Konsultan Bajet (*Budget*).

Denny : Oh... Disebutnya apa itu?

Ronal : **Apakah konjet**

Denny : Ini ada apa... Nama organisasi kok nanya gitu ya... Apakah konjet?

Ronal : Karena enak, kayaknya ga selesai gitu, sama kayak misteri kehidupan pernikahan kan nggak pernah selesai, kan?

Denny : Iya, betul betul

Ronal : Dan kebetulan aku bikin buku, Kang Denny. Jadi ini buat yang mau nikah, boleh beli buku saya.

Denny : Bukunya tentang apa itu?

Ronal : Tentang pernikahan, tentunya. Jadi ini buku memang bagus sekali buat yang mau merencanakan pernikahan. Ada yang mau menikah di sini?

Cici Panda : Ada. Fitrop... Fitrop... Fitrop.. Belakangnya Bapak. Tuh, tuh, tuh, dia...

Fitri : Saya boleh beli buku itu nggak? Oh kayaknya nikahnya delay. Hehehe

Ronal : Iya, jadi buku ini saya beri judul Perencana Nikahan Besar Maupun Sederhana Kualitas Eropa. Disingkatnya **Nasar Musdalipah**.

Denny : Jadi pengen beli ihh.

6.2. Cipan : Selamat malam.

Denny : Cipan ini dari?

Cipan : Saya mewakili wedding organizer.

Denny : Oh dari WO ya?

Cipan : Ya betul. Jadi saya Mengurusi Pernikahan Segala Macam Bajet dan Tipe (**Mak Gembut**)

Denny : Jadi kayak Rina Gunarso itu ya?

Cipan : Rina Gunawan, Pak. Nah, kalo saya segala macam budget dan tipe, apapun budget Anda, bagaimanapun tipe Anda hasilnya pasti akan mewah.

Fitrop : Kalo pernikahan persilangan antara manusia dan cihuahua, Anda bisa?

Cipan : Kalo sama cihuahua agak susah. Tapi kalo sama monyet saya bisa.

Denny : Terima kasih Cipan.

6.3. Cak Lontong : Ya, selamat malam. Salam lempur!

Denny : Selamat malam. Anda ini peneliti juga?

Cak Lontong : Saya ini peneliti. Sebenarnya sama sekali ga ada hubungannya dengan pernikahan.

Denny : Oh jadi Anda ini sebenarnya apa?

Cak Lontong : Karena saya ini Peneliti Hubungan Masa Lalu. Apalagi ini singkatannya ga ada hubungannya sama pernikahan.

Denny : Loh singkatannya apa?

Cak Lontong : **Penghulu**

Denny : Ada dong. Ini singkatannya nyambung berarti kalo penghulu. Penghulu itu kan orang yang suka mengawinkan. Ngerti ga?

Cak Lontong : Tau.

Denny : Iya dong.

Cak Lontong : Terus?

Denny : Ya berarti ada hubungannya pernikahan itu.

Cak Lontong : Saya memancing bagaimana pengetahuan Anda.

Denny : Lu pikir gue mujaer apa lu pancing?

Cak Lontong : Karena begini kalo nanti saya mengenalkan saya berhubungan erat profesi saya ini dengan pernikahan karena penghulu, Anda pasti “Anda ini melakukan hal-hal yang berlebihan, tak penting!”

Denny : Memang iya.

Cak Lontong : Nah, akhirnya Anda melakukan itu juga kan?

Denny : Ah.. Nggak dong.

Cak Lontong : Ya sudah tau lah penghulu sama pernikahan itu erat hubungannya. Ga perlu dijelaskan.

Denny : Tapi tadi kamu ngomongnya ga ada hubungannya karena kamu sudah menolak tadi. Kamu tuh bukan..

Cak Lontong : Nah ini baru perkenalan Anda udah buang energi terlalu banyak ini. Yang buang energi itu sebenarnya Anda lho, saya ingetin.

Denny : Yayaya.

Cak Lontong : Jadi penelitian saya ini tentang hubungan masa lalu. Jangan mengira kalo sebuah pernikahan itu dikemas secara mewah itu akan bisa bertahan lama.

Denny : Ya betul.

Cak Lontong : Jangan mengira. Dan jangan mengira kalau pernikahan sederhana itu juga bisa bertahan lama.

Denny : Lu gimana sih semuanya jadi ga bisa bertahan lama. Lu jadi seperti apa sih? Lu ngomongin obat kuat atau apa sih tahan lama tahan lama?

Cak Lontong : Usia pernikahannya. Bukan masalah itunya. Pesen saya prinsipnya jangan suka ngira-ngira.

Denny : Ya elu sendiri yang ngira-ngira. Ga ada yang ngira-ngira. Ngira-ngira dalam perahu.

Fitrop : Kura-kura.

Denny : Tuh..

Cak Lontong : Nanti data yang akan saya ungkapkan akan menyeruakkan sesuatu yang sangat..

Denny : Ah..! Bahasa lu tuh menyeruakkan menyeruakkkan, terkecoh apalah. Udah pake bahasa sederhana biar orang lain ngerti. Jangan lu pake bahasa-bahasa yang aneh biar lu terlihat supaya lebih pintar, enggak!

Komeng : Udah, Pak, jangan layani botol minyak ikan. Ah, masih aja dilayani.

Denny : Ya tepuk tangan untuk Cak Lontong!

Cak Lontong : Terima kasih.

6.4. Masayu : Halo.

Denny : Halo. Terima kasih sudah hadir di ILK.

Masayu : Sama-sama.

Denny : Cantik sekali.

Fitrop : Hahaha.

Denny : Bukan kamu! Hei, Fitrop. Istighfar. Istighfar. Masayu Anastasia, dari mana?

Masayu : Saya di sini jadi Pelana ya. **Pelana Kuda.**

Denny : Pelana kuda tuh apa?

Masayu : Pelaku nikah sederhana karena kurang dana.

Denny : Aduh, pengen jadi pelamarnya deh ih.

Masayu : Ah..

Denny : Oke, pelana kuda ya. Masayu Anastasia!

6.5. Fitrop : Seventeen years old, Cimahi! Selamat malam saya mewakili **Peti Kemas** ya, Mas.

Denny : Peti kemas itu apa?

Fitrop : Perawan Ting-ting Kesukaan Mas-mas.

Denny : Ah.. Haha. Perasaan kamu tegang ga mau menikah?

Fitrop : Um.. Kalo aku sih terus terang lebih tegang lan Ramadhan tahun kemarin soalnya kata mama tuh kan aku banyak banget yang ngajakin buka bersama trus kata mama aku, “Percuma banyak yang ngajakin buka bersama kalo ga ada ynag ngajakin hidup bersama”

Denny : Oww.. Akhirnya nikah ya kamu ya?

Fitrop : A..pa?

- Denny : Akhirnya nikah kamu?
Fitrop : Ah.. Kayaknya gitu. Hehehe.
Denny : Aduh. Pernikahan alay 2014!
Fitrop : Hahaha.
- 6.6. Denny : Boris dari mana, Ris?
Boris : Iya saya dipanggil ke sini emang kaum saya, suku saya ini di Indonesia adalah suku paling hedon.
Denny : Hedonis ya?
Boris : Apa-apa dibikin pesta sampe orang meninggal, mati pun ada pestanya. Jadi memang saya ini diutus oleh sebuah perkumpulan yang mana namanya itu adalah Ucok Si Pemuda Batak yang Membara.
Denny : Yang disingkat?
Boris : **Cok Simbara.**
Denny : Hahaha. Itu tetangga saya tuh belakang rumah itu. Cok Simbara?
Boris : Cok simbara saya ini. Kalo orang Batak itu apalagi tentang pernikahan ini, orang kamilah ahlinya ini.
Denny : Ahlinya. Oke, Boris!
- 6.7. Rico : Pak, saya belum dikenalin, Pak. Daritadi, Pak.
Denny : Ya ya ya ya ya. Siapa namanya, Dek?
Masayu : Kasihan banget. Kasihan banget. Coba. Kasih. Kasih. Kasih. Kasih.
Denny : Silakan, Dek.
Rico : Ini kursi nggak ada yang pendekkan, Pak? Kaki saya pegel, Pak. Nggantung, Pak. Saya dari Duda Keren Belum Move On, Pak.
Denny : Oh... Bagus, ngaku. Disingkat apa tuh?
Rico : **Duren bloom**, Pak.
Denny : Bener. Cocok banget tuh. Oke, Rico Ceper.
7. Indonesia Lawak Klub broadcasted on 4 April 2014 (The Fall of Open Area, The Rise of Mall)
- 7.1 Denny : Di sebelah kanan saya ada Akbar
Akbar : Oke, selamat malam Kang Denny. Saya ini dari... Saya baru pindah dari dua organisasi. Yang pertama dulu saya bergabung di Pakar Taman dan Tanaman.
Denny : Yaitu?
Akbar : **Pak Maman.**
Denny : Oh, Pak Maman? Keluar dari Pak Maman?

- Akbar : Ga betah saya di Pak Maman, Pak. Dan kemudian masuk ke **Petir**.
- Denny : Oh Petir? Camel Petir?
- Akbar : Bukan. Petir itu Persatuan Taman Impian Rakyat. Dan saya duduk sebagai logo, Pak.
- Komeng : Yang ngomong mana sih orangnya, Pak?
- Akbar : Di sini nih.
- Komeng : Oh...
- Akbar : Saya sebagai logo. Logonya disambar petir ini kan ya.
- Denny : Tepuk tangan dulu untuk Akbar.
- 7.2. Cipan : Selamat malam.
- Denny : Malam, Cipan. Dari mana ini Cipan?
- Cipan : Bapak bisa lihat penampilan saya ini dong. Sangat trendi dan *up to date* karena saya dari Wanita Langka Keren dan Kece.
- Denny : Alias?
- Cipan : Alias **walang keke**.
- Denny : Wajahnya seperti walang keke.
- Cipan : Oke, terima kasih.
- Denny : Oke, Cipan!
- 7.3. Denny : Sebelah kiri saya ada Cak Lontong.
- Cak Lontong : Yak, selamat malam. Salam lempur.
- Denny : Salam lempur. Cak Lontong ini dari mana, Cak Lontong?
- Cak Lontong : Bicara masalah taman saya selaku peneliti.
- Denny : Peneliti, Anda ya?
- Cak Lontong : Peneliti taman ilmiah kanak-kanak tapi kelakuan eksekutif muda.
- Denny : Wah, hebat ya! Meneliti taman kanak-kanak tapi kelakuannya eksekutif muda? Yang disebut?
- Cak Lontong : **Pitakan Keles**
- Denny : Pitakannya enak, kelesnya itu kurang ya.
- Cak Lontong : No problem. Ini saya punya data... Ini yang datang di sini semua dari Jakarta ya?
- Denny : Ya iya. UNJ itu dari Jakarta. Emang lu pikir Jatibening?
- 7.4. McDanny : Selamat malam buat semua yang hadir
- Denny : McDanny dari mana?
- McDanny : Saya perwakilan, mewakili **Agus d'Mall**.
- Denny : Agus d'Mall itu apa?

- McDanny : Asosiasi Pengusaha dan Pecinta Mall.
- 7.5. Jarwo : Saya dari mana ya Pak?
 Denny : Ga tau, Pak. Bapak dari mana? Ini Bapak Suratso, bukan?
 Jarwo : kok Suratso,Pak?
 Denny : Nama asli Bapak Suratso bukan?
 Jarwo : Sujarwo, Pak.
 Denny : Oh, Sujarwo. Hehe. Maaf, Pak. Soalnya yang lain Suratman, Suratmin, Suratmo, kok Bapak tiba-tiba Sujarwo?
- Komeng : Surat kaleng die namanyae.
 Rico : Siapa sih itu, Pak?
 Jarwo : Saya dari Ahli Bangunan dan Pakar Pertamanan.
 Denny : Wah, luar biasa sekali! Disingkat apa itu, Pak?
 Jarwo : **Abang Pak Maman.**
 Denny : Hahaha.
 Akbar : Saya susah-susah bikin seingkatan, ini Bapak tinggal nerusin aja. Yang kreatif doong Pak kalo bikin singkatan.
- Denny : Ini abangnya. Lu harus hormat.
 Oke, Pak Jarwo!
- 7.6. Denny : Ari dari mana, Ri?
 Ari : Dari Timur, Om. Kan kita sudah beberapa kali episode ketemu. Masa belum tahu?
 Denny : Ya udah saya tahu. Mewakili siapa?
 Ari : Saya dari Pa kar Statistik Taman dan Pantai.
 Denny : Waduh luar biasa. Disingkatnya apa?
 Ari : **Pasti tampan.**
 Kenapa? Masalah?
- Denny : Ri, Ari. Mewakilinya dipanjangin aja ya. Ga usah disingkat.
- 7.7. Rico : Saya dari perkumpulan.. Ini saya suka dengan tanaman.. Hutan gitu, Pak. Saya dari Industri Pariwisata Makam dan Taman, Pak.
 Denny : Yaitu?
 Rico : **Ipar Maman,** Pak.
 Denny : Hahaha. Ini kenapa semuanya berhubungan ini?
 Akbar : Saudara kita, Pak.

