

## **HUMOR USED IN MARK WATER'S MOVIE "MEAN GIRLS"**

Yusril Samahendra<sup>1</sup>, Abdul Halim<sup>2\*</sup>

*English Literature Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar*

\*Corresponding Email: [abd.halim@unm.ac.id](mailto:abd.halim@unm.ac.id)

### **Abstract**

In this research study, the researcher aims to find out the use of humor by the characters in the movie "Mean Girls." In this study, researchers examined the types and functions of the use of humor by the characters in the film "Mean Girls." In examining the types of humor, researchers used Martin's theory (2007) and for the use of humor function researchers used Attardo's theory (1994). Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research, in which the researcher watched the film, observed, analyzed the data and compiled then drew conclusions. The researcher found that the characters in the movie "Mean Girls" use all types of humor from 34 extracts, where Spontaneous Conversational Humor is the dominant humor. In addition, all 4 functions of humor are used by the characters found in the movie. Social management is a function that is often used because it occurs in everyday life.

**Keywords:** Humor, Movie.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is very important in socializing to build communication and relationships in everyday life. Language is a means of communicating with each other. To express our thoughts, ideas, feelings and knowledge with others, everyone needs to use language to communicate Tarigan (1984: 16). Yule, in the same position as Tarigan, explained that it takes language to convey all information to others. In order to meet these needs, humans produce utterances that contain grammatical structures and words and also take actions through these utterances Yule (1996:47). There are two languages; these are spoken and written. Different from spoken, which is more basic and natural. Writing is more spontaneous and widespread. One of the spoken language subtypes is dialogue. A dialogue must involve a speaker and a listener, who usually cooperate with each other to make the dialogue successful Yule (1996:36). DeVito (1986) added and stated that communication. "[the process or act of transferring a message from a transmitter to a receiver, going through a channel and disturbed by noise]" (p. 61). Some would broaden this concept to imply that messaging is intentional, conveying the meaning of bringing about change.

Communication is really important to make the conversation interesting. Actually, there are many ways to make communication interesting; one of them is through the use of humor. Humorous discourse is a type of communication that is frequently used in social situations. It is very necessary for everyday life. Hu Jintao (2012: 1185) believes that humor is the greatest blessing of human beings, it may enhance the primary body of communication, bring people cheerful and pleasant sensations, transform a person's mood, and even pave the way to a wonderful life.

Several studies on humor have been conducted, with the first study being completed by Puspita (2017), entitled "A Pragmatic Analysis of Humor as Reflected by the Main Characters In Pink's Accepted Movie". The initial discovery indicates that the protagonists in the movie Accepted engage in various types of maxim flouting. The second reveal indicates that there are just two types of humor discovered as the outcome of the main characters' maxim flouting in the movie Accepted: jokes and spontaneous conversational humor. The third discovery demonstrates that all four functions of humor are applied by the main characters of the movie Accepted. The most commonly used function is social management.

The second study is from Herawati (2015), entitled "A Pragmatical Analysis of Humor Expressed by Aladeen in The Dictator Movie". Three conclusions may be drawn from this study.

To begin, Aladeen defies all sorts of maxims in *The Dictator* film to produce comedy. Second, maxim flouting produces two types of comedy: jokes and spontaneous conversational humor. . Finally, maxim flouting serves just two tasks in the creation of comedy. Social management and defunctionalization are two of them. Through maxim flouting, social control becomes the most conspicuous role of humor. It is because Aladeen usually employs humor to regulate his social interactions. Therefore, the previous studies above have a relationship with this research. It is all about the kinds of humor found in the movie. The difference between those previous studies above is that this research is accompanied by a study of the various types of humor that the characters used in the “Mean Girls” movie and their functions. The reason why the authors selected the “Mean Girls” movie as the object was because the researcher once watched this movie, which went viral on "TikTok". I was invested in this because the movie was very funny and hilarious. This movie contains a lot of messages, especially for teenagers. According to the background of this study, the authors proposed the following research questions:

1. What are the types of humor used by the characters in the Mean Girls movie?
2. What are the functions of humor created by the characters in the Mean Girls movie?

### **Review of Literature**

#### ***Humor***

Humor has been explored pretty appreciably through the years with linguistic tactics. It is feasible to call numerous exclusive tactics in the field, e.g., the semiotic method, the sociolinguistic method, the stylistic method, and the pragmatic method. According to Raskin (1985: 16), humor could also be produced in general through a mock communication process. Humor is a defiance of communication ideals advised through pragmatic principles, both textually and interpersonally. Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics concerned with sound interpretation. As claimed by Levinson (1983:21), pragmatics is the analysis of the interaction between language and its context as a basis for understanding the delivered speech.

Humor is from the Latin word “*umor*”, which appears to mean “to laugh.” However, the definition of the word “humor” has been altered. In the current world, humor is synonymous with the words “funny,” “laughing,” and “entertainment.” Indeed, describing it is still a challenging task. A simple definition of humor, which states that humor causes the audience or listener to laugh or smile, is very debatable. According to Jay (2003), humor refers to something entertaining (p. 306).

#### ***Psychology of Humor***

As a type of social play, humor can be separated into three crucial psychological elements: thought, feeling, and conduct. A perceptual-cognitive process underpins an awareness of something funny, eliciting a distinct sense of delight and a vocal-behavioral display of laughter. In addition, every aspect of humor, and thus the whole experience, is based on and affected by social context.

#### ***Types of Humor***

Martin (2007:11) classifies daily social interaction humor into three broadly classified categories: (1) jokes; (2) spontaneous conversational humor, which is generated on purpose by people while socializing and can be verbal or nonverbal.; and finally, the last one, (3) unintentional humor.

##### **1. Jokes**

As said by Martin (2007:12), some people enjoy entertaining others during a casual conversation by telling short jokes and funny stories that end with punch lines.

##### **2. Spontaneous Conversational Humor**

In the words of Martin (2007: 12), humans in certain communication situations intentionally create spontaneous conversational humor. Its humor can be either verbal or nonverbal forms. Spontaneous conversational humor can take many different forms. There are 11 types of

spontaneous conversational humor, as said by Long and Graesser (1988) in Martin (2007: 12-13). They are as follows:

- a. Irony. In this type of humor, the user makes a contrast comment to an original intent that he or she truly wishes to convey. The truth about a specific event contradicts what the user has said.
  - b. Satire is an aggressive form of humor that mocks institutions or legislation. It concentrates on the culture's perceptions and allows for criticism of them.
  - c. Sarcasm, the speaker expresses a sarcastic remark about an individual rather than an institution. Haiman (1998) explains that situations could be ironic, but only individuals can be sarcastic.
  - d. Overstatement and Understatement. This type of humor is often used to alter the meaning of what someone said by reciting the comment with another message. Understatement is a common expression that speakers use to make a situation appear less serious than it is.
  - e. Self-deprecation. This is a type of humorous humor in which the object of the humor is oneself. This can be done to be polite, to make the listener feel at ease, or to win the listener over. Highlighting flaws in one's body, discussing previous failures, and admitting one's flaws are all examples of self-deprecation.
  - f. Teasing, when the speaker made a funny statement about a person's appearance or weakness. However, the speaker's intention was not to offend or insult.
  - g. Replies to Rhetorical Questions. The speaker responds in a way that goes against the conversational anticipation and shocking the person who asked the question. It is typically hilarious and entertaining.
  - h. Clever Replies to Serious Statements. This is the kind of humor that has humorous responses to serious questions. The speaker makes witty, inappropriate, or illogical statements to respond to the question.
  - i. Double Entendres is a comment or phrase that is intentionally misinterpreted or taken the wrong way in order to create a dual meaning.
  - j. Transformations of Frozen Expressions is when a speaker transforms well-known phrases, clichés, as well as proverbs into novel statements, this is known as frozen expression.
  - k. Puns, make use of witty wordplay. It's a type of humor in which a play on words is used to convey a new meaning and application.
3. Unintentional Humor

Martin (2007: 14) divides unintentional humor into two distinct groups: they are accidental physical humor as well as accidental linguistic humor. Accidental physical humor includes small accidents and pratfalls, for instance, one's sliding on a banana peel. According to Martin (2007: 14), spelling errors, logical errors, misspellings, and the kinds of speaker misunderstandings referred to as Spoonerisms, Freudian slips, and malapropisms are examples of accidental linguistic humor.

### ***Functions of Humor***

Humor serves numerous social functions in addition to providing entertainment. As said by Attardo (1994: 323-329), humor's functions in the process of communication can be divided into four categories, as shown below.

1. Social Management, humor is used as a tool for building group cohesion or dismissing out-of-group decline. It is useful for helping get over any awkward circumstances that may arise.

2. Decommithment, Kane et al. (in Attardo 1994: 325) identify decommitment as the speaker refusing to acknowledge any harmful intent for intervention and declaring that he/she had no intention of continuing, carrying out, or taking seriously a previously initiated action.
3. Mediation, Humor is utilized to provoke or initiate potentially humiliating or aggressive conversations. Briefly, humor is seen as a moderator, whereas teasing is seen as a way to criticize somebody without directly attacking them. As a result, because Joking is a common way of communicating in which the speaker is not required to deal with the consequences of his or her assertions.
4. Defunctionalization, in the words of Guiraud in Attardo (1994: 329), Defunctionalization is employed in communication to capture amusing intent by using defunctionalized language. When humor is viewed as a game with language, it is going to transform language's primary function as a tool for communication into a routine.

### ***Humor in Movie***

Humor is a form that is used by someone to entertain, invite attention, and create interest in someone by laughing as a form of reaction. There are various humor techniques that can be seen directly or through the mass media, one of which is film. Movies and humor have a relationship between two, that is, they both have the function of attracting attention and generating interest as a medium for public entertainment. So, on this basis; both, namely film and humor can be put together in a genre, namely comedy.

### ***Definition of Movie***

A movie is a literary work that is also referred to as performing art. Movie is another name for film. Film, according to Klarer (2004), is a collection of techniques like as editing and slow and rapid motion photography. Because actors are the primary means of expression in film, it is frequently classified as a performing art.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

The authors used a descriptive qualitative method for this study. This research was classified as descriptive qualitative since it attempts to define the type of humor and its functional occurrences in this film. The qualitative researcher begins by concentrating on the study's issues, the data to be obtained, and how the data will be maintained and analyzed as stated by Saldana, Miles, and Huberman (2014). The arrangement of analyzing the language or the meaning of the language in both written and spoken form is known as discourse analysis. According to Gee (2001) Discourse analysis is based on the specifics of speech (for example, gesture, look, and action) or writing that may be regarded relevant to the circumstance and the points the analyst is attempting to make. There are various processes to applying discourse analysis in research: collecting manuscripts, recording, translating, identifying, rendering, and finally publishing the results (Mahmud, 2019). This research focused on Martin's and Attardo's theories to discover the types of humor and to examine the function of humor used by the characters in *Mean Girls* movie.

### **Sources of Data**

The Mean Girls movie was chosen as the data source for this study by the researcher. The movie transcripts will be the primary documents examined in this study. Furthermore, data was gathered from several journals and books related to this study. Mean Girls was released in 2004 as a teen comedy film.

### **Procedures**

The data collected from the "*Mean Girls*" movie. The following is a description of the data collection procedure.

- a. Watching the movie.
- b. Finding the movie's subtitles or script.
- c. Comparing the movie script (just in case there is a difference between the movie script and the dialog in the movie.)
- d. Classifying the types and the functions
- e. Taking note of the data.

### **Data Analysis**

The researcher used three types of data analysis in this study; they are data selecting, data display and drawing conclusions as stated by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014).

- a. Data Selecting. Data selecting is the data will be selected from the dialogue delivered by the characters in the Mean Girls movie
- b. Data display. Data display is the step after selecting the data. A display, in the words of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), is a structured, compressed collection of data from which conclusions and actions can be drawn.
- c. Drawing Conclusion. The final step of data analysis is drawing conclusions after finishing the data from "data selecting" and "data display".

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Findings**

This section contains research results of the used of humor and it's functions in Mark Water's movie "Mean Girls"

#### ***Types of humor in Mark Water's Movie "Mean Girls"***

##### *Jokes*

Extract 1: (00:21:56-00:22:09)

Damian: "You shopping?"

Ms. Norbury: "No, I'm just here with my boyfriend. Joking, sometimes older people make jokes."

In this extract, Janis, Ian, and Cady ran into Ms. Norbury by chance. Ms. Norbury then greeted them, and Ian then asked if Ms. Norbury was shopping. Ms. Norbury, on the other hand, responded jokingly that he was only with her boyfriend and that there appeared to be only an old man around them; Ms. Norbury also stated that she was joking. The lines by Ms. Norbury could also be considered jokes, as it is a humorous comment about age and the idea that older people are not expected to be funny or make jokes.

##### a. Spontaneous Conversational Humor

###### 1) Irony

Extract 2: (01:22:15-01:22:20)

Kevin: "Excellent. Great turnout this year"

According to this extract, Kevin makes comments that are different from reality or actual events. Kevin and members of the math team who will take part in the competition entered the room, with big smiles. Kevin stated that there was a "great turnout," implying that a large number of people attended the competition, but in reality, only a few seats were filled. This makes Kevin's statement an irony because it is inversely proportional to what he conveyed.

###### 2) Satire

Extract 3: (00:11:25-00:11:32)

Karen: "So if you're from Africa why are you white?"

Gretchen: "Oh my God, Karen, you can't just ask people why they're white."

Cady, who is a new student, attracts the attention of the plastic gang, who then call Cady to eat together in the canteen. Cady talked to them a lot until they were silent. Karen suddenly asked

a satirical question to Cady. Gretchen, who heard that, was surprised and reprimanded Karen for not asking why people are white. In this scenario, Karen's question is a representation of a common, insensitive stereotype and Gretchen's response is mocking that stereotype and calling attention to its absurdity. This situation shows that there are still many who think that all African residents are black.

### 3) Sarcasm

Extract 4: (00:05:39-00:05:55)

The boy: *"Nice wig, Janis. What's it made of?"*

Janis: *"Your mom's chest hair."*

In this extract, Janis and Damian cheerfully greet Cady, who is just sitting near them. Damian excitedly asked Cady's hair color—the color he liked and would use too—but suddenly their classmate, a boy, sarcastically teased Janis' hairstyle and called Janis' hair a wig. Janis replied with resentful that her hair was made from his mother's chest hair. Janis's response to the boy's comment is sarcastic because she's making fun of the boy by pretending to take his comment seriously and then giving an absurd answer.

### 4) Overstatement and Understatement

Extract 5: (00:02:15-00:02:23)

Cady: *"Hi. I don't know if anyone told you about me. I'm a new student here. My name is Cady Heron."*

Kristen: *"Talk to me again and I'll kick your ass."*

Based on the extract above, Cady, a new student enters the class for the first time, and she then greets one of the students named Kristen Hadley. In a friendly way, Cady greeted and introduced herself to Kristen, but Kristen is using overstatement to make a humorous but hyperbolic threat, implying that she would physically harm Cady if she spoke to her again.

Extract 6: (00:13:28-00:13:36)

Chip: *"Hey. How was your second day?"*

Cady: *"Fine."*

Betsy: *"Were people nice?"*

Cady: *"No."*

Chip: *"Did you make any friends?"*

Cady: *"Yeah."*

In the extract above, on the second day Cady entered school for the first time; Cady's father asked how Cady was doing because school was something new for his daughter, as well as Cady's mother, who was worried about how her daughter would socialize. But Cady uses understatements and short answers to calm her parents and to indicate that she is doing well and making new friends in school.

### Self-deprecation

Extract 7: (00:02:54-00:03:00)

Cady: *"Oh God, I'm so sorry."*

Ms. Norbury: *"It's not you. I'm bad luck."*

The dialogue above occurs when Cady was confused while looking for a seat in the class, she accidentally bumped into Ms. Norbury and spilled the coffee brought by Ms. Norbury, as a result of which her clothes are see-through. Students who saw the incident laughed. Cady apologized immediately, but Ms. Norbury thinks the incident happened because she called herself *"bad luck."* The words in bold utterances are self-deprecation.

### 5) Teasing

Extract 8: (01:20:47-01:21:01)

Regina: *"Hey put on 98.8. Cady, do you even know who sings this?"*

Cady: *"The Spice Girls?"*

Regina: *"I love her. She's like a Martian."*

Based on the extract above, the plastics gang is in Regina's room. Regina wanted to listen to music and asked Gretchen to turn on the radio. The song "Overdrive" by Katy Rose began, and Regina asked Cady if she recognized it, to which Cady replied, "Spice Girls." Regina teased Cady by saying, "she's like a Martian," which refers to someone from the planet Mars. That means she is very strange.

#### 6) Clever Replies to Serious Statements

Extract 9: (00:12:15-00:12:21)

Cady: *"Why do you hate her?"*

Janis: *"What do you mean?"*

Cady: *"Regina. You seem to really hate her."*

Janis: *"Yes. What's your question?"*

Cady: *"Well, my question is, why?"*

In the extract, Janis devised a plan so that Cady would approach Regina and spread Regina's crimes, but Cady felt that Regina was a good girl. She asked Janis why she hated Regina so much, but Janis did not answer with reasons; instead, she refused to answer and asked again what Cady's question was. Janis diverted the question so Cady wouldn't know Regina had insulted her in the past.

#### 7) Double Entendres

Extract 10: (00:09:50-00:10:04)

Jason: *"Is your muffin buttered?"*

Cady: *"What?"*

Jason: *"Would you like us to assign someone to butter your muffin?"*

Based on the extract above, the first time she entered the canteen, Cady, who was a new student, was suddenly approached by Jason. Jason teased Cady by giving her a double-entendre question which means to ejaculate on a woman's vagina.

#### 8) Puns

Extract 11: (00:53:57-00:54:13)

Gretchen: *"Regina, you're wearing sweatpants. It's Monday."*

Regina: *"So?"*

Karen: *"So that's against the rules and you can't sit with us."*

Regina: *"Whatever. Those rules aren't real."*

Karen: *"They were real that day I wore a vest."*

Regina: *"Because that vest was disgusting."*

Gretchen: *"You can't sit with us."*

In this extract, the Plastic Gang gathers in the cafeteria as usual, but Regina violates the rules of their agreement. Karen and Gretchen protested against Regina, but Regina didn't care because the rules weren't real. By saying, *"You can't sit with us,"* the Plastics are not only denying the person the physical ability to sit with them, but also the opportunity to be included in their group. The use of "sit" as a colloquial expression meaning "to be included" is a play on the multiple meanings of the word.

#### b. Unintentional Humor

Extract 12: (00:24:38-00:25:04)

Aaron: *"That flier admits one person only, so don't bring some other guy with you."*

Cady: *"Grool." I meant to say "cool" and then I started to say "great."*

Aaron: *"Right. Well... grool."*

Aaron invites Cady to come to a Halloween party thrown by his friends. Aaron conveyed that the invite was for one person only, and Cady accidentally blends the words "cool" and "great" to create a new, nonsensical word "grool" and this could be seen as a form of unintentional humor. Unintentional humor occurs when a person makes a mistake or says something unexpected. In this case, Cady's mistake in blending the words "cool" and "great" creates a humorous moment, even though she did not intend for it to be funny. Cady's response shows that she is making a spelling error, which is part of accidental linguistic humor.

### ***Functions of Humor Created in Mark Water's Movie "Mean Girls"***

Humor serves many social purposes in addition to its entertainment function. The effects that the speaker can achieve effectively by using comedic components or text messages throughout his or her conversation are the main purposes of humor in conversation. The following section examines the roles of humor played by the characters in Mark Water's movie "Mean Girls."

#### **a. Social Management**

Extract 13: (00:07:52-00:08:02)

Janis: *"Gretchen Wieners knows everybody's business. She knows everything about everyone."*

Damian: *"That's why her hair is so big. It's full of secrets."*

The extract above happened when Janis and Damian told Cady, a new student, about Gretchen. Janis said that Gretchen is a person who has a lot of information about her friends and knows all the affairs of her friends, after hearing that Damian jokingly commented on Gretchen's appearance and said that her head was big because it contained the secrets she kept. This conversation became funny when Damian said that Gretchen's head is big because it is full of secrets as the punch-line. Coincidentally, Gretchen's hairstyle also displays her hair, which is always thick and big. Damian's statement is social management, which functions to bond with Cady who is a new student, and to lighten the mood.

#### **b. Decommitment**

Extract 14: (01:14:26-01:14:39)

Gretchen: *"I'm sorry that people are so jealous of me. But I can't help it that I'm popular."*

The extract above is an irony where all female students are expected to admit and apologize for their mistakes, Gretchen is pretending to apologize for her popularity, but at the same time, she is actually bragging about it. The next scene shows all the students except Karen avoiding her, and as a result, she falls on top of Karen, which proves that Gretchen's statement does not match reality.

The function of this humor is decommitment to reduce the tension between them because she does not want to admit her mistakes and doesn't want to look guilty.

#### **c. Mediation**

Extract 15: (00:13:11-00:13:12)

Ms. Norbury: *"Cady, what do you say?"*

Cady: *"He was...So cute. I mean, A-sub-N equals N plus one over four."*

Based on the extract above, Ms. Norbury abruptly asks Cady, who was imagining her future relationship with Aaron during class, the answer, Cady's could be seen as a clever reply, as it showcases Cady's quick thinking and her ability to shift gears and switch subjects. The incongruity of the response, with its sudden change from talking about a cute boy to a mathematical equation, could also be considered clever, as it adds a layer of humor to the conversation.



The function of the humor above is mediation. Cady's response helps to diffuse any potential tension or awkwardness that might have been present in the conversation. By quickly shifting from a personal to a technical subject, Cady helps to bring the conversation to a neutral ground and avoid any potential conflict or disagreement.

d. Defunctionalization

Extract 16: (00:40:01-00:40:07)

Gretchen: *"That is so fetch."*

Regina: *"Gretchen, stop trying to make 'fetch' happen. It's not going to happen."*

According to the extract above, the plastic gang just finished their performance. Gretchen is pleased to report that their performance was *"so fetch."* Gretchen Wiener attempts to popularize "fetch" as a new phrase for "cool" or "popular," but it never ends up taking off. This use of "fetch" is a word play since it also means "to retrieve" as well as "to get," which is the inverse of what Gretchen is attempting—she is attempting to popularize the word, not retrieve it.

This humor has a defunctionalization function. Gretchen's attempt to popularize the term "fetch" shows her desire for recognition and influence and also, she uses the language for playful purposes.

In this movie, the researcher also found several uses of insult comedy, where this type of humor is not found in Martin's theory (2007) but is present in the theory offered by Berger (2005). As stated by Berger (2005) Insult comedy is a direct use of verbal aggression to belittle a person or other object to sound funny. The researcher included the use of insult comedy and its function in the following extracts:

Extract 17: (00:53:38-00:53:44)

Karen: *"I can't go out. I'm sick."*

Regina: *"Boo. You whore."*

In the extract above, Regina is being avoided by her gang, the Plastics, because of the influence of Cady. In the scene above, Regina asks Karen to hang out, but Karen refuses on the grounds that she is sick, but in fact she lied because she was influenced by Cady's words. Regina, who heard Karen's refusal, felt annoyed and called Karen with the derogatory term "whore" which is a nickname for women paid for sexual purposes. The term *"whore"* is common among close friends, but Karen, who is still sensitive, feels offended by Regina's words. This situation became funny because of Karen's reaction

This humor functions as social control, which is part of social management, where Regina uses it to intimidate Karen.

### **Discussions**

Based on the findings that the researcher found in the Mean Girls movie by Mark Waters, the researcher attaches a brief discussion. There are two main points of discussion that have been divided into the findings. The two main points of discussion are the types of humor used and also the functions of humor created by the characters in the Mean Girls movie by Mark Waters.

In this study, to examine the types of humor used by the characters, the authors analyze it based on the theory of Martin (2007) which divides social humor interactions into three classifications, namely Jokes, Spontaneous Conversational Humor which also divided into 11 types, and finally the last type of humor is Unintentional Humor. The researcher gets the functions of humor created by the characters according to Attardo (1994) are divided into 4 namely, Social management, mediation, decommitment, and defunctionalization. All these functions are found in 34 extracts by the researcher.

In this discussion, the researcher attached a total of 34 extracts of findings. The author found the type of spontaneous conversational humor to be the dominant humor or the most frequently

appearing because the movie that was used as the object of the researcher, namely *Mean Girls* by Mark Waters, was a movie that took place in a school environment; this humor was used in everyday life.

#### 1. Types of humor in Mark Water's Movie "Mean Girls"

Out of 34 extracts, the researcher found 3 extracts of jokes. Jokes are casual conversations that convey short jokes and funny stories that end with a punch line. In this research, the researcher found 3 extracts of jokes. The second type of humor is Spontaneous Conversational Humor, as stated by Martin (2007: 12), humans intentionally cause spontaneous conversational humor in certain situations. Its wit can take verbal or nonverbal forms. The researcher discovered only nine sub-types of spontaneous conversational humor out of eleven, making the total extract for spontaneous conversational humor 27 out of 34 extracts. The types that are not found in this movie by the researcher are; Replies to Rhetorical Questions and Transformation of Frozen Expressions.

The last type of humor that proposes by Martin (2007) is Unintentional Humor. The researcher only found one extract for this humor because this humor only happens unconsciously or when we don't intend to do it. This humor is divided into two categories; accidental physical humor and accidental linguistic humor.

Finally, The last type of humor that is found by the researcher is insult comedy; which is not found in Martin's (2007) theory but is found in Berger's (2005) theory. The researcher found three extracts for this type of humor. The researcher is interested in researching this humor out of curiosity about how an expression of insult and sensitivity can be something funny and common in everyday life. The researcher also wants to know about the function of the use of insult comedy in social life.

#### 2. Functions of Humor Created in Mark Water's Movie "Mean Girls"

The researcher get the functions of humor created by the characters according to Attardo (1994) are divided into 4 namely, Social management, mediation, decommitment, and defunctionalization. All these functions are found in 34 extracts by the researcher. The researcher found social management functions as many as 26 extracts out of 34. In general, social management functions to provide entertainment as a tool to strengthen togetherness and intimacy, as well as to reduce awkwardness and avoid rejection from a group.

The second function of humor created in this movie is decommitment, of which the researcher found three extracts. Decommitment in Attardo (1994) is denying any violent intent and announcing that he or she had no desire to keep carrying out or taking seriously an earlier initiated action.

Mediation is the next function by Attardo (1994), with a total of three extracts. Mediation is used to start or hold out potentially humiliating or aggressive communication.

Finally, the last function of humor created in the *Mean Girls* movie by Mark Waters is defunctionalization, which appears twice. Defunctionalized language is a language that is used for play rather than the transmission of information.

### CONCLUSIONS

According to the findings and discussion in the earlier chapter, the researcher can conclude that the characters in the "Mean Girls" movie by Mark Waters use all types of humor offered by Martin (2007) and also the insult comedy offered by Berger (2005). Of the 34 extracts found by the researchers, spontaneous conversational humor was the most widely used type of humor, with 27 extracts. Because of this, this humor becomes common and is used in daily life interactions or during conversations. The researchers found nine out of eleven sub-types of spontaneous conversational humor, i.e., irony, satire, sarcasm, overstatement and understatement, self-

deprecation, teasing, clever replies to serious statements, double entendres, and puns. Types of spontaneous conversational humor that were not discovered by the researchers were replies to rhetorical questions as well as transformations of frozen expressions. Meanwhile, overstatement and understatement are the types of humor that are mostly used by the characters in the Mean Girls movie by Mark Waters. It is often used to show influence or power, especially since this movie tells the story of teenagers who, at that age, want to show their greatness and influence. They are also being intentionally aggressive in a speech by using overstatements. The type of humor that was found the least by the researchers was unintentional humor, and in this movie, only one extract showed the characteristics of unintentional humor. This type of humor is not easy to find in everyday conversation because it doesn't require an intention to do it. This type of humor also has no function because it happens accidentally, but in the discovery of the researcher, the characters in this movie immediately correct their pronunciation, so this humor has a function, at least in this movie. The researcher added insult comedy to study from Berger (2005) which was not offered in Martin's (2007) theory. The researcher found three extracts for insult comedy. The reason why the researcher added this humor was because, curiosity about why insults, which are sensitive words, can be used as humor in everyday life, especially the use of this type of humor in the Mean Girls movie by Mark Waters, which looks like a normal thing and is commonly used.

Based on the previous discussion regarding the explanation of the second problem in this study, namely the function of humor created by the characters in the Mean Girls movie by Mark Waters, the writer found all four functions of humor. Where social management becomes the most common function; the characters in this movie use humor in everyday life to interact with each other.

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