

## THE USE OF SATIRICAL EXPRESSION IN GILA LU NDRO! FILM

Ramiz Naufal Nurlian<sup>1</sup>, Dewi Nuryanti<sup>2</sup>

Institut Bisnis Nusantara<sup>1,2</sup>

[pensilramiz@gmail.com](mailto:pensilramiz@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [deaprodhite@gmail.com](mailto:deaprodhite@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>

### ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to analyze the satirical expression in the GILA LU NDRO! film directed by Herwin Novianto. It is to identify the satirical expression that occur in the film in terms of explaining the purpose, the reason, and, types of using satirical expression by characters. The writers use theory Greenberg, Simpson, Charles, Greek, Catullus, and Marthial. This research applies qualitative method. The result of this research shows social issue that develop in society. The character, in the film has a character who build and provide the message. The plot, this film gives sequence from the introduction, the conflict and the result of the conflict itself. The last, the effects of this research give a positive effect to everyone. The writers also find the moral values in this film such as morality, humanity, attitude, religion, and, politic.

**Keywords:** Expression, Satire, Satirical Expression, Film

### ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini menganalisis ungkapan satir pada film GILA LU NDRO! yang disutradarai oleh Herwin Novianto. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi ungkapan satir yang terjadi dalam film tersebut dengan melihat tujuan, alasan, dan, tipe ungkapan satir yang diujarkan oleh tokoh film. Penulis menggunakan teori dari Greenberg, Simpson, Charles, Greek, Horace, Catullus dan Marthial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan isu sosial yang berkembang di masyarakat. Film tersebut memiliki karakter yang kuat dalam membangun dan menyampaikan pesan. Plot juga digambarkan memberikan penjelasan tentang penyelesaian masalah dari konflik yang terjadi di dalam film tersebut. Dampak dari penelitian ini memberikan efek positif bagi semua orang. Penulis juga menemukan adanya pesan moral yang terkandung dalam film tersebut seperti kemanusiaan, perilaku, agama, dan, politik.*

**Kata Kunci:** Ungkapan, Satir, Ungkapan Sindiran, Film

## I. INTRODUCTION

Verbal language in communication is a way to convey messages to others by using words or language to send messages. This way usually is easier for people to understand meaning of the messages. People can understand it by words to words or from what they are listening. One example when teacher explains to students about lesson. Then students are listening, paying attention to the teacher who explains and writes on the whiteboard.

On the other sides, non-verbal communication is a way to convey messages to others by using body movements or gestures. This way is usually used by people who have problem with physic conditions like the deaf ones. So that they are using body movements or gestures to convey messages to others. Non-verbal language can also be used to express feelings such as disappointment, happiness, sadness, sarcasm, or satire.

One example is when a female is in her period then there are people who bother her, her eyes bulging at them and her hands holding her stomach. This is a sign to them to be quiet because she has stomachache. That is non-verbal communication.

In socializing, one of the most common activities is how to convey the language in communication. Today, people are easy to use language yet forget to convey messages to others properly and correctly. People often fight each other because they do not understand what is conveyed by others. Because of that, communication is important in social life. It can be said that communication is an activity of giving and trading information through conversation that includes two persons; one as the speaker and the other as hearer or vice versa.

Language is not only used in daily communication, but also is used in literature through literary works such as poetry, novels, films, dramas, short stories, and songs. Language in literature is symbol of imaginative expressions. It means that language in literature is an expression to convey message to people about social, political, or disappointed conditions. The literature often uses language style because it has specific meaning and purpose. It contains criticism, moral messages, and values to people. The language style is used as an expression of people through literary works. This matter happens in social life where literary works become a medium to send messages or information in the form of using language.

In social life, many types of language styles are used to convey messages. One of the language styles that often used is satire. Satire is an expression by peoples who use sentences as “weapons” to make people aware of social conditions. Satire has a function of criticism of human weakness. Today, many things happen in social life such as hoax, the different in choices is a big problem, life style, ethics, attitude, that cause many people disagree each other. The aim of satire is to change the conditions and to change the wrong mindset. Satire is usually used in film. By using satirical utterance in film, audience get easy to understand about the meaning and purpose of the film. So that, the filmmakers use satire in the story to convey moral message to the audiences. The purpose is to bring opinions to public about everything occur in social life. In addition, satire in film also gives understanding about how to understand messages through language. Film and satire are related because they have meaning and purpose. So that audiences get values, information, and knowledge when they watch film. The writers want to analyze satire in film in terms of identifying the satirical expression occur and the reasons they occur in this film.

The tropes in figure of speech relating to the substitute word of a word. The word is analogous to something that suits the purpose and the meaning of words. Metaphor is a type of figure of speech that replaces a word with another word. In addition, substitute words metaphors in figure of speech occur based on social conditions, the experiences of people who use metaphors. Arvius (2003:22) state, “metaphorical uses of languages elements will connect to and exploit common human experiences of physical, psychological, or social nature”. The social nature means that the metaphor that used people to convey

messages based on feeling of people such as disappointed, sad, angry, or other feelings expressed to others. So, the metaphor can be said that a figure of speech that substitute words with another words to express something which has the same meaning and purpose.

### **Satire**

The period from the 2000s to the present has witnessed a large number of people learning about the meaning of language expressions in figure of speech. This may occur because figure of speech is often used in various literary works, such as films. So, audience begins to learn about figure of speech through visual images. Film usually has expression that insinuating something whether it is social, cultural, or political conditions. The figure of speech that is used to insinuating something is satire. According to Horace (2005:4) “satire is a genre that does harm and makes people afraid”. It means that satire is a genre in figure of speech and it is not something frightening for people who want to convey criticism or opinions to others. In other words, people using satire to expression what they feel or think such disappointed, criticism, and others without fear.

In addition, satire is genre of humors to express insinuating. Simpson (2003:4) stated, “the term satire is itself a curious and rather elusive one, perhaps fitting of its enigmatic position in the broad inventory of humor types”. It means the term satire is difficult to understand like humor that always uses strange utterances but has a certain meaning. So, satire in figure of speech becomes part of the utterance to convey criticism to something through humor. The interpretation people about satire as a part of humor to criticism something explained by expert. Simpson (2003:4), state “satire is a preeminent from of humor which, when successful, accomplishes simultaneously a number of humor functions”. It means that satire in humor is most important part in humor to convey message to target of satire.

The target of satire can be seen from the speaker that utterances satire. In the satire it called satirized. Simpson (2003:8), state “configure subject positions in satire. Satirist (the producer of text), satiree (an addressee, whether reader, viewer or listener), and satirized (the target attacked or critiqued in the satirical discourse)”. The position in the satire it is a way to make people understand about the satire. The satirical discourse means the expression of satire. Example satire in the literature “The Rape of the Lock” which satirized the upper middle class of eighteenth century in England.

### **Types of Satire**

There are three types of satire; horace satire,juvenalian satire, and menippean satire. Horace is the one of satirist who using satire to convey critics to public. He using satire in his works by poetry through humour. So, people can accept the messages without feeling discrimination. The type of this satire does not abuse to other because Horace using satire with the moral and ethical dimension. Greek (2007:9), state “the moral or ethical dimension is important. If Horace does abuse people, it is not for malicious reasons. Effectively, it is not abuse, as such, at all, but part of a sort of ethical instruction”. Satire with the moral and ethical

dimension according Greek very effectively because it is part of ethical as a satirist. So, Horace satire is a satire that pays attention morals and ethics to convey a more polite message. On the other hand, this type of satire is contrary to Juvenalian satire.

Juvenalian satire is the one of the satirists who using satire through anger, resentment, rude, straight to the target satire. He satire addresses perceived social evil through scorn, outrage, and savage ridicule. Greenberg (2011:5), state “In satire, moral outrage and sadistic pleasure have the same stimulus, whether a joke appears in good or bad taste depends only on the strength of internal and external inhibitions”. The thing is different with Horace satire who using satire with morals and ethical. Juvenalian is very strict in expressing criticism on something especially politics. In other words, he does not care with the target of his satire whether it will make painful or not because everyone’s perception is different.

Juvenalian disagree with the Horace satire because according to him, it will separates satire from pure comedy. Greenberg (2011:3), state “moral element separates satire from pure comedy; the objects of satiric laughter are experienced as trivial but as ‘harmful or destructive.’”. It means that the satire used by Horace is trivial because it is not certain who audience can realize if what conveyed is satire even though harmful and destructive.

Juvenalian straight to the target satire even criticism with names. Catullus and Martial (2007:72), state “criticism or mockery linked with the use of names seems to be an important element in satire”. It means that satire using name is true, it has a strong presence in the form of personal abuse. So, Juvenalian satire is satire that conveyed through humour but rude and anger.

Type of satire are different but the goals of satire it same meaning to conveying critics. The satirists has formal innovations each other. Greek (2007:1), state “the extant satirist are very different from each other in tone, scale, and content. Within this messy tradition, Horace and Juvenal each show a persistent and high level of formal innovations over their successive book”. It means that each satirists has a new starting point, but, in addition satire can change continuously even as a satirists is writing. Types of satire another Horace and Juvenalian is Menippean satire.

Menippean satire is satirists who using satire who attack someone especially historical figure with using fantasy. The characteristics of his satire convey through comic, drama. Charles (2004:103), state “the transposition of historical figures into a comic and demeaning world of fantasy is characteristics of Menippean satire”. It means that his critics the historical figures who has social issues in public through picture that has similar with target of his satire.

In addition, Menippean has different view with Horace and Juvenal who using satire with humour through poetry and novel. He think satire and novel are different. That is explained by Charles (2004:206):

“Novels and satires, one might say, are contrasting, inimical, or even exclusive forms. Novels, this contrastive argument would assert, are about individuals, satires about societies; novels narrate historical change, satires analyze the present; novels presuppose a unified consciousness, satires

present shifting perspectives; novels are imaginative, satires are actual; novels are realistic, satires are distorted; novels entice sympathy, satires enforce judgment; novels are bourgeois, satires are aristocratic. Novels trace the impact of social problems on individuals; satires see individuals as presenting social evils or contributing to social disorder”.

Those are reasons of Menippean why satire and novel are different things. He thinks that novel has a different perspective with the essence of satire. Satire according to him is an expression to criticize something by analysing the social conditions that occur and actual.

The social conditions that occur conveyed by Menippean with fantasy through manipulation of point of view. Charles (2004:217), states “Menippean satire is philosophical fantasy working through extreme manipulation of point of view and extremes of satiric material”. The point of view means that people who have a view with the social conditions such as corrupt issue, political, government, ideology, religion, sexual realms, or individual but they are afraid to convey it. So, Menippean manipulation of point of view through narrative, drama, and expository prose.

Menippean satire is the same as Horace who uses satire with moral and ethical to express something. Charles (2004:220), states “a primary Menippean pattern mixes philosophical topics, discordant familiarity, and vulgarity, and the resultant compound is subjected to the catalyst of fantasy”. This satire is an expression of something to criticize without hurting the target of satire because the type of the satire is polite. It is different from Juvenalian satire even though the goals of satire are the same meaning. So, Menippean satire is a satirical expression that uses fantasy with politeness through drama and comic.

Horace, Juvenalian, and Menippean satire have each point of view and characters. The satirical expression comes from their experience, social conditions that occur around there, but the purpose is the same: criticism. Greek (2007:24), states “over and over again the disagreement claims to turn on the relative distance between the two genres and real experience, and all the satirists claim to deal with real life”. So, the satirists have characters to express something. It can be seen through the type of satire and context of satirical.

### **Satirical**

The utterance in satire is difficult to accept of people so it can be conveyed through humor. Humor as a place of people to express something makes satire and humor interrelated. Artists use satirical in humor as puns, jokes, or funny stories. It is because humor as redesigning a serious discourse looks funny but in reality, the discourse is very serious. As described by Kane et al (2007:2) state,

“humor accomplishes many things: it relieves embarrassment; it signals aggression; it displays courage in adversity; it serves as a coping mechanism; it functions as an instrument of social influences; it rehearses and redesigns the categories and concepts of serious discourse. Because it is perceived as play, humor also offers a “way out” in discourse because it allows a humorist to take back what he or she says; “it was only a joke” is one oft-voiced disclaimer”.

It means that humor is another way to express something about social issues, feelings of someone, or

others. In other words, humour is a defends mechanism of artists who want to convey critics to something such about politics, social conditions, government phenomena, and religion.

The satirical must be related with situation or context because the satirical is a way to express something by humour which is talk about the reality of condition. Satirical and humor relating with societies and modern cultures. As described by Simpson (2003:5) “satirical discourse suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures. It is not an alien form of humour, not something remote from everyday social interaction, but is as much part of the communicative competence of adult participants as puns, jokes, and funny stories”.

It means satirical is the element of satire which contains utterances satire that expressed throug humor. Satirical is expression of people to convey messages such as critics or opinion in the satire figure of speech. In other words, the utterance that contains criticism then conveyed through humour. So, people understand when they want to convey messages as critics, they use satirical to expression their messages because the satirical is more polite, funny, but has a deep meaning. People also easy to understand because the critics conveyed through humor.

### **Satirical Expression**

Satire in figure of speech have elements which relates to someone’s expression. Simpson (2003:6) state, “satirical is as much common part of everyday spoken and written interaction as any of the other easily recognizable humour practice”. It means satirical is expression that expressed of people as a humor practice.

The satirical as explained above is the element in satire that uses people to expression critics, rebellion, social, cultural, and human through humour. Humor according to Kane et al (2007:2) “accomplishes many things”. It means that humor as a media to express a feeling of people such as people feel disappointed, they can expression their feeling through humor and they can use satirical to convey the message. The expression of someone has certain meaning of words to others. According to Davis (2017:34) “to express an idea is to act in a certain way with a certain intention. It also follows that one expresses an idea only it one has a certain that motivated one to act in a certain way”. It means that the expression of people based on certain intentions and has certain goals.

## **II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The writers employ a qualitative descriptive method, attempting to explain all aspects related to the conducted research. This method will utilize data as it is, treating it as factual information presented in language without the use of numerical values (Cresswell, 2014; Nuryanti, 2019). Therefore, statistical analysis will not be required in the analysis procedure. As explained by Moleong (2007:6), qualitative research is a type of research that involves analytical procedures without employing statistical analysis procedures.

Furthermore, Cresswell (2014:4) adds that the research process involves the emergence of questions and procedures, data collection is typically conducted in a participant's environment, inductive data analysis builds from specific to general themes, and researchers make interpretations of the meaning of the data. The data are taken from the utterances uttered by characters in film GILA LU NDRO! The data that chosen are the dialogues which contains satirical expression. Data also include the image of the characters. The writer will classify those data by using related theories from the experts.

### III. DISCUSSION

In this section the writer will discuss some phenomena of satirical expression in GILA LU NDRO! film. He uses the theories by experts for analyse about satirical occurs of the film, satirical purpose of the film, satire used of the film, and signifies satire of the film. The detail analysis will be shown one by one.

#### **The satirical expression that occurs in the GILA LU NDRO!**

In the analyses of satirical expression that occurs in the GILA LU NDRO! film. The writer using theories. First, the theory by Greenberg (2011:3), state “moral element separates satire from pure comedy; the objects of satiric laughter are experienced as trivial but as ‘harmful or destructive’”. Second, the theory by Catullus and Martial (2007:72), state “criticism or mockery linked with the use of names seems to be an important element in satire”. Third, the theory by Simpson (2003:5), state “satirical discourse suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures”.

#### **Data 1**

Data 1 is taken at 06.27/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression by the conductor as character in the film. The conductor asking Al to pay a fee. Al is an alien that wearing a blink-blink with two different colours; blue on his right and red on his left. He also has red skin, sharp ears like a deer, a large in the back head, big nose, distended stomach and long beards which is like a rainbow. Al as alien does not understand what she say because he come from other planet but Al has program to learn other language. He just need two minute to learn it. It is make the conductor angry because she has to waiting. She think to Al cannot pay a fee. She is look Al like clown who does not money to pay a fee.

#### The dialogue

Conductor : “*Eh, bos. Pengamen, badut, maling masuk bis ini bayar ongkos.*”  
(Hei, boss. Buskers, clowns, thieves, enter this bus to pay a fee)

#### The discusion

From data 1 it can be seen that there is satirical expression uttered by the conductor. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “pengamen, badut, maling masuk bis ini bayar ongkos”. The dialogue show to the audience that everyone has to pay a fee when they are using the public transportation without look the background. It is show in the words

“pengamen, badut, maling”. The utterances by the conductor convey through humour. So the audience especially buskers, clowns, and thieves will not hurt feeling when they watch the film. Audience will be laugh even though the utterances is satirical expression to them.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. It also relate with the element of satire is using the names. It can be seen in the utterances by the character that using names.

## **Data 2**

Data 2 is taken at 10.27/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression by Al as main character in the film. There are two characters in this data, Al and Indro. They meet on the bus. In the bus that has five passengers including Al and one assistant of bus driver who asks for payment. Indro and Al sit in the back seat. At the first Indro gets shocked to see the way Al wears clothes.

Indro is a tall gay who has beard, short hair, gaunt cheeks, wearing flannel, white shirt and jeans began to get acquainted when he paid the fare Al. They are greeting each other. Indro ask to Al about the purpose come to the earth. Al is a leader on his planet, Alienus. He tell Indro about the social conditions on chaotic planet. People in the Alienus often fight because of different choices.

### The dialogue

Indro : *“Kalau gitu, dalam rangka apa pak Al datang ke bumi?”*

(So, what is the purpose of Mr. Al in coming to earth?)

Al : *“Dikit – dikit berantem, dikit – dikit berantem, berantem kok cuma dikit (laugh). Sesama alien volcadot aja suka ribut dengan alasan yang sepele. Mulai dari beda pilihan ketua RT sampe beda pilihan warna kolor (laugh). Planet yang seharusnya maju malah mundur gara – gara berantem terus, sedih liatnya.”*

(Fellow Volcadot aliens like to be noisy even though the reasons are trivial. Starting from the different choices of the neighborhood to the color of the underwater)

### The discussion

From data 2, it can be seen that there is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “mulai dari beda pilihan ketua RT sampe beda pilihan warna kolor”. The dialogue show to audience about how the different choices being trouble. The utterances is critic to people who always knowing every particular object. That is happens in Indonesia which people argue because the different choices especially about politics. It is show in the words “beda pilihan ketua RT sampe pilihan warna kolor”. The character using the word ‘kolor’ as a joke to his people, this is something made of material, usually worn by men and women in the form of a triangle in pants. So the audience laugh when he/she watch the film even it is critic for them.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. The



character also using the names which is element of satire “sesama Alien”. It also relate with the element of satire is using the names in the dialogue. It can be seen in the utterances by the character.

### **Data 3**

Data 3 is taken at 12:09/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occur in the film by Indro. Al and Indro talk about anything on the bus. Al tells Indro about his planet that awesome. Indro does not believe it. He say always carry out comparative study like government on earth especially Indonesia. Indro thinking it is wrong because government does not comparative study but vacation.

#### The dialogue

- Al : “*Ya itu menurut data statistik, makannya saya selalu keluar untuk studi banding seperti pejabat – pejabat di negeri kalian ini*”.  
(Yes, according to statistical data, so, I always go for comparative study like officials in your country)
- Indro : “Oohh, mereka liburan (laugh)”. (Ooh, they are vacation)

#### The discussion

From data 3, it can be seen that there is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “mereka liburan”. The utterance show to audience about criticism to government in Indonesia who doing study comparative without results. It can be seen by the sentence and expression of the character. They are laugh when government study comparative but the fact is vacation. It is satirical expression that occur in the film.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. The character also using the names which is element of satire “pejabat-pejabat”. It also relate with the element of satire is using the names in the dialogue. It can be seen in the utterances by the character.

### **Data 4**

Data 4 is taken at 15:10/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occurs in the film by character. Indro and Al get off at a bus shelter. They are walking on the roadside. They meet a mother and her child. Her child want to take picture with Al. The child think that Al is a clown. They walking to Al then asking Indro to take picture. The child giving Al ten thousand rupiah. Al shock because it is easy to get money in the city

#### The dialogue

- Al : “*Maksudnya?*”.  
(What do you mean?)
- Indro : “*Di bumi ini, orang gak perlu berbakat. Tapi cukup berani malu untuk ngakuin kalo dirinya itu berbakat. Nah, orang – orang yang kayak gini ini nih yang dapat endrose-an, yang dapat follower banyak, yang dapat uang banyak. Padahal kalo di pikir – pikir keahliannya apa. (shaking head) nggak ada. Tapi udahlah di planetnya pak Al gak ada yang main sosmed kan?*”.

(On the earth, people does not neet to have skills. They just need to be ashamed to admit that they have talent. Well, they get endors, followers, and much money. Even they do not have skills. But, whatever, on your planet, nobody plays social media, right?)

### The discussion

From data 4, it can be seen that here is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “nah, orang – orang yang kayak gini ini nih yang dapat endrose-an, yang dapat follower banyak, yang dapat uang banyak”. The utterance show to audience about the condition today. People doing anything to find much money even though they have not attitude. They do not care what other people say or the effect of what they do. This is satirical expression in the film. It can be seen by the sentence and picture that support the satire.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. The character also using the names which is element of satire “orang-orang”. It also relate with the element of satire is using the names in the dialogue. It can be seen in the utterances by the character.

### **Data 5**

Data 5 is taken at 16:06/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occur in the film by the character. Indro and Al walking on the roadside. They see someone wearing a black costume like a female clown; big head, big eyes, pigtailed hair, big ears, small body, doing dancing in the sideroad near the traffic lights. The clown also has a small blue sound speaker box. After that, there is a woman putting money in a small bowl in front of the clown. He shaking his body to the right and left like dancing.

### The dialogue

Al : “*Berarti, mereka itu gak berbakat?.*”  
(It mean, are they not talented?)

Indro : “*Bukan, mereka itu justru kepepet. Kalo kepepet apapun bisa dijadiin bakat.*”  
(No, they are really just stuck. Everything can be talented when stuck)

### The discussion

From data 5, it can be seen that there is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “bukan, mereka itu justru kepepet. Kalo kepepet apapun bisa dijadiin bakat”. The utterance show to audience about the condition today. People who stuck in life can do anything. This is satirical expression in the film. It can be seen by the dialogue and the picture that support the satire.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. Then, satirical discourse also suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures.

### Data 6

Data 6 is taken at 16.20/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occur in the film by the character. Indro tells his wife why come to message place. It is make Maya suspicious to Indro. Maya holding a red apple, wearing a pajama suspicious because Indro come to a reflexology massage. Indro sitting at the long kitchen table made of wood try to convincing Maya. Then, Maya takes a knife to cut the apple then go to the living room.

#### The dialogue

Maya : *“Oh, jadi kamu ke tempat pijet, toh.”*  
(Oh, so, you go to the massage place)

Indro : *“Iya, pijet refleksi.”*  
(Yes, reflexology)

Maya : *“Bohong! Pasti kamu ke tempat pijet yang aneh-aneh kan?”*  
(You lie! I am sure you go to the massage weird, right?)

#### The discussion

From data 6, it can be seen that there is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “bohong! Pasti kamu ke tempat pijet yang aneh-aneh, kan?”. The utterance show to audience about people negative perception of the massage place especially girl. This is satirical expression in the film. It can be seen by the dialogue and the picture that support satire.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. Then, satirical discourse also suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures.

### Data 7

Data 7 is taken at 17.02/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occur by the character in the film. Indro and Al came to the massage place. Indro think the peace that means of Al here. So that Indro invite Al to the place because name of the place is “SUMBER DAMAI”. They read services that are in the place. One of these services is scrubs.

#### The dialogue

Al : *“Ndro, untuk bisa mendapatkan sumber damai, mungkin lulur kali, ya?”*  
(Ndro, what if to get a source of peace, maybe scrub?)

Indro : *“Hah, maksudnya gimana, pak?”*  
(Hah, what do you mean, sir?)

Al : *“Kan planet saya sedang ribut, nah, supaya damai mungkin rakyatnya saya kasih lulur aja, semua.”*  
(My planet is noisy, well, I just think to giving them scrubs for peace)

#### The discussion

From data 7, it can be seen that here is satirical expression uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “kan planet saya sedang ribut, nah, supaya damai, mungkin rakyatnya saya kasih lulur aja semua”. The utterance show to audience about scrubs that can make peace. It can be seen by people come at massage place to overcoming stress. One kind of massage is scrub service. The acivity usually perform by therapiest. So, people who are scrubbing usually feel calm and peaceful. This is satirical expression that occur in the film. It can be seen by the dialogue and picture that support satire.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic n the joke. Then, satirical discourse also suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures.

### **Data 8**

Data 8 is taken at 18.56/1:18:33. It means that the data is satirical expression occur by the character in the film. Al and Indro drinking coffe in the coffe shop. There are two man arguing at marmot shop. They are marmot seller and marmot buyer. Al and Indro come to their and trying to arbitrate and find source of the problem. The marmot buyer read the news from his friend about a marmot that can shoot like rambo. He bring the marmot that in small cage and a toy gun to the marmot shop. He wearing blue jacket, gray shirt, and black jeans. The marmot seller who has fat body, beard, wearing glasses, pink t-shirt, and cream tousers. He shocking, the buyer visit to shop while grumpy. He is almost hit the buyer and immediately held by hand.

### The dialogue

Marmot seller : *“Astaghfirullah, saya tuh gak pernah bilang kalau marmut ini bisa nembak. Kapan saya pernah bilang, bang? Gak pernah!”*

(Astaghfirullah, I never say that the marmot can shoot. When did ever say? Never!)

Marmot buyer : *“Kau gak tau ya aku ini siapa?”*

(You do not know if you are dealing with who?)

Marmot buyer : *“Aku ini pemimpin upacara!”*

(I am the leader of the ceremony)

### The discussion

From data 8, it can be seen that there is satirical expressions uttered by the characters. The writer think that the utterances consist of satirical expression. It can be seen in the dialogue that bold letters “kau gak tau ya aku ini siapa”. The utterance show to audience about people arrogant. This is phenomena that often happen in social life. They always feel the most powerful. It can be seen in the next dialogue ‘aku ini pemimpin upacara’. They do not understand whether they wrong or not. That is satirical expression that occur in the film. It can be seen by the dialogue and the picture that support satire.

That is related with theories by the expert about satirical that conveyed through humour but harmful and destructive. The audience will be accept the utterances because they see it is critic in the joke. Then, satirical discourse also suffuses the general humour resources of modern societies and cultures.

### **The purpose of using satirical expression by the characters in the GILA LU NDRO!**

The purpose of using satirical expression by the characters in the GILA LU NDRO! film can be seen as the director's disappointment about the conditions. He wants to tell audience that the condition in Indonesia is very bad for future. The purpose of director using the satirical expression in the film is to convey criticism through humour. He wants to criticize without hurting others. He wants audience to laugh when they are watching the film. He wants to provide educate to everyone by the film that satirical expression is dangerous even though it conveys through humour.

The reasons of director using satirical expression in the film are also to convey social issue such as morality, humanity, attitude, culture, religion and politics. The reasons of director using satirical expression because criticism using satirical expression are harmful and destructive for target satire. It will change the perception of target satire. Audience will laugh of their mistakes. It is very influential on the psychic of the target satire. It can be say that the film provide a moral message to audience about the conditions that occur in Indonesia.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

After doing the analysis, based on the satirical expression that occurs in the film. The writers find two types of satire in this film, they are 1) Juvenalian satire; 2) Menippean satire. Based on the reasons of director using satirical expression, the writers find that there are seven reasons that apply in the film GILA LU NDRO! There are: 1) morality; 2) humanity; 3) attitude; 4) culture; 5) religion; 6) perception; 7) politics.

Based on the satirical expression that using in the film, the writers find that all the data consist of satirical expression occurs in the film, purpose of satirical expression, and, reasons using satirical expression. After doing analyses the writers also find the purpose of satirical expression and reasons using satirical expression by director in the film. Satirical expression is figure of speech that can be used in a comedy film because the purpose of satirical is to make people laugh at the target satire. People can use satirical expression to satirize something by film, comic, drama, poetry. There are many messages contain in the film GILA LU NDRO! such as morality, humanity, social issue, religion, politics, and, others. Herwin Novianto is director in the film want to provide education to the Indonesian people. He hopes the film provide an impact on morality to audiences and society.

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