

VERBAL IRONY IN THE C8 PODCAST YOUTUBE CHANNEL IN THE ROASTING SEGMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the types of verbal irony found in the Roasting segment of the YouTube channel C8 Podcast and its implications for language learning. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research data sources are the speech of comedians in three videos of the Roasting segment of the YouTube channel C8 Podcast, namely the episodes of Pinkan Mambo, Sarwendah, and Ivan Gunawan. Data were collected using free listening and note-taking techniques, then analyzed using extralingual matching methods and presented using informal methods. The results of the study showed that there were 40 irony data, consisting of 32 data of verbal irony (80%), 2 data of dramatic irony (5%), and 6 data of situational irony (15%). The most dominant type was verbal irony because the comedians conveyed more satire through speech whose meaning was contrary to their actual intention. The results of this study have implications for Indonesian language learning in high school, especially in the material of anecdotal texts for class X. The research findings can be used as alternative contextual teaching materials to help students understand the use of language styles, identify implied meanings, and improve critical thinking skills in analyzing and creating anecdotal texts.

Key words: verbal irony; C8 Podcast Roasting segment; Indonesian language learning;

1 INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that plays a vital role in human life. Through language, a person can convey ideas, thoughts, feelings, and information to others. According to Dardjowidjojo (2012), language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of society to communicate and interact. Thus, language not only functions as a communication tool but also as a means to build social relationships and convey meaning according to the context of its use. With the development of digital technology, the use of language is no longer only found in oral and written communication, but also appears through various digital media, one of which is YouTube. In this media, the use of language has become the primary means of conveying entertainment, social criticism, and information to the public. Language style is the way a person expresses thoughts through the use of distinctive language so as to provide an aesthetic and persuasive effect on the reader or listener. According to Keraf (2009), language style is a way of expressing thoughts through language in a distinctive way that reflects the speaker's personality.

As explained by Tarigan (2021), figurative language is a way of using interesting words to convince or persuade listeners or readers through speech or writing. One such figurative language that falls under the category of opposition is irony. Darma (2019) also outlines three types of irony: verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony.

One digital media platform that frequently utilizes verbal irony is YouTube. According to Ismail et al. (2024), YouTube is a video-sharing platform that allows users to upload, watch, and share various types of content with the wider public. One YouTube channel that utilizes verbal irony as a humorous strategy is the C8 Podcast, particularly in the Roasting segment. In this segment, comedians convey criticism, satire, or ridicule of guest stars through humorous speech. Speech that appears to be praise often contains satire, making it interesting to study, especially regarding the use of verbal irony.

Many studies have been conducted on ironic language styles, but most of them focus on ironic language styles without linking them to Indonesian language learning. Khoirunnisa, Asropah, and Arifin (2025) studied the use of ironic satire in the Podkaesang Depan Pintu program, but did not yet apply their research findings to Indonesian language learning.

The results of this study are expected to be applied in Indonesian language learning in Grade X Phase E on anecdotal text material. Therefore, the verbal irony contained in the Roasting C8 Podcast segment can be used as a real example for students in identifying implied meanings, understanding the function of satire, and analyzing linguistic elements in anecdotal texts. Thus, learning becomes more contextual because it utilizes language phenomena close to students' lives.

2 METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach, as the presentation of the data results is explained in descriptive words. Bogdan and Taylor (in Ahmadi, 2014:15) explain that a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data consisting of words, both spoken and written, as well as observable behavior from the research subjects. By using this approach, researchers can describe the data in detail in the form of descriptive explanations..

The data collection technique in this study used the free listening technique and note-taking technique. According to Mahsun (in Muhammad, 2014:194), the free listening technique is a language data collection technique in which the researcher only acts as an observer without being directly involved in the speech event. This technique was carried out by listening to the speech of comedians on the C8 Podcast YouTube channel in the Roasting segment, then identifying speech containing verbal irony. Next, the data that has been found is recorded and grouped according to the characteristics of verbal irony for further analysis.

The data analysis in this study used the extralingual equivalence method. The extralingual equivalence method refers to elements outside of language, such as matters related to meaning, information, context of conversation, and so on. Furthermore, the technique of presenting the analysis results used informal techniques. According to Muhammad (2014:288), the informal method is a way of presenting data analysis results using ordinary words to design rules that are appropriate to the domain, boundaries, and relationships between rules.

3 RESULTS

Based on the research conducted, three types of irony were identified, based on Darma's (2019) theory. These types of irony are verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. Of the three types, verbal irony is the most dominant or most numerous, with 32 data points. Verbal irony frequently appears and is most often used by comedians to convey satire, criticism, and humor indirectly. The use of verbal irony in the Roasting segment shows that comedians utilize word choice and the context of their speech to produce humorous effects without diminishing the meaning of the criticism they wish to convey.

Tabel 1. Classification of Types of Irony

NO	Types of Irony	Amount of data	percentage
1	Verbal Irony	32	80%
2	Dramatic Irony	2	5%
3	Situational Irony	6	15%
Amount		40	100%

3.1 Types of Verbal Irony

Based on the research conducted, 40 types of irony were identified in three videos on the C8 Podcast YouTube channel in the Roasting segment. The data indicate three types of irony: verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. However, this research focuses on the most dominant type of irony, verbal irony. The discussion of verbal irony is outlined in the following data.

Data (1)

Context: Fadhol took a dig at Pinkan Mambo, a businesswoman, and alluded to the perceived uncertainty of her success.

Fadhol: "Pinkan Mambo is a businesswoman. If someone calls her successful, God willing, she gets offended; if someone calls her a failure." (51:08)

The above utterance is considered verbal irony because Fardhol does not directly criticize Pinkan Mambo, a businesswoman. The utterance, "I'm told I'm successful, God willing, but I'm told I'm a failure," is not intended to praise Pinkan's business. The utterance, "I'm told I'm successful, God willing, but I'm told I'm a failure," is intended to be sarcastic and to express doubt about the success of Pinkan Mambo's business. In this case, Fardhol cannot openly call her a failure, as this could offend Pinkan Mambo.

Data (2)

Context: Felix teases Pinkan as if she's hoping to return to the music scene, but at the same time, he adds a humorous aside about her personal life.

Felix: "That's why I really hope that Pinkan will release another single after this, but remember, release a single, not a single." (1:56:47)

This utterance is a form of verbal irony because Felix's statement contains a double meaning, conveying indirect satire. In the utterance, "but remember, release single" is not "single." The word "single" has the opposite meaning; it is literally interpreted as a song, not referring to Pinkan Mambo's personal status.

Data (3)

Context: Bayu questions and criticizes Pinkan Mambo's statement on the "Suara SonFai" podcast, which stated that she was poor and only owned one car.

Bayu: "And I once saw on a podcast that she said she was poor because she only had one car. "Only one car means poor?" (1:43:10)

The above statement reflects what Pinkan Mambo once said when she was a guest on the podcast "Suara SonFai." In the podcast, Pinkan Mambo recounted her poverty, having owned only one car at the time. Bayu later criticized this admission, as it was deemed inconsistent with the general public's understanding of poverty.

In the statement "One car, poor?", the intention isn't to actually seek an answer, but rather to indirectly criticize Pinkan Mambo's definition of poverty. In the statement, Bayu criticizes that the definition of poverty as having only one car sounds exaggerated, not reflecting the true state of poverty. Thus, the statement is intended to satirize Pinkan Mambo's statement.

Data (4)

Context: Fardhol criticized Sarwendah's songwriting and her family's relationship, which is as horrific as the song she uploaded to her horror channel.

Fardhol: "None of the views even reached a million. You know, it was uploaded to a horror channel, so the song is horror." (44:10)

This utterance constitutes verbal irony because Fardhol's utterance has a different meaning than its actual meaning. The utterance "meaning the song is horror" is not intended to convey that Sarwendah's song is truly horror. Rather, the expression is used as a satire on Sarwendah's song, particularly regarding the relatively low viewership of her musical work.

Data (5)

Context: AEP discusses Indonesian singers who have switched professions to become politicians and criticizes the decline in public attention towards them after entering the world of politics.

AEP: "The problem is that many of our singers have moved into politics, from initially having their voices heard by the people to now not being heard by the people." (54:46)

AEP's utterances include verbal irony because they convey satire through expressions whose meanings are contrary to reality. In the utterance "The problem is that many of our singers have moved into politics, from initially having their voices heard by the people to now being unheard by the people." The intention of this utterance is not to praise Indonesian singers, but rather the utterance "engga didengar rakyat" is intended to satirize politicians who, when expressing their opinions, ideas, or aspirations, are not heard by the people.

Data (6)

Context: AEP criticized Sarwendah, who was considered successful in her entertainment career, but whose marriage ended in divorce.

AEP: "She was successful in the entertainment world despite a failed marriage." (53:10)

This utterance constitutes verbal irony because the meaning conveyed by comedian AEP is not entirely complimentary. In the utterance, "despite her failure at marriage," the utterance conveys a satirical meaning. The comedian's utterance appears to be praising Sarwendah's success, but it is actually satirical, comparing her career success to her marital failure.

Data (7)

Context: The comedian praised Ivan Gunawan's success in the fashion world but also criticized the price of his clothes, deeming them too expensive.

Aji: "But honestly, I really like Ivan Gunawan because he's a famous designer in Indonesia. After searching online, my gosh, his clothes are really nice, no wonder they're expensive. There are some that are cheap, but they're headscarves." (1:09:49)

The utterance above includes verbal irony because the utterance contains a meaning that is not completely the same as the actual meaning. The purpose of the story was initially to praise Ivan Gunawan by expressing his pleasure and admiration for the quality of his clothing designs. But in terms of speech, it's worth it to be expensive. There are some that are cheap but the veil is meant to insinuate the price of the products. In this speech, Aji not only praised the quality of Ivan Gunawan's clothes but indirectly criticized the price of his products which were considered expensive.

Data (8)

Context: Fardhol discusses the soap opera and Ivan Gunawan's role as a transvestite, then subtly mocks Ivan Gunawan.

Fardhol: "Another thing in the video was that he said, 'God rejects a man who changes himself. How does it feel to swallow your own tongue?'" (2:03:10)

In the sentence "How does it feel to swallow your own tongue?" This includes verbal irony because the sentence has a different meaning than the actual one. Fardhol's intention wasn't to ask about the physical experience of swallowing one's tongue, but rather to insinuate that Ivan Gunawan was acting contrary to his own statement. Fardhol's statement conveyed indirect criticism through sarcastic expressions.

Data (9)

Context: Discussing Ivan Gunawan's career background and commenting on the social practice of exploiting family ties in the workplace.

Aji: "Ivan Gunawan started his career as a designer because he followed his uncle. It's not unusual to see Indonesians working for their uncles, is it?" (1:09:24)

The above statement is considered verbal irony because Aji delivers the sarcasm indirectly. The sentence "Is it not unusual to see Indonesians working for their uncles?" Literally, the statement is seen as a common statement about a common practice in society. However, the actual meaning is to insinuate

that someone can start or develop a career due to the influence or closeness of family members. Aji's statement directly states that Ivan Gunawan benefited from family connections, but conveys this through a comparison with a common phenomenon known to the public.

3.2 Implications of Research Results for Indonesian Language Learning

Based on the research results, verbal irony in the C8 Podcast YouTube channel in the Roasting segment can be implied in Indonesian language learning in high school, especially in Grade X Phase E with anecdotal text material. The results of this study are relevant to the learning outcomes contained in the teaching module, namely students are able to evaluate and create information and produce anecdotal texts by paying attention to their characteristics, structure, and linguistic rules. In the module, learning begins by linking the material through stand-up comedy shows as a stimulus, then students are directed to understand the concepts, characteristics, structure, and linguistic rules of anecdotal texts before composing anecdotal texts independently.

The results of this study on the use of ironic language styles can be used as a learning resource to help students understand the forms of satire, criticism, and humor contained in anecdotal texts. The verbal irony found in the Roasting segment can be used as an authentic example in learning activities to identify humorous elements, implied meanings, and critical messages conveyed by the speaker. After analyzing these examples, students can discuss, present the results of their analysis, and then develop their creativity by writing anecdotal texts that contain the use of ironic language styles according to the context of everyday life. Thus, learning not only improves the ability to understand the linguistic elements of anecdotal texts, but also trains critical thinking, communication, and creative writing skills.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, irony language style includes 3 types, namely verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. Among the verbal irony is manifested through speech that contains meanings that are contrary to the actual intention so that it is used by comedians as a means of conveying criticism, satire, and humor indirectly. The use of verbal irony in the Roasting segment shows that the meaning of a speech is greatly influenced by the context so that the listener needs to understand the speech situation to grasp the meaning conveyed. The results of this study can be implied in Indonesian language learning in high school, especially in grade X Phase E in Chapter 2 regarding Anecdotal Texts. Speech containing verbal irony can be used as an alternative teaching material to help students understand the use of language styles, identify implied meanings, and develop critical thinking skills in analyzing and composing communicative anecdotal texts that are in accordance with linguistic rules.

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