

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a device for communication. A language basically functions to convey utterances meaning of a person to another on, as stated by Halliday (1994) that is to contrue human's experience, to enact in social relationship and to organize our ideas relevantly to the context. We use language to talk about our experience of the world, including the worlds in our own minds, to describe events and states and the entities involved in them. We also use language to interact with other people, to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. it can convey his feeling, opinion towards something logically and sistematicly either in written or spoken language. So the information can be received by readers efectively. The readers and listeners are involved in the context of situation where the language is used in order to the message can be understood.

Stand up comedy is one of the situations where language is utilized. According to Ramon Papanan , stand comedy is an art comedy show, where the comic perform in front of he audiences and speak directly to them. Furthermore she adds that a comic (the person who does stand up comedy) tell a short funny story (we called it bit generally), which is generally called by monologue actionor routine comedy (<https://apostleadrianus.wordpress.com/2013/01/07/221-research-stand-up-comedy-apa-sih-itu/>) . It means that stand up commedy is a

monologue comedy that tell a funny story in front of the audience directly to persuade the audience and then make them laugh. Stand up comedy is a single comedy which uses a smart words related to social interaction and the action on the stage (wahyudi :2014)(<https://apostleadrianus.wordpress.com/2013/01/07/221-research-stand-up-comedy-apa-sih-itu/>)). In doing stand up comedy a comic is given a topic and he will develop the topic clause by clause so that a funny story is created and then entertain the audience. The utterances of the comic in front of the audience must be smart, simple and up date. A good comic can bring the audience to the story and then finally entertain the audience. And the writer wants to analyze the utterances the comic from the inter personal function side. The writer wants to analyze what type of speech function is dominantly used in Comic's utterances in stand up comedy show, how are the types of speech function realized in Comic's utterances in Stand up Comedy Show and why are the different types of speech function used the way they are.

Since 2011 there have been many comics appearing and one of the most popular comics is Raditya Dika. So the writer will analyze Raditya Dika's utterances. Raditya Dika is chosen because he is a phenomenal comic. Raditya Dika is a writer, Comic,blogger, Director and an actor. Exactly on July 13th 2011, Raditya Dika is followed Indonesia Stand up Comedy with his point of view about Indonesian television.one thing that makes me want to write about him is not because he is funny but because of his built critique .Although I laugh when I see his comedy action. He gives the opinion that is in the mind of indonesian society especially the students of Indonesia. I really love when dika says directly about

the fact which is happened. He critiques the performance of some bands, advertisement, and then Indonesian film. Youtube gave him an appreciation for his program Malam Minggu Miko which is started and directed by him. This program get million viewers in youtube and he is the only person in Indonesia that get appreciation in youtube. Furthermore, all of his tweets in tweeter become trending topic and he always get standing applause when he does stand up comedy. This is in line with what Ningsih (2011) found in her research about interpersonal function in Mario Teguh Golden ways that statement is the type of speech function which is dominantly used in Mario Teguh's Golden Ways and the types of speech function realized by mood is dominantly expressed in "congruent declarative" linguistically. It means that when Mario Teguh is doing monologue to his audience he uses statements sentence mostly in his utterances.

Here is one example of utterance of the well-known motivator in Mario Teguh Golden Ways which are mostly giving statement when motivating or doing a monologue.

Dia akan segera melihat

Dia Akan Segera melihat

Subject	Finite	Predicator
MOOD		RESIDUE

Mood : *Subject ^ Finite = Declarative*

Speech Function : *Statement*

Markedness : *Unmarked*

Tuhan tidak akan mengubah nasib suatu kaum

Tuhan Tidak akan Mengubah nasib suatu kaum

Subject	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Mood : $Subject \wedge Finite = Declarative$
Speech Function : *Statement*
Markedness : *Unmarked*

Kita membutuhkan yang benar

Kita	Membutuhkan	Yang benar
Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

Mood : $Subject \wedge Finite = Declarative$
Speech Function : *Statement*
Markedness : *Unmarked*

Yet, Raditya Dika in doing a monologue in Stand Up Comedy Show built interpersonal function in various ways to maintain the story and even very often uses question in his utterances to entertain the audience. Here is the example of the dialogue transcript :

Discourse I = Stand Up Comedy on Aug 7, 2011 Episode 2 part 1 of 2

Sayang kamu kenapa sayang ?

Kenapa Sayang kamu?

Wh/complement	Finite	Subject	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Mood : $Finite \wedge Subject = Interrogative$
Speech Function : *Question*
Markedness : *Unmarked*

show. The writer argues that Raditya's use of question in his utterances where he is supposed to entertain the audience and to persuade the audience so that the audience feel inside to his story. The writer also believes that there are other kinds of interpersonal function used by Raditya Dika to maintain the monologue. Based on the previous research by Ningsih (2011) and based on that phenomenon the writer would like to find what system networks of speech function is dominantly used by Raditya Dika's utterances in stand up comedy and how are the system networks of speech function realized in it by employing Halliday's theory of metafunctions in Systemic Functional Grammar.

Systemic-Functional Grammar (SFG) grew out of the work of J.F. Firth and was mainly developed by M.A.K. Halliday. It is a theory of language centered on the notion of function. It attempts to account for the way language works in a social and cultural setting. It sees language as a meaning potential that its users draw upon to "construe physical and biological reality (including consciousness)", "enact social relations" and "bring into being a semiotic reality alongside the physical, biological and social" (Halliday and Martin 1993: 27-28).

For Halliday, language is always a resource for making meaning, and that language is used to serve a variety of different needs (Halliday and Webster, 2002). Firstly, language serves for the expression of "content": that is, of the language structure and language function speaker's experience of the real world, including the inner world of his own consciousness. We may call this the *ideational* function, though it may be understood as easily in behavioral as in conceptual terms (Firth 1968: 91). In serving this function, language also gives

structure to experience, and helps to determine our way of looking at things, so that it requires some intellectual effort to see them in any other way than that which our language suggests to us.

Secondly, language serves to establish and maintain social relations: for the expression of social roles, which include the communication roles created by language itself – for example the roles of questioner or respondent, which we take on by asking or answering a question; and also for getting things done, by means of the interaction between one person and another. Through this function, which we may refer to as *interpersonal*, social groups are delimited, and the individual is identified and reinforced, since by enabling him to interact with others language also serves in the expression and development of his own personality.

Finally, language has to provide for making links with itself and with features of the situation in which it is used. We may call this the *textual* function, since this is what enables the speaker or writer to construct “texts”, or connected passages of discourse that is situationally relevant; and enables the listener or reader to distinguish a text from a random set of sentences. One aspect of the textual function is the establishment of cohesive relations from one sentence to another in a discourse (Hasan, 1996). Thus, from the explanation above we can conclude that language cannot be separated from the context of culture, the context of situation, and the verbal context.

As explained before this study will be focused on the function of language used in sentences and clauses uttered by Raditya Dika, which especially centered on the interpersonal function. The reason for choosing this topic to be discussed is

because the writer is wanted to know how a clause is relates to another in a clause complex and to know how change information although stand up comedy is a monologue context. The analysis will be seen through the interpersonal functions, one of the components of metafunction found in functional grammar. In addition the study focus on the interpersonal function in which language is used to enable us to participate in communicative function with other people, to take role and to express and understand feelings, attitudes and judgement. Analyzing Raditya Dika's utterances in Stand Up Comedy show is meant to find out the types of speech function dominantly used, the speech function realized in moods and why are the different types of speech function used the way they are.

1.2 The Problem of The Study

Based on the background stated above the problem of the study are formulated as the following.

1. What are system networks of the speech function used in Raditya Dika's utterances in stand up comedy show ?
2. How are speech function realized in moods in Raditya Dika's utterances in stand up comedy show?
3. Why is the dominant system network of speech function realized in the way it is ?

1.3 The Objectives of The Study

The objectives of the study are

1. to describe the system network of speech functions used in Raditya Dika's utterances in Stand Up Comedy Show,

2. to investigate speech function realized in moods in Raditya Dika's utterances in stand up comedy show, and
3. to elaborate the reason dominant the system network of speech function realized in the way it is.

1.4 The Scope of The Study

There are many aspects that can be discussed in connection with the study of interpersonal functions. They can be studied in a wider scope in order to gain a much better understanding. Even so, whatever it is a study should have a scope. This study will be focused on the system network of speech functions and the realization in the mood which occurred on the utterances. The study will be focused in Raditya Dika's utterances in Stand Up Comedy Show on Aug 7, 2011 Episode 2 part 1 of 2, Stand Up Comedy Raditya Dika 13 Juli 2011 – Part 1 and Stand Up Comedy Show Metro TV (Desember 2011).

1.5 The Significance of The Study

The findings of the study are expected to offer theoretical and practical significance.

Theoretically, the findings will add up more horizons in theories of systemic functional linguistic (SFL) and in addition the findings are useful for the next researcher to investigate the other phenomena related to SFL.

Practically, the findings are expected to be relevant for the readers especially whose jobs are related to constructing meaning interpersonally to dig information from the interlocutors.



THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY