

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, since communication is one of the most fundamental aspects of human's life. None can imagine what life would be like, if there's no communication. As a social creature, human needs language to communicate properly, building interaction and relationship with others. Since the antiquity and prehistoric time, people had used language for communication. This what makes communication has an important role in human life.

Human uses language, that is a system of sounds and words, to express their ideas, opinions, feelings, suggestions, desires and interactions both written and spoken language. Written means the process of expressing ideas and feelings is done in writing activity, such as in short story, article, poem, lyric, etc in order to communicate ideas clearly. Spoken means language is used by speaking to introducing themselves, asking and giving informations or instructions, expressing needs and likes, expressing opinions, making requests, promising, retelling past events, evaluating, persuading and even entertaining or amusing other people.

In spoken communication, there are many ways of delivering thoughts and ideas to other people such as speech, presentation, debate, demonstration, song and even comedy show.

Comedy is a device to criticize social conditions, and society love it. Beside it is entertaining, society's aspiration is also expected to be delivered through it. Comedic devices include the use of surprise, opposites, coincidence, under- and overstatement, violation of social conventions, unexpected developments, surprising consequences, wordplay, and many more. Numerous subgenres have developed within comedy, including farce, comedy of manners, slapstick, parody, stand-up comedy and satire.

Stand-up comedy has been well-known and developed in America and Europe since years ago. But, the existence of stand-up comedy in Indonesia starts booming when Metro TV first presented it in television in the middle of September 2011. Nowadays, stand-up comedy show is very well-known by all ages in Indonesia, and mostly teenagers.

Stand-up comedy is a kind of those spoken communications that use one of the functions of language, to amuse or entertain other people. Stand-up comedy is a comedic style, composed of a comic or a comedian who is speaking in their own person rather than as a dramatic with humorous stories that commonly taken from social conditions. There are many popular comics or comedians of Indonesia, they are Abdel Achrian, Isman, IwelWel, Mongol, Soleh Solihun, Steny Agustaf, Raditya Dika, Ernest Prakasa, Pandji Pragiwaksono and Cak Lontong.

Usually, the comedian performs in front of a live audience, speaking directly to them. The performer is commonly known as a comic, stand-up comic, stand-up comedian or simply a stand-up. In stand-up comedy, the comedian usually recites a fast-paced succession of humorous stories, short jokes called "bits", and one-liners, which constitute what is typically called a *monologue*, routine or act. Stand-up comedy is often performed in comedy clubs, bars, neo-burlesques, colleges and theaters. Outside of live performance, stand-up is often distributed commercially via television, DVD, and the internet. Stand-up is an art form that is openly devoted to getting immediate laughs from an audience. In stand-up comedy, feedback of the audience is instant and crucial for the comedian's act. Audiences expect a stand-up comic to provide a steady stream of laughs, and a performer is always under great pressure to deliver. This pressure can be thrilling, but also threatening.

When people do spoken communication include stand-up comedy to deliver thoughts, the usage of deixis is very closely related. Every word or phrases spoken are interpreted by deixis, because it encodes features of context of utterances.

What is deixis? Deixis is a technical term comes from the Greek *deiktikos* for pointing or indicating. Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and has some relevances to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It essentially concerns with the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalizes the features of the context of utterance or speech event,

and also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson 1983: 54). There are five types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

Person deixis concerns with the encoding of the role of participants in the speech even in which the utterance in question is delivered. Spatial deixis concerns with the specification of locations to anchorage points in the speech event. Temporal deixis that is also called as time deixis locates points or intervals on the time axis, using the moment of utterance as a reference point. While discourse deixis concerns with the use of expressions referring to apart of the discourse. Social deixis concerns with the aspects of sentences which reflect certain realities of participants or the social situation in which the speech event occurs.

Thus, deixis can always be found in human's daily speech, because it concerns with the interpretation of utterances. For example, *Pertama kali gue nembak cewek, gue dinajisin*. This direct sentence is a sentence of Raditya Dika's that was spoken in his performance on 7 August 2011 in Bandung. The type of deixis he used in that sentence is person deixis, pointed by word *gue* (I) referring to his self as the speaker. Another example is *Iklan di Indonesia nggak ada yang benar*. Type of deixis that is found in the sentence is spatial deixis, pointed by the word *di Indonesia* which concerns for the specification of location.

In this study, the writer is interested in performances of Raditya Dika and decides to analyze the deixis that he uses in his utterances in stand-up comedy show. According to the writer herself, Raditya Dika is the funniest and most expressive comic above others. He is also the most famous comic known by many stand up's lovers in Indonesia. Most teenagers know him very well, because he is also a blogger and writer. Moreover, analyzing his utterances will also be enjoyable.

Analyzing deixis used by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show helps the readers to find out the types of deixis he used and which type is the most dominant, and to reason why it is dominantly used. This study will analyze how often Raditya Dika produces certain types of deixis in his performances. The writer will clarify them clearly in this study.

B. Problem of the Study

As related to the background of the study above, the problems of the study can be formulated as following:

1. What types of deixis are used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show?
2. What is the most dominant type of deixis used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show?
3. Why is the dominant type used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show the way it is?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the objectives of this study are:

1. to find out the types of deixis that are used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show.
2. to discover the most dominant type of deixis used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show.
3. to reason why is the dominant type of deixis used by Raditya Dika in his utterances in stand-up comedy show the way it is.

D. Scope of the Study

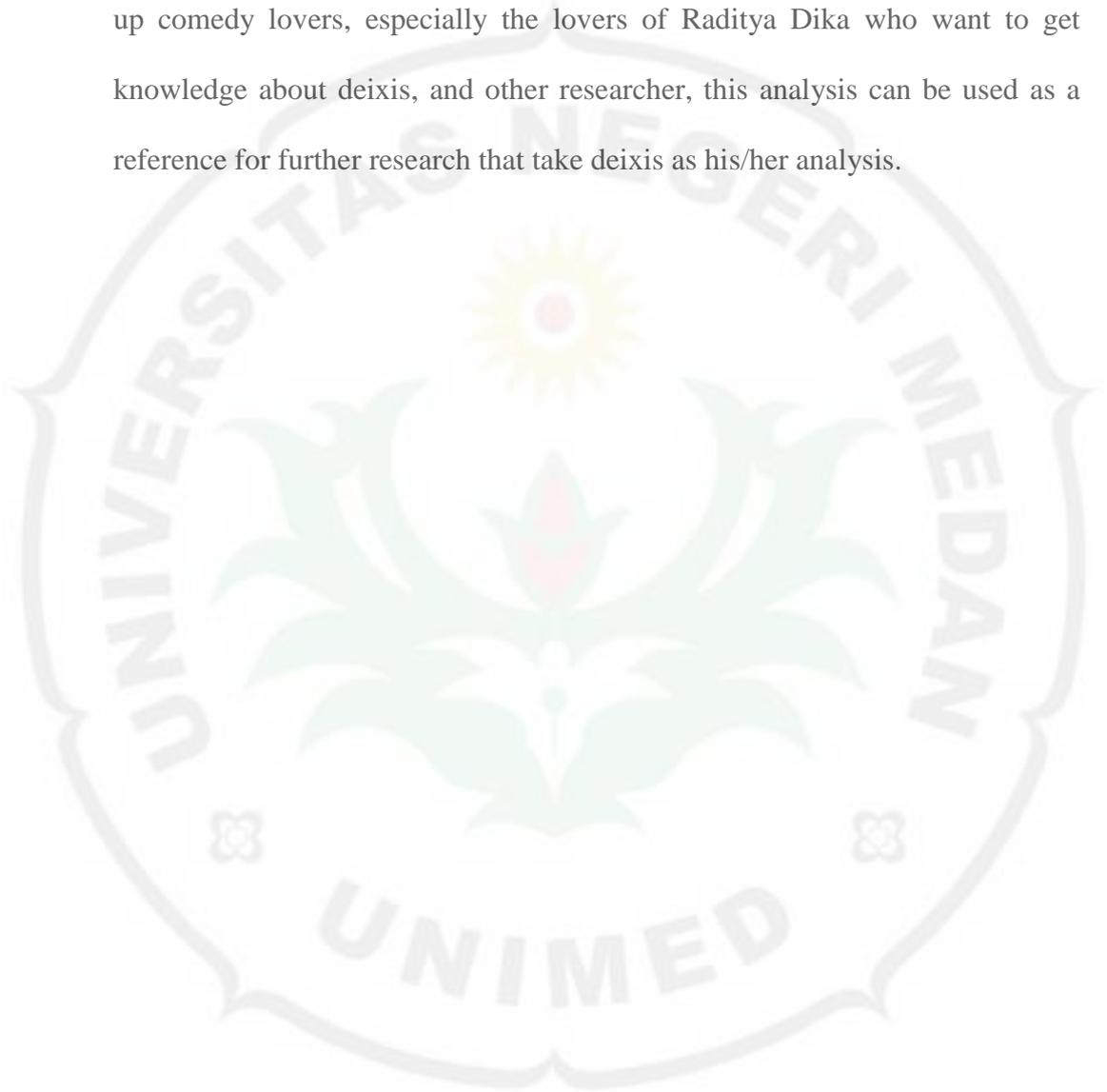
This study is limited to the five types of deixis used by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show and will be focused on the transcriptions of his utterances in stand-up comedy show.

E. Significance of the Study

The benefits of this study are: Theoretically, the findings of this study can be as insight and enrichment for those who want to conduct a research of deixis.

Practically, the writer expects that this study will be useful for learners of English as a second language to learn the ways in which language encode and the features of the context of utterances, English Department's students who study linguistics to expand their understanding about deixis, lecturers of English as a teaching material to be used in teaching deixis, the readers, stand-

up comedy lovers, especially the lovers of Raditya Dika who want to get knowledge about deixis, and other researcher, this analysis can be used as a reference for further research that take deixis as his/her analysis.



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