

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Effective communication is essential in several aspects of life. According to Rosengren (2000), communication is a process that encompasses the transmission of cognitive, emotional, and conative information. Put simply, it refers to the act of transmitting a message or information from the speaker to the listener. When individuals engage in communication, the speaker and listener develop connections inside their discourse. Smith (2012) asserts that communication can be achieved through the use of language, which can be further categorized into spoken and written forms.

Language, in linguistic terms, has developed as a means of communication. This has had a significant influence on its design elements, suggesting that the structure of language may be substantially understood by analysing its purpose (Thompson, 2014). Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a highly efficient method for analysing language. The study centres on the linguistic functions in relation to various circumstances. It is a system that analyses structures based on semantic, semiotic, and lexicogrammatical meaning.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses on the study of systemic functional grammar, which encompasses three metafunctions: ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function. The interpersonal function of language

involves using communication to engage with others, develop and sustain relationships, influence their actions, communicate personal perspectives on worldly matters, and elicit or alter their opinions. An interpersonal function examines the manner in which individuals trade their meanings during their interactions (Thompson, 2014). In addition, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that when individuals engage in social interaction or express themselves within their culture, their language serves as the clause of exchanging.

An analysis of the interpersonal metafunction involves implementing the speech function by expressing mood and modality. This study will focus exclusively on the investigation of speech function. The speech function is achieved through two levels: semantics and lexicogrammar. From a semantic perspective, human beings fulfil two roles: that of giving and that of demanding. The commodity exchange might involve the trading of both information and goods and services. When the roles and commodities are grouped in a cross manner, four speech functions are derived: statement, question, offer, and command.

At the level of lexicogrammar, mood analysis is used based on the relative order of the subject and finite elements of the clause, as well as their existence or absence. In this context, the selection of grammatical mood in the clause is occurring, which is referred to as the manifestation of speech function. The implementation of speech function in the mood system is characterized by unmarked and marked realization.

When individuals engage in communication, the output they generate is considered a text, regardless of whether it is conveyed by spoken or written means

(Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). Subsequently, the text will be organized into clauses during its analysis. This study will focus on spoken communication as it is regarded to be more intricately constructed and revealed in speech, and cannot be anticipated. It is also more intricate compared to written communication (Halliday, 1994). During a conversation, an individual chooses their own speaking role and at the same time gives a role to the one listening. When a speaker offers information, they are automatically inviting the listeners to receive the knowledge. This analysis focuses on the communication involved in a stand-up comedy, specifically the exchange of messages between the comic and the audience.

Stand-up comedy is a distinct sort of performance in which the comedian tells a series of planned anecdotes in a manner that appears spontaneous, with the goal of eliciting laughter from the audience (Sankey, 1998). This performance is conventionally executed while standing on a stage in front of a microphone. Glick (2007) further asserts that stand-up comedy typically revolves around topics such as philosophy, politics, ethnicity, and other prevalent issues. Stand-up comedy involves the delivery of utterances that are relevant to the social situation. A stand-up performer is typically referred to as a comic, stand-up comic, or stand-up comedian. Based on that concept, the stand-up comic generates their speech by utilizing their language skills to choose the appropriate tone in order to convey their intended messages.

When delivering stand-up comedy, the stand-up comedian must employ many strategies. The tactics employed in stand-up comedy include one-liners, call-backs, rule of three, act-outs, mimicry, riffing, and roasting. In the art of roasting, a stand-

up comedian engages in the act of ridiculing or satirizing oneself or others. Putsanra (2021) defines roasting in stand-up comedy as a comedic technique where a comedian directs mockery or ridicule against someone, while intending to honour the subject in a distinctive manner. The term 'roasting' has been commonly employed in the realm of comedy in the United States, but it has just gained recognition in Indonesia in recent years. Roasting stand-up in Indonesia is renowned for targeting public figures, government officials, and other prominent individuals. Thus, in Indonesia, the concept of 'roasting stand-up' is well-known, since comedians choose influential individuals as their targets for humorous criticism.

In Indonesia, stand-up comedy is popularly embraced as a means of amusement and enlightenment. The number of stand-up comedians has also expanded, with each one of them having their own unique style in delivering their performances. Despite the bigger number of male comics, female comics are able to demonstrate and establish their presence within the comic community. Kiki Saputri is a female comedian who has gained popularity recently due to her stand-up comedy performances, particularly her roasting style. She has gained fame for her distinctive style of performing stand-up comedy. The success and alignment of this particular comic in her roasting stand-up comedy raises the question of why she excels when others, particularly in roasting someone else, do not. Therefore, it is worthwhile to analyse the speech function in Kiki Saputri's roasting stand-up comedy.

Several studies have also been undertaken with different titles, focusing on the speech function. Purba, N. et al. (2022) examined the speech function strategy and expression of mood in the 'marhata sinamot' prewedding ceremonial of the Simalungun people. The idea proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) is employed. The analysis reveals that the speech function of statement, question, and command were utilized. The use of declarative mood was prevalent in the speech function of making statements. Furthermore, the inconsistent realizations also generated in the speech function of a sentence. Another study conducted by Wulandari, Y. et al. (2020) sought to examine the speech function employed by perpetrators of online purchasing fraud on Instagram. The research findings revealed that the speech functions employed include statement, question, command, and minor. The term "statement" was predominantly utilized by fraudsters on Instagram, followed by the use of "command," "question," and "minor."

Additionally, Batubara and Nasution (2020) conducted another study that examined the prevailing speech function in cigarette billboard writings. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. The results indicate that there are just three speech functions available. The primary form is the speech function of making a statement. Damanik and Saragih (2016) conducted study to characterize the dominating system network of speech functions utilized by Raditya Dika in his stand-up comedy show and how they are expressed in mood. Damanik's research findings indicate that Raditya Dika employed speech functions in the form of "statements," followed by "questions" and "commands," throughout his stand-up comedy performances. The three speech functions are expressed by the declarative,

interrogative, and imperative moods, which are considered unmarked forms of expression.

In her research, Damanik specifically examines the rationale behind the speech function of a sentence, which is expressed in its normal mood. Raditya Dika's statements were in the form of "question" and consisted of Wh-questions followed by yes/no-questions. In relation to the "command" aspect of speech function, she observed that Raditya Dika's statements included positive commands followed by negative commands. This research aims to analyze the speech functions in the language used by a stand-up comedy comic. Specifically, this research will concentrate on analyzing the performance of Kiki Saputri in stand-up comedy.

This study will utilize the theoretical frameworks proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) as well as Eggins (2004). Halliday posited that during interpersonal interactions, individuals engage in the exchange of the semantic content conveyed through their verbal expressions. These statements pertaining to IFG shall be referred to as clauses. The clause facilitates the establishment of a reciprocal interaction between the speaker and the listener. The speaker and listener must engage in a reciprocal exchange of ideas and opinions. Moreover, in terms of speech function, an interaction will establish two distinct roles, specifically the act of giving and demanding something. Although the comic positioned herself between the two positions, in an interactive discussion, there will always be one person who initiates the speech function and responds to it. However, during a stand-up comedy performance, in their setup and punch or jokes materials, the

comedian delivers language to her audience and roasting target without anticipating their response through clauses. This study will be focused on analysing the joke materials uttered by Kiki Saputri and by implementing the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). In other words, the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) will be applied in different situation.

Presented here is the speech function currently utilized in Kiki Saputri's roasting stand-up comedy that will be exclusively discussed in terms of setup and punch. The fundamental components of stand-up comedy content are setup and punch. During one of her performances, she delivered a roasting stand-up targeting an Indonesian politician who previously held the position of Deputy Speaker of the People Representative Council for Politics and Security from 2014 to 2019.

Setup : *Bapak, mohon maaf ya. Aktif banget di sosial media, Pak.*
(Sir, I'm really sorry. I was wondering you're so active on social media, Sir.)
Punch : *Bapak anggota dewan atau admin lambe turah.*
(Sir, I was wondering whether you are a board member or an admin of a gossip account.)

The statements made by Kiki during her stand-up comedy routine demonstrate the importance of analysing the use of speech function. The setup comprises two clauses. The initial sentence of the setup is constructed as a command, since the speaker asserts her role to demand an apology. Apology is the commodity that must be exchanged, which may be characterized as goods and services. The second clause of the setup is a question. The sentence in command is expressed using the declarative mood, and similarly, the sentence in question is also

expressed through a modulated declarative form. Meanwhile, for the punch, she formulates her utterances as questions, using a modulated declarative mood. All clauses of setup and punch can be categorized as non-typical mood realization.

The utilization of phrases such as “Mohon maaf ya, Pak” or “Maaf ya, Pak” or “Bapak, mohon maaf” is quite distinctive. Occasionally, she utters the expression as a prelude to verbally attacking her intended recipient. The frequency with which she utters that sentence can be quantified. Infrequent occurrences suggest that she takes the initiative to seek permission or make requests, which entails demanding goods and services to ensure the continuity of connection between the comedian, the person being roasted, and the audience/listeners. The use of command can be one of distinctive characteristics of the success of Kiki Saputri’s stand-up roasting.

Based on the reasons above, thus this research is entitled “The Speech Function of Kiki Saputri Roasting Stand-up Comedy” is worth to be conducted.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:

1. What types of speech functions are used by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy?
2. How are the speech functions realized by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy?
3. Why are the speech functions realized by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

With reference to the problem of the study, the objectives of this study are

1. to analyse types of speech functions which are used by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy,
2. to elucidate the realization of speech functions which are realized by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy, and
3. to explain the reasons of speech functions by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study will investigate the speech function used by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy toward the government officials. The data will be limited to Kiki Saputri's utterances which will be constructed into clauses that contains speech function. This study will apply the concept of speech functions in Systemic Functional Linguistic as proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) and Eggins (2004) in investigating the types of speech functions, the realization in the mood which occurred in her roasting stand-up comedy, and the reason.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically, the findings are expected and enrich the horizon of theories in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).
2. Practically, the findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

- a. The researchers, the findings are expected as reference for the next researchers in identifying speech functions of spoken discourse especially in stand-up comedy.
- b. For students, the findings are expected to give some contribution in order to understand the realization of speech functions in stand-up comedy discourse. It is also expected to be good input for the comic to make better roasting stand-up comedy material.

