

**AN ANALYSIS OF RHETORICAL DEVICE ON STAND UP COMEDY IN  
KOMPAS TV**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By:**

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## ABSTRACT

**Selvi Hardiyanti : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas Tv. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan 2020**

This study deals on the rhetorical analysis of Stand-up Comedy program in Kompas TV. It was aimed to investigate the rhetorical elements and describe how the rhetoric used by the three Stand Up comedians (Ridwan, Dany, and Mamat) in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas TV. Descriptive qualitative method was used to describe, identify, and classify the data obtain from the scripts by using Brooks and Warren's theory in Tara Lockhart's journal which focusing on the modern rhetoric books that centre in chapter of style: style, diction, and figurative language. Based on finding in this study, analyzing types of style, diction and figurative language in Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV, it was found that the type abstract was 22 (32.35%), followed by style type whit the percentage was 3 (4.41%), connotative type 4 (4.88%), specific type 11 (16.17%), concrete type 6 (8.82%), denotative type 4 (5.88%), denotation type 2 (2.94%), hyperbole type 7 (10.29%), synecdoche type 3 (4.41%), metonymy type 3 (4.41%), oximoron type 2 (2.94%), and smile type 1 (1.47%). Therefore, it can be infer that the stand-up comedian using the same types of diction and almost the same types of figurative language but the differences between them is delivering their rhetoric. The implication of this study is to improve rhetoric analysis with using correct diction and accuracy of figurative language

*Keywords: Rhetoric, Stand-up comedy, Diction, and Figurative language*

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Finally, the researcher realized that this skripsi is still far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher requests suggestion and criticism that constructive us for the sake of perfection and hopefully useful for all of us.

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The Researcher

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Study

Language is system for the expression of meaning. Its primary function is for interaction and communication. Language is often used by human to know and understand each other. As we know that God created human in different condition and character. English is used by millions of people throughout the world. In Indonesia, English is considered a foreign language that has been taught from elementary school up to the university. There are four English skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Language educators have used the concepts of four basic language skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing for English lesson in school. These four language skills are sometimes called the macro-skills.

Rhetoric is the art of communicating oral and written committed by someone to a number of people face directly. Therefore, the term of rhetoric is often used to speech. The core of the rhetoric is talking. Speech rhetoric is a matching combination between knowledge, thoughts, art and the ability to speak. In the language of conversation or the popular language, rhetoric means in the right place, the right time, for the effective way, say the right words, and impressive. Speech rhetoric needs more experience and knowledge to influence the audiences.

Rhetoric, in Indonesia called *berbicara muluk* or in English called *bombastic*, is a technique of exaggerated humor creation in responding to something or someone. Rhetoric refers to the art of oratory, the art of effective argumentation with the view to influencing opinion. One definition is that rhetoric is a skill-one that enables us to make wise choice of the means to achieve a desired end. Rhetoric is usually used to speak everyday such as in speech, sermon, teaching, and entertaining. One kind of entertaining in a speech is Stand Up comedy. Stand Up comedy usually present with humors to entertain spectator. Stand Up comedians as performer Stand Up comedy try to make spectator enjoy with Stand Up comedy that they are present.

Related to previous study, there are some of Stand Up comedy in Indonesia such as Stand Up comedy in Indosiar, In Kompas Tv and Metro Tv. The writer will take Stand Up comedy in Kompas Tv as object of study. Stand Up comedy with title is Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) is a Stand Up comedy competition presented in Kompas tv started on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2011 with 13 participants. The Stand Up comedy competition in Kompas tv. The winner of the Stand Up comedy competition depends on the judges. The judges observe some aspect from Stand Up comedian, one of the aspects is rhetoric

Study about rhetoric in Stand Up comedy is important because rhetoric use as persuasive language in Stand Up comedy. The top three Stand Up comedy Indonesia (Ridwan remin, Mamat alkatiri, Dany beler) have different rhetoric in delivering their comedy, therefore the writer is interested to study on the rhetoric used by the three winner of Stand Up comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas tv.



## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background previously stated, the following are problems which can be identified in this subject matter, it can be identified as follows :

1. There are many stand up comedy that cannot attract the attention of the audience, which makes the audience bored
2. In stand up comedy rhetoric, the speaker has to skill rhetoric to get attention of the audience.

## **C. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research was focused on modern rhetoric, has three centers of modern rhetoric in chapters, namely: Style, Diction, Figurative language. There are several types in these chapters. The limitation of the comedy rhetorical analysis in this study is that the researcher used three videos that focused on stand up comedy. The researcher took videos of the three contestants

## **D. The Formulation of the problem**

1. What types of process are used in of rhetoric by three stand up comedian?
2. What type is the most frequently used by three stand up comedian?
3. Why is certain type of process dominantly used in the rhetoric by three stand up comedian?

## **E. Objectives of the Study**

There are some objectives of this study after the researcher considers the formulation in this research. This research has the objective analysis is what types

of process are used in of rhetoric, what types is the most frequently, and why is certain type of process dominantly used by three stand up comedian.

#### **F. The Significance of Study**

The findings in the study are expected to be useful and relevant in some respects, both theoritically as well as practically.

##### 1. Theoritical

The findings of this study can increase theoritical knowledge about language arts, regulate word composition, convey or invite others so that listeners are understood and accepted and impressed by what they say.

##### 2. Practically

- a. for students, can be apply in some of major of study especially for people who want to improve their speaking skill.
- b. for teachers as the material input and consideration that may be useful and benefical in improving knowledge in analyzing rhetoric
- c. for reader, to understand some type of rhetoric so that it can be used as their reference.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

In a research, theories are needed to explain some concepts in the research concern. The concept which was used must be clarified in order to have the same perspective of implementation in the field. The theoretical explanation of the concept that were used in this research would be presented. In other word, the following considers important to be discussed for clarifying the concept used or being discussed, so that the reader will get the point clearer.

#### **1.1 Rhetoric**

Brooks and Warren stated that rhetoric is the art of using language effectively. As the result, rhetoric in early period is the art of speaking which achieved based on talent and technical skill (Brook and Warren, 1970:6). Rhetoric is “the art of probing what men believe they ought to believe, rather than proving what is true according to abstract methods”; it is “the art of discovering good reasons, finding what really warrants assent, because any reasonable person ought to be persuaded”; it is “careful weighing of more-or-less good reasons to arrive at more-or-less probable or plausible conclusions-none too secure but better than would be arrived at by chance or unthinking impulse”; it is the “art of discovering warrantable beliefs and improving those beliefs in shared discourse”; its purpose must not be “to talk someone else into a preconceived view; rather, it must be to

engage in mutual inquiry” (Booth 1974,237). Tara lockhart’s 2012 *College English essay*, “The Shifting Rhetoric of Style”. The journal examines the evolution of Cleanth Brooks and Robert Pemm Warren’s treatment of style over several editiond of their textbook, *Modern Rhetoric*. Lockhart analysis of all four editions of *Modern Rhetoric*, Lockhart also examines reviews of various editions of the textbook and correspondence between Brooks and Warren. *Modren Rhetoric* centes on the chapters on style (“Style”, “Diction”, and “Figurative language”). This theory is support by karaf and Goris, Rhetoric tries to influence people’s feeling and behavior so it is using effective principle and beauty style, like, the accuracy of disclosure, effective of structural sentennces, using figurative language, harmonious appearance and etc. Briefly, rhetoric talks about the fundamental basic to develop a discourse that is effective.

## **2.1 Rhetorical Device**

Rhetorical devices, being the main focus of analysis in the study, refer to artful mechanisms which are commonly used in advertisements with the intention to persuade the target audience (Harris, 2016; Michalik and Michalska-Suchanek, 2016; Miller and Toman, 2015; Tom and Eves, 1999). These devices are commonly found in advertising media such as slogans, images, logos, etc. Michalik and Michalska-Suchanek (2016) state that by using rhetorical tones with appropriate channel and method, the speaker or informer can directly gain the trust of his/her audience to agree with their points and arguments which will affect their decision-making. They emphasise that advertising is not only about designing a good case for the target audience but also conveying information in a

way that conforms to the emotions of every human being. Moreover, Tom and Eves (2014) explain that rhetorical devices are linguistic features that can be used to create slogans or advertising copy. Besides that, Skorupa and Duboviciene (2015) emphasize the importance for advertorials to possess emotional appeal which would touch the audience's emotion, regardless negative or positive emotions. Rhetorical devices could also be working devices to add special effects on the advertisements which will appeal to the potential audience.

### **2.1.1. Style**

The linguist Louis Milic distinguishes three different ways to think about style. The "dualist" view of style assumes, as Milic put it. "That the ideas exist wordlessly and can be dressed in a variety of outfits". Style is thus simple "the way something is said". From such a perspective, it makes sense to think of the speaking process in linear terms, as ideas are invented, then arranged, then dressed up in style, committed to memory, and delivered. The persuasive is persuasive to someone, as Aristotle says. Aristotle more modest strategy involves analyzing the audience terms of such characteristic as age, wealth, social status, shaping the message to address the distinctive fears and desires that characterize different character groups (Lynn 2010: 141).

### **2.1.2. Diction**

Diction is derived from a latin word *dicere* which means 'to say'. Scott (1980: 170) states that diction means choosing and composing words in speech or writing. While the diction or choice of words according to Barfield (Pradopo,

1999: 54) is words chosen and arranged in such a way meant to cause or intended to cause an aesthetic image, then the result is called poetic diction. Therefore, diction means to achieve poeticism, to obtain aesthetic value. Keraf (2010: 24) states that the diction is downgraded into three parts: First, diction includes the meaning of which words are used to convey an idea, how to form correct grouping of words or using appropriate expression, and which style best used in situation. Second, diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the mood of meaning from the idea to be conveyed, and ability to find a form that is appropriate to the situation and sense of value that the audience of the community has. Third, proper and appropriate diction is made possible only by the mastery of majority of vocabulary. In Brooks and Warren's books diction divide in: denotative and connotative, general and specific word, and then concrete and abstract word.

#### **2.1.2.1. Denotation and Connotation**

Diction would be no problem if there existed for each object and each idea just one word to denote specifically that object or idea, but language is not like that. Most words are not strictly denotative; but actually, even those words that explicitly refer to the same thing may have different association-different shades of meaning. That is connotation (Brooks and Warren, 1972: 287).

Every word has a denotation and connotation. To denote means "to point to". To connote means "to imply". The denotation of a word is its bare dictionary



definition; the connotation includes all of the emotional over tones suggested by the word (Winkler and McCuen, 1974: 134) For example:

- (1) Word: Home
- (2) Denotation: a place where are lives
- (3) Connotation: more than a place-warmth, and all the order qualities that have come to be attached to the total meaning of home.

#### **2.1.2.2. General and Specific Word**

We call a word “general” when it refers to a group a class “specific” when it refers to a member of that class. Three are general word but oak, wlm, popular are specific. The terms general and specific are relative, not absolute in their references. For example:

Word: Oak

- (4) Oak is more specific then tree

Oak is more general than black oak, water oak, or post oak. (Brooks and Warren, 1972: 288).

#### **2.1.2.3. Concrete and Abstract Word**

Some words are concrete, and some are abstract. A concrete word has an object as its referent, beside that tangible to our five senses; an abstract word has a concept, denotes idea, emotions, conditions that are intangible as its referent.

For example:

(5) Peach, pear, apple, are concrete word because they are referent about it.

Peach in abstract word implies certain qualities: a certain shape, a certain color, and a certain kind of sweetness.

### 2.1.3. Figure of Speech

A figure of speech is the use of a word in a transferred sense. It departs from the common literal meaning of a word and gives the word another meaning (Corbett, 1977: 102). Some common figures of speech

#### 2.1.3.1. Metaphor

Metaphor typically say something about more abstract matters, and as result the character of metaphor is easily confused with that of abstract language senses (Arvius 2003: 72). In connecting one object, event, or place to another a metaphor can uncover new and intriguing qualities of the original thing that we may normally notice or even consider important. Metaphoric language is used in order to realize a new and different meaning. As an effect, a metaphor functions primarily to increase stylistic colorfulness and variety. Metaphor is great contributor to poetry when to reader understand a likeness between two essential things.

For example:

(6) The colorful display was a **magnet** for all the buyers in the room

(Magnet in the sentence above is not the real magnet but it is metaphor that explains about with the colorful display in the room can make interested situation for all the buyers).

### 2.1.3.2. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech, in which a more or less fanciful or unrealistic comparison is made, using like or as (McArthur, 1996: 935).

For example:

(7) Silence hung in the room **like** a ball of lead

(The sentence above, the word “like” is using for compare between silence hung and ball of lead. There are two things different but have something in common).

### 2.1.3.3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the a part stands for the whole.

For example:

(8) Male teenagers often get caught up in a love affair with their **wheels**.

(Here wheels stand for the entire car or motorcycle).

### 2.1.3.4. Metonymy

A metonymy is a figure of speech which substitutes one terms with another that is being associated with the term (Arvius 2003: 153). A name transfer takes place to demonstrate an association of a whole to a part or how two things are associated in some way. It may provide a more common meaning to a word. However, it may be a parallel shift that provides basically the same meaning, it is just another way.

For example:

- (9) He has Sampoerna in his bag
- (10) My mother makes a cup of Sariwangi
- (11) He always goes everywhere with his Honda

### **2.1.3.5. Puns**

The short of wordplay now comprehended by the catch all term “pun”, (Adamson, Alexander, and Ettenhuber 2007: 81). A play on words, such as repeating a word in two different senses or using words that sound a like but have different meaning.

For example:

- (12) He was always **game** for any **game**

(The example is repeating word “game” Even though there are same words but they have different meaning. The first word “game” it refers to how does he do and the second word “game” it refers to the object).

### **2.1.3.6. Personification**

Personification is treating an abstraction as if it were a person, endowing it with human like qualities (Reaske in Rusli 2010: 11). It is also the attribution assign human qualities or abilities to abstractions or to inanimate objects.

For example:

- (13) The diamonds are jealous of your beauty

(Diamonds doesn't have feeling but to emphasize the word, we can use "diamonds are jealous of your beauty" to abstraction the beautiful women).

### **2.1.3.7. Hyperbole**

Most theoretical treatments of the figure are far from straightforward; hyperbole's usefulness is rarely taken for granted and once established, almost invariably hedged about with elaborate instruction, caveats, and qualifications (Adamson, Alexander, and Ettenhuber 2007: 81). Hyperbole Exaggerates for the purpose of emphasis or heightened effect.

For example:

(14) I'm frozen to death

(I'm frozen to death is talk about over statement. This mean I'm so cold).

### **2.1.3.8. Periphrasis**

Substitutes a description word or phrase for a proper name or substitutes a proper name for a quality associated with that name.

For example:

(15) The little old lady from Dubuque wouldn't approve to move.

(Here the little old lady from Dubuque stands to any prim and proper lady from small-town America).

### **2.1.3.9. Oxymoron**

Oxymoron is a paradoxical combination of words or expressions with opposite, that is more or less straightforwardly antonymic sense.

For example

- (16) She is the only man around here
- (17) We chastise those whom we love
- (18) They seemed to be stuck in a love-hate relationship

## **2.2. Stand Up Comedy**

Stand up comedy is one of language art that has same generic feature of narrative. Generic feature of narrative text is a model that developed by Labov (1972), consist of Abstract, Orientation, Complication, Resolution, and Coda. This model will be useful in order to analyse whather they have a complete narrative sections or not in every performance and also to examine Labov's model in delivering the jokes and stories. On delivering the stories, there are several techniques that commonly used in stand up comedy performance, they are rule of three, one liner, impersonation, roasting, comparison, simile, observation, and callback. These technique will be useful in order to trigger audiences' laughter.

The stand up comedians, those are Ridwan remin, Mamat alkatiri and Dany beler is the contestant of the top three stand up comedian Stand Up Komedly in Kompas tv. They are from different village and culture. Ridwan remin is the winner of stand up comedy in Kompas tv. He is from Cibinong. Ridwan's real name is Muhammad ridwan. Ridwan is one of the youngest comedians in the Indo Bogor stand up community.



Mamat Alkatiri became famous because he is a comedian from Papua who is known nationally. Mamat's real name is Mohammed Yusran Alkatiri, was born in Ambon, June 24<sup>th</sup> 1992. Mamat is one of the few comedians from eastern Indonesia based in the stand up Indo Jogja community.

Dany Beler is known for its story telling style which is quite coherent so that it can make the viewers get carried away in the story. Dany's real name is Danny Wahyu Nugraha, was born in Bogor, December 10<sup>th</sup> 1995. The name "beler" which he uses as his stage name is derived from the clown of his father who was once beler (beler in Sundanese language means intoxicated).

Greenbaum (1999: 33) cited in Jeaninne (2010) describes stand-up comedy as "an inherently rhetorical discourse", which "strives not only to be successful in their craft when they can convince an audience to look at the world through their comic vision". The performer's delivery has to create an excitement on the part of the recipients. This excitement must rise with each new word so that the teller can captivate his audience. One way of raising the excitement is to make use of paralanguage, such as gestures and various facial expressions instead of telling the joke monotonously without any animation. The performers must be liked by their audience, otherwise their jokes cannot be effective even if they are delivered well. Thus it is important for the performers to engage with their audience and to stay connected.

## **B. Previous Related Studies**

In this research, consider some previous research to support this proposal as follow

1. Stand Up Comedy Humor Discourse in Local Perspective In Indonesia by Badara Aris Haluoleo University, 2019. Examining stand-up comedy humor discourse in local perspective in Indonesia is fascinating due to its uniqueness and complexity. This kind of discourse has some specific characteristics in terms of its creation and language use. A qualitative study was conducted with the data source from stand-up comedy records staged in 2016 by the stand-up comedy local community in Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi. The data were reduced to obtain the funniest humor discourse. Furthermore, the data analyzed based on the creation technique and the construction elements of humor discourse in terms of linguistic and non linguistic context. The research findings showed that the creation technique and the construction elements of stand up comedy humor discourse in local perspective in Indonesia were in line with the general concepts and theories of humor discourse creation techniques namely: (a) rhetoric, (b) tone variation, (c) irony, (d) language misunderstanding, (e) wordplay, (f) verbal jokes, (g) sarcasm, (h) satire, (i) sexual satire, and (j) deception. In addition, the results confirmed that the most widely used of creation techniques were rhetoric, wordplay, and deception. The three techniques are more pronounced than other techniques due to the local comics circumscribed public speaking capability.

2. Rhetorical Analysis of Stand-Up Comedy Performances By Three Famous American Comics by Fadlan Dzil Ikram Bengkulu University, 2018. This research aimed at finding the rhetorical of narrative section based on Labov's model and the stand-up comedy techniques which dominantly used by Jim Jefferies, Ricky Gervais, and Bill Burr on their performances. The observation checklist was used in this research. Fifteen different topics performance from each stand-up comedian were analyzed by using descriptive method, using quantitative as well as qualitative data. From the result it was found that three stand-up comedians used narrative section suggested by Labov. The narrative section is abstract, orientation, complicating actions, resolution, and coda. Also, the most frequent techniques used by three stand-up comedians are rule of three and one liner technique. Those techniques are the most effective technique that can trigger audience

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Rhetoric is the art of probing what men believe they ought to believe, rather than proving what is true according to abstract methods; it is the art of discovering good reasons, finding what really warrants assent, because any reasonable person ought to be persuaded; it is careful weighing of more-or-less good reasons to arrive at more-or-less probable or plausible conclusions-none too secure but better than would be arrived at by chance or unthinking impulse; it is the art of discovering warrantable beliefs and improving those beliefs in shared discourse; its purpose must not be to talk someone else into a preconceived view rather, it must

be to engage in mutual inquiry. Modern rhetoric centers on the chapters on style (“Style”, “Diction”, “Figurative language”, and “Situation and Tone”). Rhetoric tries to influence people’s feeling and behavior so it is using effective principle and beauty style, like, the accuracy of disclosure, effective of structural sentences, using figurative language, harmonious appearance and etc.

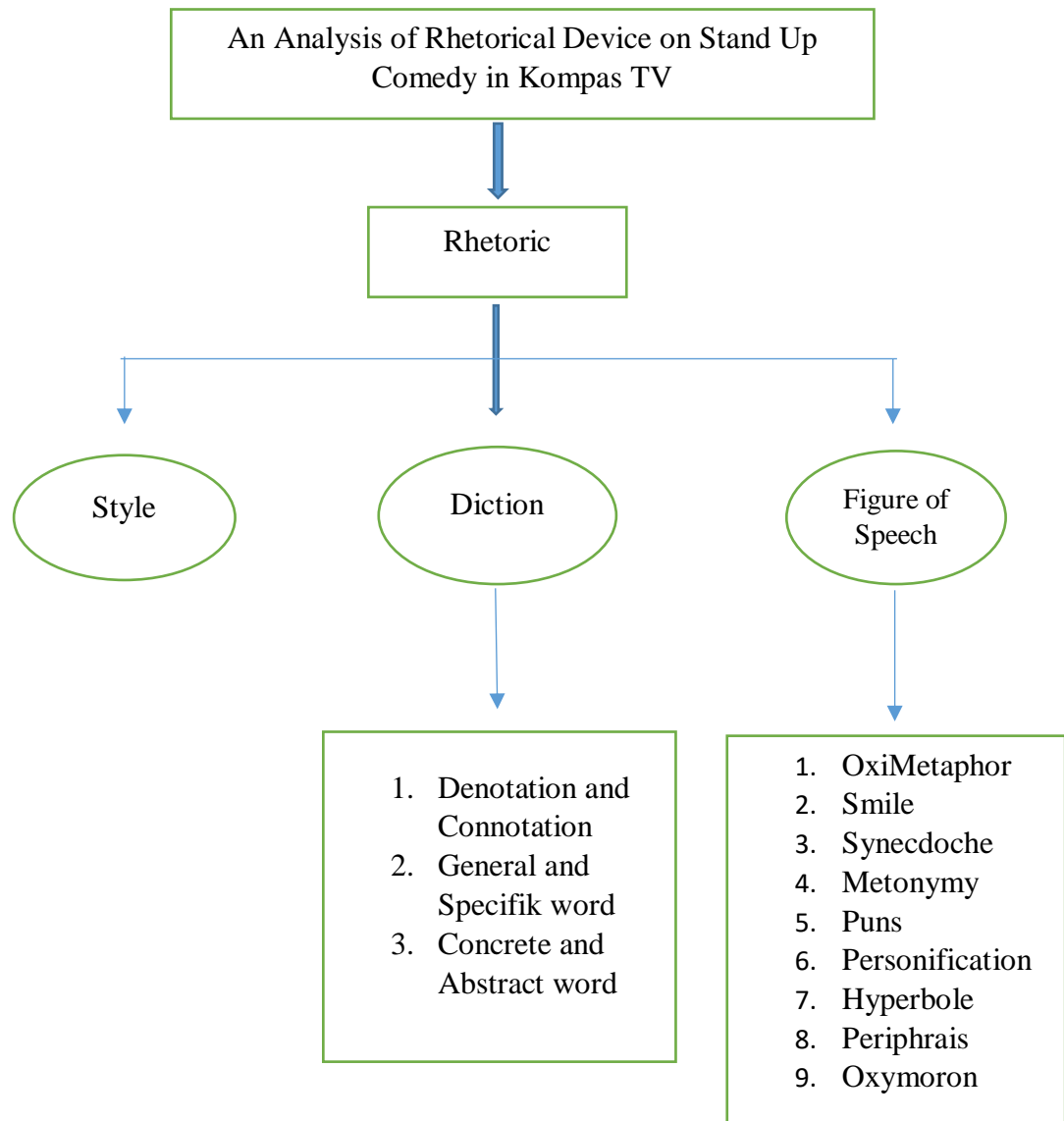


Figure 2.1. Chart of Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

The research applies a qualitative method. Qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral of people and behavior, which can be observed. Furthermore, a descriptive method is kind of method in which the researcher not only collecting the data, but also analyzing and interpreting them. Related to the objective of this study, the resercher uses descriptive qualitative design with descriptive method as the proper method. Descriptive qualitative is the research to clarify or explain the phenomenon. This research is not hypotesis. It collects data, analysis them, and draw a conclusion based on the data, without taking general conclusion. The research chooses the descriptive qualitative design because the researcher wants to analyze rhetoric used by three stand up comedian.

#### **B. Source of the Data**

The source of data was taken from the video of Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas Tv on Youtube, then trascribed . Video for Ridwan Remin taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bgrbfSU2jY> within six minutes and thirty-five second length, then four minutes and thirty-three seconds video of Dany Beler from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tDOK7gOm2BA> , next video of six minutes and forty-two seconds duration from Mamat Alkatiri <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmoGZ5UspE8>



### **C. The Techniques for Collecting Data**

The documentation method was used in collecting data. It is a kind of data collection technique by categorizing and classifying written documents relating to the problems discussed. The three finalists will be as the main source of analysis.

The steps in collecting the data were

1. browsing videos selected from Youtube the stand up comedy
2. transcribing of every word spoken by the three finalists
3. printing the data
4. reading the transcription
5. underlining the type of function specified

### **D. The Techniques for Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, the data was analyzed through some steps, they were

1. Watching videos of top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas TV.
2. Writing the scripts that the writer heard from the top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas TV
3. Reading the scripts of top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas TV performance carefully
4. Classifying data; choose which include in the diction, and figure of speech
5. Modern rhetoric centers on the chapters on style (Style, Diction, Figurative language, Situation and Tone)

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

The data of this research was gain after reading script of stand up comedy from Ridwan, Dany, Mamat. The data findings of rhetoric were presented according to Brooks and Warren's. The theory centre of aspect modern rhetoric such as : style, diction, figurative language. After that, to separate the data from Ridwan, Dany, and Mamat , it was divided Extract R for Ridwan, Extract D for Dany and Extract M for Mamat. The data obtained can be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.1 Percentage of Figure Of Speech Analysis of the Three Stand-Up Comedy Finalists**

No	Types of Figure Of Speech	Amount	Percentage
1	Style	3	4.41%
2	Connotative	4	5.88%
3	Abstract	22	32.35%
4	Specific	11	16.17%
5	Concrete	6	8.82%
6	Denotative	4	5.88%
7	Denotation	2	2.94%
8	Hyperbole	7	10.29%
9	Synecdoche	3	4.41%
10	Metonymy	3	4.41%
11	Oximoron	2	2.94%
12	Smile	1	1.47%
Total		68	99.97%

From Table 4.1 above, it can be found that there are 4.41(%) for style process, 5.88(%) for connotative process, 32.35(%) for abstract process, 16.17(%) for specific process, 8.82(%) for concrete process, 5.88(%) for denotative process, 2.94(%) for denotation process, 10.29(%) for hyperbole process, 4.41(%) for synecdoche process, 4.41(%) for metonymy, 2.94(%) for oxymoron process, and 1.47(%) for simile process. It can be concluded that the process type of figure of speech on Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV that is often used is a abstract process.

## **B. Data Analysis**

The description and explanation of the using of each rhetorical devices and its realization is explains as follow.

### 1. Style

Every stand up comedy Indonesia (Ridwan, Dany, Mamat) have style in their performance, Example:

*Gus, tapi ini soal papua itu bergejolak, terus ada menteri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada menteri saya lagi kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nahh kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambyar udah ini*

Gus, but this matter of papua was turbulent. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent themilitary. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall

This extract explains about mamat's local language that he used in his performance. Then his body language supported his funny performance.

Like Mamat, Ridwan doesn't use much of her local language, but his always uses bahasa. For example Ridwan's video :

*Emang kurang ajar corona yaa, kerjanya nyusahin orang, ngalangi rejeki orang aja bisanya.*

It's really insolent that Corona, it works troublesome people, hinder people's sustenance only.

The word "*kurang ajar*" in this extract is the character of Ridwan's dialect, often the audience felt comforted after they hear Ridwan's performance with his dialect

Like Mamat and Ridwan, Dany often uses Indonesia but he often uses the jakarta dialect.

*Kenalin nama gua dany beler, nama dany itu dari bokap gua. Nah nama beler dari kelakuan bokap gua.*

My name Dany Beler, Dany's name from my father. Now the name Beler is from my father's behavior.

Jakarta language in this extract is the character of Dany's dialect, often the audience felt comforted after they hear Dany's performance with his dialect.

The differences between them are in the language and the dialect that they used. Mamat used Papua language and dialect. Ridwan and Dany used Bogor dialect and than even though Ridwan and Dany language is influenced by jakarta's people dialect but their local dialect is still strong.

## 2. Diction

Diction is the ability to choose of word or group of word to get effectiveness in the language in addition, the writer will take three videos to analyze the diction.

### a. The diction analysis of Mamat's video

Extract M: 1

*Kalau tadi adalah kakak, kakak yang **mengaku-ngaku** jadi anaknya Gus Dur (Connotative)*

If earlier it was an older sister, an older sister **confess** to be gus dur's son

Explanation: **confessing** to be a Gus Dur child refers to the connotation because his older sister is not a child of Gus Dur, he said like that because he really likes Gus Dur. So he wanted to be Gus Dur son.

Extract M: 2

*Hehe **sosoknya** Gus Dur adalah presiden yang suka bercanda dan humor Gus Dur itu selalu lucu (Abstract)*

Hehe **the figure** of Gus Dur is is a president who likes to joke and Gus Dur's humor is always funny.

Explanation: **the figure** refers to how about Gus Dur character because really like joke.

Extract M: 3

*Jadi ada banyak humor tentang Gus Dur salah satunya adalah Gus Dur pernah naik pesawat dengan presiden Amerika dan Perancis (Specifik)*

So there is a lot of humor about Gus Dur, one of which is that Gus Dur **was on a plane with the American and French presidents**

Explanation: refers to **was on a plane with the president** to specific because it the plane was that Gus Dur started his joke

Extract M: 4

*Saat berada di pesawat mereka bertiga duduk, saat itu ke tiga presiden ingin **banggakan** negaranya masing-masing dong (Abstract)*

While on the plane the three of them sat down, at that time the three presidents wanted to be **proud of** their respective countries

Explanation: **proud** refers to pride in their respective countries. Because their country has its own uniqueness

Extract M: 5

*Jadi pertama presiden Amerika, keluarin tangannya dari pesawat selama 10menit. Tiba-tiba ia masuki lalu berkata “ini kita sudah berada di Amerika” Gus Dur tanya dong lah kamu kok tau? Ia soalnya saya keluarin tangan saya **kesentuh patung liberti** (Connotative)*

So first the president of America, get his hand out of the plane for 10 minutes. Suddenly he came in and said “we are already in America” Gus Dur asked, how do you know? Because when i took my hand out i **touched the statue of liberty**

Explanation: **touch the statue of liberty** refers to connotation as it is actually untouched. He said like that because the president of America is very proud of his country

Extract M: 6

*Presiden Perancis juga tidak mau kalah dong, dia ingin membanggakan negaranya juga. Akhirnya dia mengeluarkan tangannya selama 30 menit lalu ia masuki tangannya lalu berkata “ kita bukan di Amerika Gus tapi di Prancis” loh kamu kok tau? Soalnya saya mengeluarkan tangan saya dan yang tersentuh adalah menara eiffel (Connotative)*

The French President also does not want to lose, he wants to be proud of his country too. Finally he took out his hand for 30 minutes then he entered his hand then said “we are not in America, Gus but in France”, how come you know? The thing is i took my hand out and **what was touched was the eiffel tower**

Explanation: **touch the eiffel tower** refers to connotation as it is actually untouched. He said like that because the president French of is very proud of his country

Extract M: 7

*Dan Gus Dur gak mau kalah dong, Gus Dur mengeluarkan tangan selama 1 menit dan langsung di masuki. Lalu Gus Dur berkata “eh ini bukan di Amerika atau di Perancis, ini kita lagi di atas tanah abang. Mereka bingung dan berkata kok tau sementara Gus Dur cuman mengeluarkan*

*tanggannya selama 1 menit. Lah justru itu saya tau kita di atas tanah abang, nih 1menit saja jam tangan saya ilang* (Concrete and Abstract)

And Gus Dur did not want to lose, Gus Dur took out his hand for 1 minutes and was immediately entered. Then Gus Dur said, “eh, this is not in America or in Frence, **we are again on the Tanah Abang**. They were confused and said how do you know while Gus Dur only took out his hand for 1 minute. That is precisely what i know that we are on Tanah Abang land, **in just 1 minute my watch has disappeared**

Explanation: *Tanah Abang* is concrete because it refers to an area and **just 1 minute my watch disappears** is abstract because it is the character of the area

Extract M: 8

*Bahkan Gus Dur sudah bertemu dengan presiden di Indonesia seperti Soekarno, Suharto intinya Gus Dur sudah ketemu mereka semua* (Concrete)

Even Gus Dur has **met presidents** in Indonesia like Sukarno, Suharto. In essence, Gus Dur has met all of them

Explanation: **meeting the president** is concrete because this is a statement that he has met with many Indonesian presidents

Extract M: 9

*Yang pertama kali di jumpain Gus Dur adalah Megawati, saat itu Megawati masih kecil dan Mega bertanya, eh om Gus Dur saya ingin menjadi presiden besok. Lalu Gus Dur berkata alah tenang saja nanti*



*kamu jadi presiden saat saya di lengserkan hahaha. Yang lengserin siapa? Jawab aja sendiri. (Abstract and Denotative)*

The first time Gus Dur met Megawati, at that time Megawati was still a child and Mega asked, om, **i want to become president tomorrow**. Then Gus Dur said, **take it easy, you will become president when i step down** hahaha. Who step down? Just answer yourself

Explanation: **i want to be president** refers to abstract because of Megawati ambition of wish becoming president and **take it easy you will become president when i step down** is denotative because one day Gus Dur will step down from his position to become president

Extract M: 10

*Gus Dur bertemu dengan Sokarno, Gus saya ini baru saja bentuk negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia tapi menyatukan ideologi- ideologi toko bangsa ini kok sulit banget?. Halah Bung Karno satuin ideologi saja kok lebay. (Specific and Abstract)*

Gus Dur met with Sokarno, Gus. I have just formed the unity Republic of Indonesia, but how come it is so difficult to **unify the ideologies of this national figure**? Halah Bung Karno combine one ideology is **exaggerated**

Explanation: **unify the ideologies of this national figure**, refers to specific because he explain how difficult it is to unite the ideologies he has made and **exaggerated** refers to over act actions by Sukarno

Extract M: 11

*Ketemu lagi dengan suharto, Gus saya ini **membangun dimana-mana** tapi kok gak ada apa-apa selalu saya yang di salahi, halah sering di salahin aja mengeluh gitu aja kok repot. (Specific)*

I meet again with Suharto, Gus i **build everywhere**, but how come there's nothing, who is always blamed here is me, halah often blamed why complaining. Just like that why bother

Explanation: **build everywhere** is specific because he explained in detail what Suharto had built

Extract M: 12

*Gus, tapi ini soal papua itu **bergejolak**, terus ada menteri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada menteri saya lagi, kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nah kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambyar udah ini (Specific)*

Gus, but this metter of Papua was **turbulent**. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent themilitary. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall

Explanation: **turbulents** is specific because here it tells you the situation that is heating up in Papua

b. The diction analysis of Dany's video

Extract D: 1

*Kenalin nama gua Dany Beler nama Dany **dari bokap gua** nah kalau nama Beler dari **kelakuan bokap gua** (Specific)*

Introduce my self, my name is Dany Beler, name Dany **from my father** and name Beler **from my father behavior**

Explanation: **from my father** in refers to the notice that his real name is from his father and the Beler name is from his father's past **behavior**

Extract D: 2

*Bagi orang yang baru kenal gua menganggap bahwa gua ini peminum alkohol padahal **kenyataannya** gua ini gak sukak alkohol (Denotation)*

For people who just know me think that i drink alcohol, even though **in fact** i do not like alcohol

Explanation: **in fact** it is denotative word about what a person thinks of himself

Extract D: 3

*Campuran kapas sama obat merah itu baru boleh, yang gak boleh itu **alkohol jenis miras** karena efeknya bisa bikin kita gak sadar (Abstract)*

A mixture of cotton and red medicine is allowed, what is not allowed is **liquor-type alcohol** because the effect can make a person unconscious

Explanation: **liquor-type alcohol** refers to the idea of prohibiting drinking alcohol, so here he reminds him not to drink drinks such as alcohol

Extract D: 4

*Gua sama teman gua, mereka lagi pada mabok, ada yang ke **warung** pakek motor pulang-pulang jalan kaki (Concrete)*

My friends and i, they were drunk, someone was buying a drink at the **stalls** using a motorcycle. When he came home he walked

Explanation: **stalls** is concrete because it is referent place for someone if they want to buy drink. He was using “warung” because generally Indonesian people know the word

Extract D: 5

*Berangkat pakek motor pulang jalan kaki gua lihatnya **kasian** gitu, mana motornya motor gua (Conotative)*

Leave on a motorcycle, go home on foot. I see it **pity**, even the motorcycle belongs to me

Explanation: **pity** implies pique and then uses the word to emphasize because of a lost motorcycle the result of a friend

Extract D: 6

*Yaallah cari sana! **Banyagin** 5 orang lagi mabok suruh nyari motor. Nyarik sandal aja ketukar (Abstract)*

O Allah looking there! **Imagine** 5 people who are drunk on the ordered looking for motorcycle. Looking for sandals can be exchanged

Explanation: **imagine** refers to the abstract because it imagines a drunkard being told to find a lost motorcycle

Extract D: 7

*Dari kejadian itu gua belajar bahwa sesuatu yang bikin kita **kehilangan kesadaran** itu jatuhnya gak baik (Abstract)*

From that incident i learned that everything that makes us **lose consciousness** is not good

Explanation: **lose consciousness** is the feeling that someone is drunk

Extract D: 8

*Gak cuman alkohol, bahkan orang naik **angkot** turun-turun mabok itu pun gak baik.* (Abstract)

Not only alcohol, even people take **public transportation**, get down and get drunk. That's not good either

Explanation: **public transportation** is transportation that is often used for society. He was using "Angkot" because generally Indonesian people know the word

Extract D: 9

*Di tanyak sama preman. Woi abis brapa botol lo? Tiga trayek haha. Tapi Alhamdulillah gue di jauhkan dalam hal **negatif** termasuk minuman keras* (Denotation)

Asked by a thug. Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha. But Alhamdulillah, i was kept away from **negative** things including alcohol

Explanation: **negative** is a denotative word about what a person thinks of himself

Extract D: 10

*6 tahun gua mengenyam pendidikan islam, **SMP gua di Tsanawiyah, SMA di Madrasah*** (Concrete)

For 6 years i received islamic education, **i was in junior high school in Tsanawiyah, high school at Madrasah**

Explanation: **i was in junior high school in Tsanawiyah, high school at Madrasah** is concrete because it shows the school place

Extract D: 11

*Sekolah gua itu peraturannya ketat banget, bahkan cewek dan cowok itu di pisah untuk menghindari **hal-hal yang tidak di inginkan**. Kelas pun di pisah kelas cowok di kanan kelas cewek di kiri. (Abstract)*

My school has very strict rules, even girls and boys are separated to avoid **unwanted things**. The classes are separated from the male class on the right of the female class on the left

Explanation: **unwanted things** refers to abstract because in islamic schools it does not unite boys and girls

Extract D: 12

*Gua itu boleh dekat dengan cewek asal jaraknya harus 1 meter. **Banyangin 1 meter. Anak SMA lain** pendekatan bawak bunga nah gua bawak meteran kemana-mana ngukur dulu. Aa boleh kenalan gak? Bentar dulu belum 1 meter. (Abstract and Concrete)*

I can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter. **Imagine** 1 meter. Another **high school** student approached bringing flowers, so i took the meter everywhere to measure first. There is a girl want to know me i immediately stopped and said for a moment not yet 1 meter

Explanation: **imagine** refers to abstract because it imagines someone who has to be far away and **high school** refers to concrete because it describes another school

Extract D: 13

*Kalau gak sengaja gempetan sama cewek kita suka di katin sama guru yang “galak” (Denotative)*

If we accidentally touch a girl, then we will be scolded by the teacher “galak”

Explanation: **galak** is denotative because it means anger

Extract D: 14

*Yang paling gua **syukuri** jadi anak madrasah adalah setiap kegiatan yang gua lakui itu berpotensi dapat pahala. Anak SMA lain telat di hukum fisik panas-panas di jemur, begitu kering di angkat. Sedangkan anak madrasah kalau telat di suruh hapal alquran (Abstract and Specific)*

What i am most **grateful** for being a Madrasah child is that every activity i do has the potential to be rewarded. **Another high school student was late** in the physical punishment of being hot in the sun, so dry he lifted it. Mean whele, Madrasah children if they are late told to memorize the Al-quran

Explanation: **grateful** refers to abstract because it is the concept of ideas that suggest to be always grateful and **another high school student was punished late** with refers to the specific because he explained that being late was bad behavior

c. The diction analysis of Ridwan’s video

Extract R: 1

*Assalamualaikum. Senang sekali hari ini gua bisa jadi warga negara yang baik, karena nganjurin perintah dari presiden Jokowi Kerja, Kerja, Kerja.*

(Abstract)

Assalamualaikum. I am very happy that today i can **be a good citizen**, because i follow the orders of the president Jokowi to Work, Work, Work

Explanation: **be a good citizen** refers to abstract because it describes how he followed president Jokowi's advice

Extract R: 2

*Alhamdulillah ternyata gini rasanya stand-up yaa, kaya gak pernah gitu, rasanya deg-degan aja* (Abstract)

**Alhamdulillah.** It turns out like this it feels stand-up, huh, never like that.

I just nerves

Explanation: **alhamdulillah** refers to abstract because he is grateful for the blessings given to him

Extract R: 3

*Lima bulan gak ada job, sekalinya ada jobnya penontonnya kosong.*

(Abstract)

For five months there was no job, once there was a job the audience was **empty**

Explanation: **empty** because here it explains that in the studio there are no spectators due to the pandemic

Extract R: 4



*Emang kurang ajar corona yah, kerjaannya nyusahin aja. Ngalangi rejeki orang aja (Denotative)*

Really insolent corona yah, usually just troublesome. **Hinder** people sustenance

Explanation: **hinder** is a denotative meaning, so the word “ngalangi” used by Ridwan is the same as closing but Ridwan uses “ngalangi” because he often uses the word

Extract R: 5

*Kek gua gak tau mau ngapain. Gua liat teman-teman gua ada yang koleksi ikan cupang. Jadinya istri gua **kepingin koleksi ikan cupang**, kata gua ngapain sih nambahin nakal gua aja. (Abstract)*

Like i don't know what to do. I see my friends have a collection betta fish. So my wife **wanted a collection of betta fish**, what i said did i just add to my naughty

Explanation: **wanted a collection of betta fish** refers to abstract because it describes his wife's desire to collect betta fish that she liked from childhood

Extract R: 6

*Tapi istri gua emang senang koleksi ikan cupang, dia dari kecil sampek pas masi pacaran juga sukak koleksi ikan cupang. Bedanya waktu kecil **simpannya di toples** pas pacaran di leher hahaha (Concrete)*

But my wife really likes the collection of betta fish, since she was a kid when she was still dating, she also likes the collection of betta fish. The

difference is when i was little, i **kept it in a jar** when i was dating around my neck hahaha

Explanation: **keep it in a jar** refers to a concrete meaning because referent to where it keeps the fish collection

Extract R: 7

*Terimakasih penontonnya loh luar biasa rame sampek belakang-belakang.*

***Tapi boong** haha* (Denotative)

Thank you, the audience is amazingly crowded, until the back. **But lying** haha

Explanation: **but lying** is a denotative meaning, so the word “tapi boong” used by Ridwan is the same as lying but Ridwan uses “tapi boong” because he often uses the word

Extract R: 8

***Senang** gitu ya gara-gara corona gua juga bisa stand-up lagi ngerasain deg-degan lagi seperti ini. Cuman ya banyak gitu yang buat rumah tangga orang jadi **hancur** gara-gara corona.* (Abstract)

So **happy** because of the corona i can also stand-up again feeling nerves like this. it’s just that there are a lot of things that make people’s households **destroyed** because of corona

Explanation: **happy** and **destroyed** refers to abstract because on the one hand he expresses his happiness and on the other he feels sad. It is supported to the sentence previously

Extract R: 9

*Hidup jadi ribet semenjak korona. Dulu sebelum ada corona gua tu mandi 2 kali sehari, nah sekarang gua tuh mandi bisa 5 kali sehari, ngapain lagi dirumah gitu ketemu **air** mulu. Corona enggak rematik iya (Specific)*

Life has been complicated since corona. Before there was a corona i took a shower twice a day, now i can take a shower five times a day, what are you doing at home once you find the **water**. Corona does not have rheumatism

Explanation: **water** is a specific word because it refers to something that is splashed on the body while bathing. Water used is usually cran water

Extract R: 10

*Lima kali sehari masuk kamar mandi, pasta gigi yang tadinya merek close up sangkin seringnya di temui sekarang berubah jadi **close friend** (Abstract)*

Five times a day entering the bathroom, the toothpaste that was previously merk close up, is now a **close friend**

Explanation: **close friend** refers to abstract because he describes the changes that have occurred to the toothpaste brand

Extract R: 11

*Sebelum ada **corona** juga pernikahan itu banyak masalahnya, itu baru masalah internal. Banyak kasus di luar negeri gara-gara pandemi ini angka perceraian itu meningkat (Specific)*

Before there was a **corona** as well as marriage there were many problems, only internal problems. Many cases abroad because of this pandemic, the divorce rate has increased

Explanation: **corona** is a specific word because it refers to the name of a disease that is rife at this time. And explain how this corona is very troublesome for residents

Extract R: 12

*Sebenarnya biasa aja sih karna kita di paksa untuk di rumah aja tinggal di satu tempat yang sama dengan orang yang sama dengan durasi yang lama itu pasti ada aja **masalah** dalam rumah tangga (Specific)*

Actually, it's normal because we are forced to stay at home to live in the same place with the same person for a long duration, there must be **problems** in the household

Explanation: **problem** is specific because it has an object as a reference, the following explains how difficult it is during this pandemic and there must be problems experienced in the household

Extract R: 13

*Kadang **kesel**, masalah kecil yang tadinya tidak kelihatan bisa memicu pertengkaran (Abstract)*

Sometimes it is **fed up**, a small problem that was not visible before can trigger an argument

Explanation: **fed up** refers to Ridwan's feelings for his wife for exaggerating problems

Extract R: 14

*Perkara letak handuk basah di kasur aja **berantamnya** itu bisa berjam-jam. Kek dia ngoceh gua dengar in sampek handuk kering. Kata gua ia aku yang salah awas aku mau mandi, kenapa mandi lagi? Ia omongan kamu bikin gerah (Abstract)*

Just laying a wet towel on the mattress he was **angry** could go on for hours. Like hi chatted on me until the towel was dry. I said it was me who was wrong i wanted to take a shower, why would you take a shower again? Your talk makes me stifflingly hot

Explanation: **angry** refers to abstract because he explains that is wife can get angry for hours on end

Extract R: 15

*Gua kan gini-gini meskipun gak terkenal-terkenal amat tapi kan gua **artis** gitu yaa. (Abstract)*

I'm like this even though i'm not very well-known but i'm an **artist**

Explanation: **artist** refers to abstract where he explains that Ridwan is an artist

Extract R: 16

*Sering gua kalau lagi syuting terus gua posting insta story sama artis-artis cantik sukak ada aja yang **komen**, bang ingat istri dirumah (Abstract)*

Often, when i'm shooting, i keep posting insta stories with beautiful artists, i don't like anyone who **comments**, remember wife at home

Explanation: **comment** is abstract because it refers to a netizen notification to Ridwan to remember that his wife is at home

Extract R: 17

*Gua **kasi tau** ya justru karna gua ingat istri gua di rumah ya di luar bebas dong gua kan gak mungkin lupa. Gua juga ingat kok kalau istri gua dirumah orang gua yang kunciin. (Specific)*

I will **tell you**, just because i remember my wife at home, outside yes it's up to me, it's impossible to forget. I also remember how come my wife is in the house of my people who lock it

Explanation: **tell you** is specific because it refers to the notification that Ridwan told you that he will not forget that his wife is at home

Extract R: 18

*Sering foto berduaan itu tidak **menandakan apa-apa**, lagi-lagi gua punya instagram istri gua juga punya instagram. Ya kita posting foto di instagram masing-masing kenapa kami harus posting foto di instagram yang sama? Emang kami rafi nagita hahaha (Abstract)*

Often the photos together don't **mean anything**, besides i have Instagram, my wife also has Instagram. Yes we post photos on Instagram respectively why do we have to post photos on the same Instagram? We are Rafi Nagita hahaha

Explanation: **mean anything** refers to abstract because he explained that they are not Rafi and Nagita who should post their photos on Instagram

Extract R: 19

*Gading martin dan Gisella anastasia dulu sering banget posting foto bareng ujung-ujungnya **putus**.* (Specific)

Gading Martin and Gisella Anastasia once uploaded photos of togetherness that ended up **breaking up**

Explanation: **breaking up** is a specific word because it refers to something that is excessive and leads to separation

### 3. Figurative language

#### a. The figurative language analysis of Mamat's videos

##### 1. Extract M: 5

*Jadi pertama presiden Amerika, keluarin tangannya dari pesawat selama 10menit. Tiba-tiba ia masuki lalu berkata "ini kita sudah berada di amerika" Gus Dur tanya dong, lah kamu kok tau? Ia soalnya saya keluarin tangan saya **kesentuh patung liberty*** (Hyperbole)

So first the president of America, get his hand out of the plane for 10minutes. Suddenly he came in and said "we are already in America" Gus Dur asked, how do you know? Because when i took my hand out i **touched the statue of liberty**

Explanation: **touched the statue of liberty** here is something that is not possible on the plane

##### 2. Extract M: 6

*Presiden Perancis juga tidak mau kalah dong, dia ingin membanggakan negaranya juga. Akhirnya dia mengeluarkan tangannya selama 30menit. Lalu ia masuki tangannya lalu berkata "kita bukan di Amerika Gus tapi di*

*Francis” loh kamu kok tau? Soalnya saya mengeluarkan tangan saya dan yang tersentuh adalah menara eiffel (Hyperbole)*

The French President also does not want to lose, he wants to be proud of his country too. Finally he took out his hand for 30 minutes then he entered his hand then said “we are not in America, Gus but in French” how come you know? The thing is i took my hand out and **what was touched was the eiffel tower**

Explanation: **what was touched was the eiffel tower** here is represent to the best dedication to his country

3. Extract M: 8

*Bahkan Gus Dur sudah bertemu dengan presiden di **Indonesia** seperti Soekarno, Suharto intinya gusdur sudah bertemu mereka semua (Synecdoche)*

Even Gus Dur has met presidents in **Indonesia** like Soekarno, Suharto. In essence, Gus Dur has met all of them

Explanation: the word “**Indonesia**” can mean all citizens of the country of Indonesia. However in this sentence the word “Indonesia” is used to represent someone (several Indonesian citizens) whom Gus Dur has met

4. Extract M:12

*Gus, tapi ini soal **Papua itu bergejolak**, terus ada menteri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada menteri saya lagi, kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nah kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambyar udah ini (Metonymy)*



Gus but this metter of **Papua was turbulent**. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent themilitary. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall

Explanation: **Papua was turbulent** represents the opinion that in the area there have been wars that are being overcome

b. The second analysis of figurative language is from Dany

1. Extract D: 4

*Gua sama teman gua, mereka lagi pada mabok, ada yang ke **warung** pakek motor pulung-pulang jalan kaki (Metonymy)*

My friends and i, they were drunk, someone was buying a drink at the **stalls** using a motorcycle. When he came home he walked

Explanation: **stalls** represent the loss of a motorcycle

2. Extract D: 7

*Dari kejadian itu gua belajar bahwa sesuatu yang bikin kita **kehilangan kesadaran** itu jatuhnya gak baik (Oxymoron)*

From that incident i learned that everything that makes us **lose consciousness** is not good

Explanation: the word "**loss of consciousness**" means a condition in which a person has been drinking alcoholic beverages

3. Extract D: 8

*Gak cuman alkohol, bahkan orang naik **angkot** turun-turun mabok itu pun gak baik. (Synecdoche)*

Not only alcohol, even people take **public transportation**, get down and get drunk. That's not good either

Explanation: the word "*angkot*" represents a vehicle commonly used by the public, but some people get drunk while inside

4. Extract D: 9

*Di tanyak sama preman. **Woi abis brapa botol lo? Tiga trayek haha.** Tapi alhamdulillah gua dijauhkan dalam hal negatif termasuk minuman keras* (Hyperbole)

Asked by a thug. **Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha.** But alhamdulillah, i was kept away from negative things including alcohol

Explanation: the word "**Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha**" refers to how many alcohols he has drunk

5. Extract D: 12

*Gua itu boleh dekat dengan cewek asal jaraknya harus 1 meter. Bayangin 1 meter. Anak SMA lain pendekatan bawak bunga nah gua bawak meteran kemana-mana ngukur dulu. Aa boleh kenalan? Bentar dulu belim 1meter* (Hyperbole)

**I can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter.** Imagine 1 meter. Another high school student approached bringing flowers, so i took the meter everywhere to measure first. There is a girl want to know me i immediately stopped and said for a moment not yet 1 meter

Explanation: the word “**i can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter**” because the school area has to keep the distance between girls and boys

c. The third analysis of figurative language is from Ridwan

1. Extract R: 3

*Lima bulan **gak ada job**, **sekalinya ada jobnya penontonnya kosong***

(Hyperbole)

For five months there was **no job**, **once there was a job the audience was empty**

Explanation: here is represent to happiness feeling but on the other hand there is a feeling of sadness

2. Extract R: 4

*Emang kurang ajar **corona** yah, **kerjaannya nyusahin aja**. **Ngalangi rejeki orang aja** (Synecdoche)*

Really insolent **corona** yah, usually just troublesome. Hinder people sustenance

**Corona** represents the name of a disease that hinders everyone's sustenance

3. Extract R: 7

*Terimakasih **penontonnya loh luar biasa rame sampek belakang-belakang**. Tapi boong haha.* (Hyperbole)

**Thank you, the audience is amazing crowded, until the back.** But lying haha

Explanation: stated that there was no audience behind

4. Extract R: 8

*Senang gitu ya gara-gara corona gua juga bisa stand-up lagi ngerasain **deg-degan** lagi seperti ini. Cuman ya banyak gitu yang buat rumah tangga orang jadi hancur gara-gara corona.* (Metonymy)

So happy because of the corona i can also stand-up again feeling **nerves** like this. It's just that there are a lot of things that make people's households destroyed because of corona

Explanation: "**deg-degan**" represents her whole body trembling

5. Extract R: 10

*Lima kali sehari masuk kamar mandi, pasta gigi yang tadinya merek close up sangkin seringnya di temui sekarang berubah jadi **close friend*** (Hyperbole)

Five times a day entering the bathroom, the toothpaste that was previously merk close up, is now a **close friend**

Explanation: **close friend** represents a change to the toothpaste brand

6. Extract R: 11

*Sebelum **ada corona juga pernikahan itu banyak masalahnya**, itu baru masalah internal. Banyak kasus di luar negri gara-gara pandemi ini angka perceraian itu meningkat* (Smile)

Before **there was corona as well as marriage there were many problems**, only internal problems. Many cases abroad because of this pandemic, the divorce rate has increased

Explanation: the word “**as**” is using for compare between corona and marriage. There are two things different

7. Extract R: 18

*Sering foto **berduaan** itu tidak menandakan apa-apa, lagian gua punya instagram istri gua punya instagram. Ya kita posting foto di instagram masing-masing kenapa kami harus posting foto di instagram yang sama?*

(Oxymoron)

Often the photos **together** don’t mean anything, besides i have Instagram, my wife also has Instagram. Yes we post photos on Instagram respectively why do we have to post photos on the same Instagram

Explanation: the word “**together**” means a condition where they are in one place and taking photos together

After analyzed all the figures above, the total figure of speech were 68. They were divided three types namely style 3, diction 45, and figurative language 16. Diction were divided into several types, namely connotative 4, abstract 22, specific 11, concrete 6, denotative 4, denotation 2. While figurative language were divided into several types, namely hyperbole 7, synecdoche 3, metonymy 3, oxymoron 2, and simile 1. This results show that the most dominant figure of speech used by the three finalists is diction.

### C. The Findings

After analyzing the data, it was found that

1. There were three centers for modern rhetoric on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV, namely style process, diction process, and figurative language process
2. From the percentage above, it showed that this type of diction is the most dominant on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV was abstract process 22 (32.35%) followed by style process 3 (4.41%), connotative 4 (5.88%), specific 11 (16.17%), concrete 6 (8.82%), denotative 4 (5.88%), denotation 2 (2.94%), hyperbole 7 (10.29%), synecdoche 3 (4.41%), metonymy 3 (4.41%), oximoron 2 (2.94%) and simile 1 (1.47%).
3. Based on figure of speech function, in this research, researcher found that abstract process. Abstract process have concepts, showing ideas, emotions, intangible conditions as references. The reason for the dominant type in stand-up is because abstract process are often be elected in the text, it presents the statements showing ideas of from the point of onlookers. Besides, each stand-up has its specific political aim. The speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience only through his stand-up. The more objectives of the stand-up appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the findings of this research are concluded as follow

1. There were three centers for modern rhetoric on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV, namely style process, diction process, and figurative language process
2. The most dominant on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV was abstract process 22 (32.35%) followed by style process 3 (4.41%), connotative 4 (5.88%), specific 11 (16.17%), concrete 6 (8.82%), denotative 4 (5.88%), denotation 2 (2.94%), hyperbole 7 (10.29%), synecdoche 3 (4.41%), metonymy 3 (4.41%), oxymoron 2 (2.94%), and simile 1 (1.47%).
3. The reasons for the occurrence of dominant type in Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV because abstract process are often be elected in the text, it presents the statements showing ideas of from the point of onlookers. Besides, each stand-up has its specific political aim. The speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience only through his stand-up. The more objectives of the stand-up appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

**B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusions stated above, the suggestions can be drawn as follow

1. For teacher, this research might be useful in giving contribute on the development of analysis study, especially on how rhetoric analyzed, how rhetoric is used to improve speaking skill, and how rhetoric is used to make someone more interested on their speech.
2. To readers and students, the analysis of rhetoric could be deeper and more complete especially to persuasiveness of language. After that, for the students who want to apply rhetotic in discourse, literature or linguistic, they should be observe element of rhetoric



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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **1. Transcript of Mamat Alkatiri Stand-up Comedy on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2020 about “Mengenang Gus Dur”**

Kalau tadi adalah kakak, kakak yang ngaku-ngaku jadi anaknya Gus Dur. Tapi memang Gus Dur itu adalah orang atau presiden yang satu-satunya yang suka bercanda dan humor-humor gusdur itu selalu lucu. Ada juga presiden yang sukak ketawa ha ha ha tapi garing aja gak lucu-lucu amat di ketawain semuanya. Jadi ada banyak humor tentang gus dur salah satunya adalah Gus Dur itu pernah naik pesawat bareng presiden Amerika Bill Clinton dan juga presiden Prancis Jack Surat. Jadi pas naik pesawat itu mereka bertiga duduk, pas duduk itu cinton sama si Jack ini ingin membanggakan negaranya masing-masing dong. Yang pertama Clinton ngeluarin tangannya dari pesawat sekitar sepuluh menit dia keluarin tiba-tiba ia masuki terus bilang Gus ini ini kita sudah ada di Amerika Gus Dur tanya dong, lah kok kamu tau? Ia soalnya saya ngeluarin tangan saya kesentuh patung liberty. Wiss si Jack dengar itu gak mau kalah dong dia membanggakan negaranya juga akhirnya dia ngeluarin tangannya tiga puluh menit terus dia masuki tangannya Gus ini kita bukan di Amerika Gus kita di Paris, loh kok kamu tau? Ia Gus soalnya tadi saya ngeluarin tangan saya saya dan yang tersentuh adalah menara eiffel. Dan Gus Dur gak mau kalah dong, Gus Dur ngeluarin tangan selama 1 menit dan langsung di masuki. Lalu Gus Dur berkata “eh ini bukan di Amerika atau di Perancis, ini kita lagi di atas tanah abang. Mereka bingung dan berkata kok tau

sementara Gus Dur cuman mengeluarkan tangannya selama 1 menit. Lah justru itu saya tau kita di atas tanah abang, nih 1menit saja jam tangan saya hilang. Tapi gus dur itu bukan hanya ketemu dengan presiden-presiden dunia. Bahkan gusdur sudah bertemu dengan presiden-presiden di indonesia seperti bungkarno, suharto, pokoknya sudah ketemu semua. Yang pertama kali gus dur ketemu itu megawati waktu megawati masih kecil gus dur samperin. Eh dek mega, eh om gus dur saya ingin menjadi presiden besok, alah tenang saja nanti kamu jadi presiden pas saya di lengserin hahaha. Yang lengserin siapa? Jawab aja sendiri. Terus gus dur ketemu dengan presiden pertama soekarno, soekarno ngeluh dong tentang indonesia, gus saya ini baru bentuk negara kesatuan Republik Indonesia tapi menyatukan Ideologi-ideologi toko bangsa ini sulit banget, halah bungkarno satuin ideologi aja kok repot. Ketemu lagi suharto, gus saya ini membangun dimana-mana tapi kok gak ada apa-apa selalu saya yang disalahi, alah sering disalahin aja kok mengeluh gitu aja kok repot. Terus ketemu sama pak Jokowi, waktu pak Jokowi jadi presiden Gus Dur juga pernah ketemu, dan Jokowi juga ngeluh, Gus ini loh UU KPK itu di revisi tapi saya belum terbiti perpunya, nah kalau ini ni repot ni, pak Jokowi gak mau kalah masi tetap repotnya dia dia kasi tau lagi Gus tapi ini soal papua itu begejolak Gus, terus ada mentri saya lagi kirim militer. Gimana ini Gus? Nah kalau ini bukan repot lagi ni ambyar udah ini

If earlier it was an older sister, an older sister **confess** to be gus dur's son but indeed Gus Dur is the only president who likes to joke and Gus Dur's humor is always funny. There are also presidents who really like to laugh ha ha ha,

but it's not funny also laughed at. So there is a lot of humor about Gus Dur, one of which is that Gus Dur was on a plane with the American and French presidents. While on the plane the three of them sat down, at that time the three presidents wanted to be proud of their respective countries, So first the president of America, get his hand out of the plane for 10 minutes. Suddenly he came in and said "we are already in America" Gus Dur asked, how do you know? Because when I took my hand out I touched the statue of liberty. The French President also does not want to lose, he wants to be proud of his country too. Finally he took out his hand for 30 minutes then he entered his hand then said "we are not in America, Gus but in France", how come you know? The thing is I took my hand out and what was touched was the Eiffel tower. And Gus Dur did not want to lose, Gus Dur took out his hand for 1 minute and was immediately entered. Then Gus Dur said, "eh, this is not in America or in France, we are again on the Tanah Abang. They were confused and said how do you know while Gus Dur only took out his hand for 1 minute. That is precisely what I know that we are on Tanah Abang land, in just 1 minute my watch has disappeared. But Gus Dur did not only meet world leaders, Even Gus Dur has met presidents in Indonesia like Sukarno, Suharto. In essence, Gus Dur has met all of them. The first time Gus Dur met Megawati, at that time Megawati was still a child and Mega asked, om, I want to become president tomorrow. Then Gus Dur said, take it easy, you will become president when I step down hahaha. Who step down? Just answer yourself. Gus Dur met with Sukarno, Gus. I have just formed the unity

Republic of Indonesia, but how come it is so difficult to unify the ideologies of this national figure? Halah Bung Karno combine one ideology is exaggerated. I meet again with Suharto, Gus i build everywhere, but how come there's nothing, who is always blamed here is me, halah often blamed why complaining. Just like that why bother, Continue to meet with Pak Jokowi, when Pak Jokowi was president, Gus Dur has also met, and Jokowi also complained, Gus is that the KPK Law is being revised but I have not published what it is, well this is a hassle, Gus, but this metter of Papua was turbulent. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent themilitary. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall.

## **2. Dany Beler Stand-up comedy on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2017 about “ Anak Madrasah”**

Kenalin nama gua Dany Beler nama dani itu dari bokap gua nah kalau nama beler dari kelakuan bokap gua, bagi orang yang baru kenal gua menganggap bahwa gua ini peminum alkohol padahal kenyataannya gua ini gak sukak alkohol murni, kalau ada campurannya bolehlah, campuran kapas sama obat merah itu baru boleh yang gak boleh itu alkohol jenis miras karna efeknya bikin kita gak sadar, udah banyak kejadian gua sama teman gua berlima mereka lagi pada mabok ada yang belik minum ke warung pakek motor pulang-pulang jalan kaki. Berangkat pakek motor pulang jalan kaki gua liatnya kasian gitu mana motornya motor gua. Akhirnya gua tanya motor gua mana? Emang gua bawa motor? Yaallah cari sana. Bayangin lima orang lagi

mabok gua suruh nyari motor, nyari sandal aja tukar. Nyari kewarung buk liat motor ga? Enggak, ada yang nyari kewarnet bang liat motor ga? Enggak, ada yang nyarik ke deler bang liat motor ga? Banyak ni motor haha. Dari kejadian itu gua belajar bahwa segala sesuatu yang bikin kita hilang kesadaran itu jatuhnya gak baik. Gak cuman alkohol bahkan orang naik angkot turun-turun mabok itu pun gak baik. Sering liat gak? mabok di angkot berhenti kanan dia bilang kiri! Dia bayar bang barangmu bagus juga ni. Di tanyak sama preman woi abis brapa botol lo? Tiga trayek. Tapi alhamdulillah gua di jauhkan dalam hal negatif termasuk minuman keras karna enam tahun gua ngenyam pendidikan islam. SMP gua di sanawiyah, SMA gua di madrasah. Di sekolah gua tu peraturan ketat banget bahkan cwek dan cwok itu di pisah untuk menghindari hal-hal yang tidak di inginkan. Kelas di pisah, kelas cwok di kanan kelas cwek di kiri. Kantin juga sama kantin cwok jual paha kanan, kantin cwek jual paha kiri serius. Bahkan wc di pisah, wcnya di kanan airnya dikiri serius. Gua boleh dekat sama cwek asal jaraknya satu meter. Bayangin satu meter anak SMA lain PDKT bawak bunga nah gua bawak meteran kemana-mana ngukur dulu. aa boleh kenalan gak? bentar dulu belum semeter. Bahkan kalau gak sengaja gempetan sama cwek kita suka di katain sama guru yang galak. Itu cowok ngapain dekat-dekat bukan muhrim mundur! Papasan sama cwek eh eh mata tu mata jinah mata astagfirullah serius, gak lama datang guru cwek. Assalamualaikum pak, eh walaikumsalam cupika cupiki, gua langsung bulang astagfirullah pak. Diam! Ini istri saya kata si guru. Yang paling gua syukuri jadi anak madrasah ialah setiap kegiatan yang gua lakui itu

berpotensi dapat pahala. Anak SMA lain telat itu di hukumnya fisik panas-panas di jemur begitu kering di angkat. Sedangkan anak madrasah kalau telat di suruh hapal alquran.

Introduce my self, my name is Dany Beler, name Dany from my father and name Beler from my father behavior, For people who just know me think that i drink alcohol, even though in fact i do not like alcohol if there's a mixture that's fine, a mixture of cotton and red medicine is allowed, what is not allowed is liquor-type alcohol because the effect can make a person unconscious there have been many incidents My friends and i, they were drunk, someone was buying a drink at the stalls using a motorcycle. When he came home he walked Leave on a motorcycle, go home on foot. I see it pity, even the motorcycle belongs to me. finally I asked where my motorcycle? indeed I ride a motorcycle? O Allah looking there! Imagine 5 people who are drunk on the ordered looking for motorcycle. Looking for sandals can be exchanged. looking to the shop, don't you see the motorcycle? No. someone is looking to go to internet cafe, do you see the motorcycle? No. From that incident i learned that everything that makes us lose consciousness is not good Not only alcohol, even people take public transportation, get down and get drunk. That's not good either often see or not? stop right he says left! He paid bang, your stuff is good too. Asked by a thug. Woi haw many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha. But Alhamdulillah, i was kept away from negative things including alcohol For 6 years i received islamic education, i was in junior high school in Tsanawiyah, high school at Madrasah. My school has



very strict rules, even girls and boys are separated to avoid unwanted things. The classes are separated from the male class on the right of the female class on the left, the canteen is the same guy canteen selling right thigh and girl canteen selling left thigh, seriously. even the toilet is separated the toilet is on the right, the water is on the left, seriously. I can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter. Imagine 1 meter. Another high school student approached bringing flowers, so i took the meter everywhere to measure first. There is a girl want to know me i immediately stopped and said for a moment not yet 1 meter. If we accidentally touch a girl, then we will be scolded by the teacher “galak”. What i am most grateful for being a Madrasah child is that every activity i do has the potential to be rewarded. Another high school student was late in the physical punishment of being hot in the sun, so dry he lifted it. Mean whele, Madrasah children if they are late told to memorize the Al-quran

### **3. Ridwan Remin Stand-up Comedy on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2020 about “ Kurang Ajar Corona, Bikin Susah Orang Aja”**

Assalamualaikum, senang sekali hari ini gua bisa jadi warga negara yang baik karna nganjurin perintah dari Presiden Jokowi Kerja Kerja Kerja, alhamdulillah ternyata gini rasanya rasanya Stand-up ya kaya gak pernah gitu rasanya deg-degan aja. Lima bulan kagak ada job sekali adanya job penontonnya gak ada. Emang kurang ajar corona, kerjanya nyusahin orang ini ngalangi rejeki orang. Kek gua gak tau ngapain, gua liat teman-teman gua ada yang koleksi cupang istri gua juga ikutan pengen koleksi cupang, kata gua

ngapain sih nambah-nambahin nakal gua aja. Tapi istri gua emang senang koleksi cupang dia dari kecil sampek pas pacaran juga sukak koleksi cupang bedanya kalau kecil simpannya di toples pas pacaran di leher hahaha. Kalau gua sih gak sukak melihara cupang, sukaknya ya nambahin dia aja. Jadi setiap ketemu koleksi nambah satu, ketemu nambah lagi. Pernah waktu itu ketemu terus dia ngeluh sayang leher aku sakit cupangnya ngadu. Terimakasih penontonnya loh luar biasa rame sampek belakang-belakang. Tapi boong haha. Senang gitu ya gara-gara corona gua juga bisa stad-up lagi ngerasain deg-degan lagi kekini cuman ya banyak gitu yang bikin rumah tangga jadi ancur cuman gara-gara corona, hidup jadi ribet gara-gara corona, dulu sebelum corona guatu mandi satu hari dua kali. Sekarang gara-gara corona gua tiap di rumah itu mandi sehari bisa lima kali, ngapain lagi di rumah gitu ketemu air mulu corona kagak rematik ia. Lima kali sehari masuk kamar mandi pasta gigi yang tadinya merk close up seringnya di temui sekarang udah jadi close friend. Capek gitu ya gara-gara punya tanggung jawab untuk jaga kesehatan, pernikahan. padahal sebelum ada corona pernikahan itu banyak masalahnya itu baru masalah internal gitu. Di luar negri juga gara-gara pandemi kasus perceraian itu meningkat kata gua ya wajar si karna kita dipaksa untuk di rumah aja tinggal di satu tempat yang sama dengan orang yang sama dengan durasi yang lama itu pasti ada masalah di rumah tangga. Kadang kesek masalah kecil tu yang tadinya tak kelihatan bisa memicu pertengkaran. Perkara letak handuk basah di kasur aja berantamnya itu bisa berjam-jam kek diah ngoceh kudengarin sampek yang handuk yang basah jadi

kering. Kata gua ia aku yang salah awas aku mau mandi, kenapa mandi lagi? Omongan mu bikin gerah. Nikah itu sebelum ada corona banyak masalahnya, masalah internal dan eksternal juga ada karna gua kan gini-gini meskipun gak terkenal-terkenal amat tapi kan artis gitu y. Yang tau gua udah nikah itu bukan hanya keluarga. Tapi kadang followers gua juga sok akrab sok kenal sok ikut campur. Sering gua kalau lagi syuting trus gua post ke instastory ama artis-artis cantik sukak ada aja yang komen, bang ingat istri di rumah. Idih, gua kasi tau ya justru karna istri gua di rumah ya di luar bebas dong ya gua kan gak mungkin lupa gua juga ingat kok kalau istri gua di rumah orang gua yg kunciin. Kadang mereka sukak ikut campur gitukan kalau lagi posting foto sendirian suka ada yang komen, bang kok gak pernah posting foto berdua sih? Gak akur yaa? Idih lemas banget sih kek ager. Sering foto berduaan itu tidak menandakan apa-apa, lagi nantikan gua punya instagram istri gua jugak punya instagram. Ya kita posting foto di instagram masing-masing kenapa kami harus posting foto di instagram yang sama? Emang kami rafi nagita hahaha Gading martin dan Gisella anastasia dulu sering banget posting foto bareng ujung-ujungnya putus

Assalamualaikum. I am very happy that today i can be a good citizen, because i follow the orders of the president Jokowi to Work, Work, Work. Alhamdulillah. It turns out like this it feels stand-up, huh, never like that. I just nerves, for five months there was no job, once there was a job the audience was empty. Really insolent corona yah, usually just troublesome. Hinder people sustenance Like i don't know what to do. I see my friends have a

collection betta fish. So my wife wanted a collection of betta fish, what i said did i just add to my naughty, but my wife really likes the collection of betta fish, since she was a kid when she was still dating, she also likes the collection of betta fish. The difference is when i was little, i kept it in a jar when i was dating around my neck hahaha If I don't like the Hickey collection, I like adding to his collection, so every time I met the collection it continued to grow. Thank you, the audience is amazingly crowded, until the back. But lying haha so happy because of the corona i can also stand-up again feeling nerves like this. it's just that there are a lot of things that make people's households destroyed because of corona. Life has been complicated since corona. Before there was a corona i took a shower twice a day, now i can take a shower five times a day, what are you doing at home once you find the water. Corona does not have rheumatism. Five times a day entering the bathroom, the toothpaste that was previously merk close up, is now a close friend. Before there was a corona as well as marriage there were many problems, only internal problems. Many cases abroad because of this pandemic, the divorce rate has increased actually, it's normal because we are forced to stay at home to live in the same place with the same person for a long duration, there must be problems in the household. Sometimes it is fed up, a small problem that was not visible before can trigger an argument Just laying a wet towel on the mattress he was angry could go on for hours. Like hi chatted on me until the towel was dry. I said it was me who was wrong i wanted to take a shower, why would you take a shower again? Your talk

makes me stifflingly hot. Before the Coronavirus there were many problems, internal and external problems also existed, i'm like this even though i'm not very well-known but i'm an artist. The one who knows I'm married is not only family. But sometimes my followers are too familiar, pretentious to interfere. Often, when i'm shooting, i keep posting insta stories with beautiful artists, i don't like anyone who comments, remember wife at home. Idihh, i will tell you, just because i remember my wife at home, outside yes it's up to me, it's impossible to forget. I also remember how come my wife is in the house of my people who loct it. Sometimes they like to interfere, right? When posting photos alone, someone likes to comment, bro, how come you never post a photo together? Don't get along right? Idihh, really weak. Often the photos together don't mean anything, besides i have Instagram, my wife also has Instagram. Yes we post photos on Instagram respectively why do we have to post photos on the same Instagram? We are Rafi Nagita hahaha Gading Martin and Gisella Anastasia once uploaded photos of togetherness that ended up breaking up.



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Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
NPM : 1602050111  
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

IPK = 3,42

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV	
	The Impact of Using RSI (Reading Strategy Instruction) on Students' Critical Thinking	
	The Analysis of Semantic Slang in Instagram for Millennial generation	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020  
Hormat Pemohon,



Selvi Hardiyanti

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
 NPM : 1602050111  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S.,M.Hum  
 Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 6 April 2020  
 Hormat Pemohon,

Selvi Hardiyanti

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :  
 - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
 - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi  
 - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Nomor : 710/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020  
 Lamp. : --  
 Hal : **Pengesahan Proposal dan  
 Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim  
 Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
 N P M : 1602050111  
 Progam Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

Pembimbing : **Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S.,M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Dahuarsa tangan : **27 April 2021**

Medan, 04 Ramadhan 1441 H  
 27 April 2020 M  
 Wassalam  
 Dekan



**Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd.,M.Pd.**

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :  
 1. Fakultas (Dekan)  
 2. Ketua Program Studi  
 3. Dosen Pembimbing  
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan  
**(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)**





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**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Nama : Selvi Hardianti  
Npm : 1602050111  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	TandaTangan
8/4/20	Judul, background of study	✓
17/4/20	ch. I. problem ch. II. Review of literature ch. III. Method of research	✓
8/5/20	Review ch. I, II, III	✓
14/5/20	Review ch. III. Tech. Analy. etc	✓
16/5/20	acc	✓

Diketahui/Disetujui  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

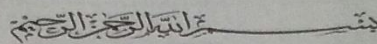
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 17 Mei 2020  
Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung S.S., M.Hum



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### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
N P M : 1602050111  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

Pada hari Rabu bulan Juni tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum





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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 10 Bulan Juni Tahun 2020 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
N P M : 1602050111  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV
BAB I	-Background of Study -Identification of Problem, scope and limitation -Formulation and Objectives
BAB II	Totally must be revised
BAB III	Grammar must be future tense and reference (Totally must be revised)
LAINNYA	
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak ( √ ) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 10 Juni 2020

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S, M.Hum

### PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



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### SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

NamaMahasiswa : Selvi Hardiyanti  
NPM : 1602050111  
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalahbenartelahmelaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsipada :

Hari : Rabu  
Tanggal : 10 Juni 2020

DenganJudul Proposal: An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas Tv

-Demikianlah surat ini keterangan ini kami keluarkan/ diberikan kepada mahasiswa mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Selamat sejahtera kita semuanya. Amin.

Dikeluarkandi : Medan  
PadaTanggal : 10 juni 2020

Wassaalam  
Ketua Program Studi  
PendidikanBahasaInggris

Mandra Saragih,S.Pd, M.Hum



## SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
N P M : 1602050111  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in  
Compas TV

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Oktober 2020  
Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Selvi Hardiyanti

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



UMSU

Bila memerlukan surat ini agar dibubuhkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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Nomor : 974/II.3/UMSU-02/F2020  
Lamp. : —  
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 27 Syawal 1441 H  
19 Juni 2020 M

Kepada Yth. :  
Bapak/Ibu Kepala Pustaka UMSU  
Di  
Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
NPM : 1602050111  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV

Demikianlah hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.  
Wassalamu'alikum Warahmatullahi Barakatuh

Dekan  
  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto S.Pd., M.Pd.**  
NIDN : 0115057302

Tembusan :  
- Peringgal





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

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Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: *1027*/KET/IL.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
NPM : 1602050111  
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"An Analysis of Rhetorical Device on Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Muharram 1442 H  
15 September 2020 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd





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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Nama : Selvi Hardiyanti  
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Judul Penelitian : AN ANALYSIS OF RHETORICAL DEVICE ON STAND UP COMEDY IN KOMPAS TV

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
23/8/20	Revisi 2. 1 - 3		
26/8/20	Data, table, percentage		
2/9/20	Data analysis		
11/9/20	findings		
18/9/20	conclusion, suggestions abstrach;		
19/9/20	References		
27/9/20	Table of contents, acknowledg		
1/10/20	acc		

Medan, 01 Oktober 2020

Diketahui oleh :  
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Imelda Darmayanti Manurung, S.S.,M.Hum.





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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

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sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan, 1 Oktober 2020

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **IDENTITY**

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9. Parents
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### **EDUCATION**

1. Primary School at SD Al-Ittihadiyah 2004-2010
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