LANGUAGE STYLE BETWEEN COMEDIANS FOUND IN THEIR STAND-UP COMEDY PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

This study aims to compare language style from stand-up comedian through three level of metafunction. The objects of this research are eight videos, four from each of them on youtube videos.. This study is comperative qualitative with the presence of tables to show the comparison. The result show that they share three similarities and two differences in level Ideational metafunction. In Interpersonal metafunction there are five similarities and four differences. Then, there are four similarities between Daliso and Elon and there are two differencies in textual metafunction. The conclusion of this study there are more similarities rather then differencies, and the differences in style are affected by different cultural ethnic background which are pepresented through speech and lead to the different ways of producing and selection of word in the three level of metafunction.

Key words: Language style, Stand-up comedy, Three level of metafunction, Daiso Chaponda, Elon Gold

A. INTRODUCTION

Stylistics or called linguo-stylistics is a branch of general linguistics. Simpson (2004), states that stylistics is a method of textual interpretation in which primacy of place is assigned to language. The main purpose of stylistics is to explore and explain the differences of style in language that are used in written or spoken scientifically by linguistics field. According to Widdowson (2014), stylistics focuses on the analysis in the level of grammar; morphology, syntax, and meaning which represent experience of a language by the user. On the other hand, stylistics deals with the relation between how the readers or listeners define what written or spoken and also analyze the phenomena of language style belong to the sentence level. It means that the way of the speakers or writers is the main aspect to make the readers or listener have their own interpretation. The point of analyzing stylistics is exploring the differences of style in language.

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According to Leech (2007: 9), the word 'style' refers to the way in which language is used in a context created by someone, for a given purpose. Hence, the style of one person will be different from another person, because the person that establishes the context in his or her speech for the specific purpose will build the memory to the readers or listeners. Style can be def8ined as the peculiarity, the set of specific features of a speech type. It means that style becomes an important element that distinguishes a speech from another.

Spoken language is an aspect of language which can be analyzed using style. It is due to the fact that spoken language is the natural way of how a speaker expresses the same thing differently from others by the context. According to Crystal (1998), stylistics can show people awareness about a style of speaking language with the given circumstance. It means that people who use spoken language could also be different from one to another and it can create the new situation or sense in their speech. One of the styles can be classified as humor in language. One of practices of humor in language can be found at a stand-up comedy performance.

Stand-up comedy is a comic style in which a comedian performs in front of a live audience. The performer is commonly known as a comic, stand-up comic, stand-up comedian or simply a stand-up. In stand-up comedy, the comedian usually recites a grouping of humorous stories, jokes and one-liners typically called a monologue, routine or act. The comedian uses verbal humor in every performance to make the jokes or humorous story more attractive. Stand-up comedy usually speaks directly to the audience, meanwhile, the comedian has prepared or written the concept of their material, but they may speak differently from what they have prepared. The concept of their mind can be developedby their own language. It is so naturally that there is no editing. So, it is the kind of spoken language that can be a better way to discover the style. It is better than written because written language has a complicated structure which makes it unnatural.

There are some researchers who have conducted the study about stand-up comedy, they are: Lockyer and Myers (2011), Boaventura (2014), Afidah and Wahyudi(2014). The first researcher studied about live stand-up comedy from the audiences' perspective. In their studies, their interests to explore through an online survey and a series of semi-structured interviews with live stand-up comedy goers. The second researcher studied about the traces of defamiliarization of the speech contained in the stand-up comedy, of the style of his writings and of what constitutes the quality of author of its artists. The third researcher discussed about the stand-up comedy's opening and ending as the crucial part besides the jokes telling itself, the present study tries to investigate the pattern of their opening and closing compared with the Rutter's (2000) pattern known in British stand-up comedian.

The study which will be conducted is similar to the three studies mentioned above. They discussed about stand-up comedy, however, there is a differentiation between this study and the three studies above. In this study, the writer will be analyzing language style that is used in spoken language based on the patterning in the stand-up comedy. Three levels of metafunction are explained

by functional grammar, that will be helpful to compare the style between Daliso Chapond and Elon Gold. By considering the register concept; field, tenor, and mood, the three levels of metafunction are able to explain the intensity of the idea, the social relation between the speaker and the audience and the medium of language use.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of this research was comperative qualitative. The source of data was the collection of texts which was be transcribed from selected videos from YouTube. The data of the research are all clauses which were transcribed from the utterances in eight videos used by two stand-up comedians and these clauses consist of ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions in them. The video will be analyzed with the comparative analysis of language between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold found in their stand-up comedy videos through three levels of metafunction. In order to do the research in operational ways, the writer used four steps in collecting the data. The steps were; Classifying the types of process, mood, modality, attitude, graduation, involvement and theme, got from the source of the data, based on their occurences in eight transcribed videos between two speakers. Grouped the occurrences of each indicator in each of two speakers video performances. Compared the grouped and classified data in the clause to clause form to be counted and represented in percentage in order to find the prominent occurences of process, mood, modality, attitude, graduation, involvement and theme which occurred in each video of two speakers. Last, analyzed and compared the result separately depend on each level of metafunctions by relating to the concept of language and culture.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
A. Comparison between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold in the level of ideational metafunction

After analyzing the data, the findings for ideational metafunction are obtained. To answer the first research question, it is found that both speakers are equal in using material process in stand-up comedy since this kind of process has the highest rate for both speakers and they are different variatively in using other processes. Table 4.21 presents the findings in the level of ideational metafunction.

Table 1 the comparison of process occurrences between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold

Process	Elon Gold		Daliso Chaponda	
	F	%	f	%
Material	183	39,61%	136	39,19%
Behavioural	14	3,03%	5	1,44%
Mental	-		-	
Affection	29	6,27%	18	5,18%
Cognition	51	11,03%	41	11,81%
Perception	6	1,29%	9	2,59%

Verbal	9	**1,92%**	38	**10,95%**
Relational		-		-
Identifying	0	**0%**	3	**0,86%**
Attributive	156	**33,76%**	95	**27,37%**
Existential	14	**3,03%**	2	**0,57%**
Meteorological	**0**	**0%**	0	**0%**
∑	462	**100%**	347	**100%**

Table 4.21 above shows the similarities between two speakers' style in delivering information through process on stand-up comedy. Both speakers share the similarities in using material and attributive processes in presenting their speech which are dominating other processes in the collection of data. In the relation with occurrences of frequent process used in their performances, they are also similar in using cognition mental process, represented through clauses like *I know, I mean, I think* in the collection of the data. Related to the least process to be used in their speech, both speakers also share things in common in the matter of relational identifying which indicates that these processes are not that assistive in delivering information at this genre. Hence, they share similarities in delivering information through the domination material, attributive and cognitive mental processes and the least use of relational identifying process.

Among those similarities, both speakers also share the differences. Elon Gold frequently used behavioural process than Daliso Chaponda. In the opposite, Daliso Chaponda enriched his performances by producing words which indicate verbal process. The difference is also indicated by the tendency to indicate the existence of an entity through existential process. Daliso Chaponda used this process to indicate the existence less than Elon Gold. Thus, they are different in indicating information through behavioural, types of mental and existential process occurrences.

B. Comparison between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold in the level of interpersonal metafunction

After analyzing the data, the findings for interpersonal metafunction are obtained. To answer the second question, they are compared based on negotiation, modality, attitude, graduation and involvement in order to discover differences and similarities between two speakers. Table 2 presents the findings in the level of interpersonal metafunction.

Table 2 the comparison of interpersonal element between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold

interpersonal element	Elon Gold		Daliso Chaponda	
	F	**%**	f	**%**
Negotiation				
Declarative	**407**	**86,22%**	**324**	**89,23%**
Interrogative	**50**	**10,59%**	**30**	**8,26%**
Imperative	**11**	**2,33%**	**8**	**2,20%**

Exclamative	**4**	**0,84%**	**1**	**0,27%**
∑	**472**	**100%**	**363**	**100%**
Modality				
MP1	**15**	**24,19%**	**18**	**46,15%**
MP2	**27**	**43,54%**	**14**	**35,89%**
MP3	**2**	**3,22%**	**1**	**2,56%**
MU1	**3**	**4,83%**	**1**	**2,56%**
MU2	**2**	**3,22%**	**0**	**0%**
MU3	**12**	**19,35%**	**4**	**10,25%**
MoO1	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**2,56%**
MoO2	**1**	**1,61%**	**0**	**0%**
MoO3	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
MoI1	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
MoI2	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
MoI3	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
∑	**62**	**100%**	**39**	**100%**
Attitude				
AH+	**28**	**41,79%**	**6**	**15%**
AH-	**2**	**2,98%**	**3**	**7,5%**
ASE+	**1**	**1,47%**	**3**	**7,5%**
ASE-	**3**	**4,41%**	**5**	**12,5%**
ASA+	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**
ASA-	**0**	**0**	**4**	**10%**
JSE+	**8**	**11,94%**	**9**	**22,5%**
JSE-	**7**	**10,44%**	**2**	**5%**
JSS+	**2**	**2,98%**	**4**	**10%**
JSS-	**4**	**5,97%**	**1**	**2,5%**
APP+	**10**	**14,92%**	**2**	**5%**
APP-	**2**	**2,98%**	**1**	**2,5%**
∑	**67**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**
Graduation				
Gup	**28**	**87,5%**	**17**	**80,95%**
Gdown	**4**	**12,5%**	**4**	**19,04%**
∑	**32**	**100%**	**21**	**100%**
Involvement				
Naming	**13**	**86,66%**	**6**	**100%**
Swearing	**2**	**13,33%**	**0**	**0%**
∑	**15**	**0%**	**6**	**100%**

Table 2 above reveals the similarities between two speakers. in the level of interpersonal metafunction, Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold are similar in using declarative mood in all their performance which indicates that as one-side negotiation. In the level of modality, they are using medium modality probability

such as *will*, *would*, *probably*, as the dominant type of modality used in their stand-up comedy. Besides the common between speakers' dominant use of modality, they are also similar in less occurrences of obligation and inclination to be the least modality found in their performance. The fourth similarity, found in the data, is the tendency of both speakers to express their comment about a thing which is reflected through their high-rate occurrence of affect as the attitude. For the fifth similarity, they are the similar in using graduation volume up rather than volume down. Last, they are the similar in using naming rather than swearing. Thus, there are six similarities shared by Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold

Table 2 also presents the differences between two speakers. In the level of negotiation, they are no significant differences between both speakers. The first difference is in the use of modality in which Elon is dominant in the use of high usuality while Daliso is dominant in the use of low modality probability. The second difference is about the tendency in choosing attitude toward information. Elon Gold dominates Daliso Chaponda in the matter of judgement social esteem negative while Daliso tends to express his feelings about satisfaction through information. One more obvious difference between Elon Gold and Daliso Chaponda is that Daliso does not use swering words as Elon does in his speech. Hence, there are four differences found based on the table of findings above.

C. Comparison between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold in the level of textual metafunction

After analyzing the data, the findings for textual metafunction are obtained. To answer the third research question, they are compared based on the type of theme which occurs in every initial part of the clause from the collection of data. Table 4.23 presents the findings in the level of textual metafunction

Table 3 the comparison of textual elememt between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold

Process	Elon Gold		Daliso Chaponda	
	f	%	F	%
M. topical				
Adverbial	4	0,85%	4	1,11%
Prep. Group	0	0%	0	0%
Complement	2	0,42%	0	0%
U. topical				
Nom. Group	229	49,03%	196	54,74%
Process	33	7,06%	16	4,46%
Emb. Clause	1	0.21%	3	0.83%
Interpersonal				
Vocative	10	2,14%	4	1,11%
mood adjunct	23	4.92%	17	4,74%
Finite	10	2,14%	5	1,39%
Wh-interrogative	24	5,13%	18	5,02%
Textual				
Structural	69	14,77%	68	18,99%

Continuative	**39**	**8,35%**	**15**	**4.18%**
Conjunctive	**23**	**4,92%**	**12**	**3,35%**
∑	**467**	**100%**	**358**	**100%**

Based on the table 3 above, similarities between two speakers are revealed. They are similar in four points. First, both of speakers frequently used adverbial group as the marked topical theme. These adverbial groups mainly indicate time as it was displayed in the data analysis. Second, to indicate unmarked topical theme, both speakers mainly foregrounded nominal group as the usual form for unmarked topical theme. They also share things in common about the least occurrences of embedded clause in public stan-up comedy. Forth, structural becomes the common marker used to indicate textual themes rather than other markers such as continuative and conjunctive. It is shown by high-rate of occurrences for this marker in both speakers' performances which makes them similar in textual theme; frequently used conjunction and Wh-relative. Thus, these four similarities are found in the collection of data to show the resemblance of style between two speakers in this genre.

Table 3. also reveals the differences between two speakers. First, Elon Gold tended to use continuative like *well*, *like, anyway, yeaah* in his performances more than Daliso Chaponda did. In the matter of interpersonal theme, Elon Gold and Daliso Chaponda are balanced in the use of mood adjunct and Wh-interrogative but in the use of vocative and finite Elon Gold and Daliso Chponda is quite different. Elon Gold did twice than Daliso did in vocative and finite. Therefore, these two differences indicate that there are not many significant differences between two speakers in the level of textual metafunction because they share similarities more than differences.

2. Discussion

The findings on analysis of performance videos about Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold's speech reveal the similarities and the differences in three levels. They are ideational, interpersonal and textual. This sub-chapter discussed about each level one by one in order to compare one speaker with another speaker from three level of metafunction as the effects of differences in cultural background of the speakers because Daliso Chaponda is an African while Elon Gold is a American. These differences in the cultural background must affect style in delivering information. The findings are related to literatures so the assumption can be shaped objectively. Thus, the differences and the similarities obtained from the findings are discussed in the next following paragraphs.

In the level of ideational metafunction, Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold performances are dominated by the occurrences of material process which is typically found in stand-up comedy because both speakers commonly delivered the speech about daily life activities and phenomena. This is supported by the statement of Hu in Zheng (2014: 17) that explained material process is the dominant process in speaking because material word takes a role as the fundamental base to refer to human activity and existence in the nature. This statement also emphasizes the role of attributive process which comes after

material process as high-rate of occurrences in the data. The similarities also occur in the mental process with the matter of cognitive mental process. This can be understood to be similar because two speakers in delivering a speech must intent to connect to the audience. Therefore, by using cognitive mental process the speakers can attract audience mental reactions about thought to be occurred as it stated by Alaei & Ahangari (2016: 206). He stated that mental process occurs to demand the affective, cognitive and perceptive reaction. They also share similarities in less occurrences of meteorological and identifying process. It relates to the purpose of this genre which means that it is impossible for a stand-up comedian explaining about weather condition in details because both stand-up comedian explained about daily matter and it is also impossible to identifying process occur frequently because the purposes of stand-up comedy are to inform and to entertain audiences through information in speech.

Among the similarities above, there are also differences found in the level of ideational metafunction. Elon Gold tends to use behavioural process such as *catch, dream,hold* along his selected performances. It is related to the kinds of topic that he delivered which deal about make audience know and go into israelis life indicating catch the word (understanding the meaning), dan dream something. Meanwhile, Daliso is significantly different from Elon Gold about verbal process. clauses like *I said, he says, he talks, I called,* as in data analysis occur frequently indicating the use of verbal process as his style in delivering a speech.

In the level of interpersonal metafunction, there are five similarities between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold. *First*, it makes sense due to informative purpose of the stand-up comedy through monologue speech and it is supported by Sipayung (2016: 23) who stated that the interactive structure of declarative mood is to give information. *Second,* in the matter of modality, they are using medium modality probability such as *will, would, should,* as the dominant type of modality used in their stand-up comedy. By considering Matthiessen (2014: 176) that stated modality as the gap between yes and no polarity, it can be understood that both speakers tends to put their obviousness about information in the middle between yes and no. *Third,* since there are lacks of imperative clause occur in their speech so the obligation and inclination are also less to occur to indicate the gap between do and don't. *Fourth*, it is the tendency of both speakers to express their comment about information which is reflected through their high-rate occurrence of affect as the attitude. This finding indicates that both speakers frequently express their perception, reaction or cognition about things rather than human-being in their speech. *Last* they are the similar in using graduation volume up rather than volume down. This similarity indicates the tendencies of both speakers to emphasize the meaning.

Among those similarities, there are four differences between two speakers. *The first* difference is in the use of modality in which Elon is dominant in the use of high usuality while Daliso is dominant in the use of low modality probability. *The second* difference is about the tendency in choosing attitude toward information. *Third*, Elon Gold dominates Daliso Chaponda in the matter of judgement social esteem negative while Daliso tends to express his feelings about satisfaction through information. *Last*, Elon Gold used swearing about two times,

but Daliso used none of swering. it is reasonable because the audience of Elon is Americans, they are have the same nation but Daliso Chaponda, almost allof his audience is British, so he must keep the word that he want to says.

In the level of textual metafunction, it is found that there are four similarities between two speakers. First, both speakers frequently used adverbial group as the dominant marker for marked topical. Eggins in Sipayung (2016: 28) stated that the experts on writing or speaking need to choose marked theme to improve the coherence in their texts or in this matter—speech. It means that both speakers did not improve the coherence of the speech too much through adverbial group; circumstances. It can be assumed that it is caused of the genre in which stand-up comedy is presented in spoken medium so the possibility for simple form of clauses, initiated by nominal group as the subject, to be occurred is in the high-rate while in written medium, the coherence of the text is important to show engagement of the idea because the writer cannot clarify directly if there were ambiguities found in it.

Second, in order to indicate unmarked topical theme, both speakers mainly foregrounded nominal group as the common form for unmarked topical theme. It concerns with the common form of declarative mood SPCA so the position of subject is fulfilled by nominal group in order to ease the audiences to catch the meaning. Third, they also share things in common about the least occurrences of embedded clause in stand-up comedy. Embedded clauses are commonly used in writing under the respect with WH-relatives. Forth, structural becomes the common marker used to indicate textual themes rather than other markers such as continuative and conjunctive. This theme occurs in the forms of conjunction and WH-relative which are useful in keeping cohesion in a set of information.

Among those similarities, there are two significant differences found from the analysis of the data. First, Elon Gold tends to use continuative like *yeah, like, anyway* in his performances more than Daliso Chaponda did. This difference shows the tendency of each speakers in initiating a new idea. This situation makes Elon Gold shape more coherence in his speech because of the occurrence of marked theme while Daliso tends to dis-engage the correlation between idea by adding continuative which has a function to initiate a new idea.

Second, In the matter of interpersonal theme, Elon Gold and Daliso Chaponda are balanced in the use of mood adjunct and Wh-interrogative but in the use of vocative and finite Elon Gold and Daliso Chponda is quite different. Elon Gold did twice than Daliso did in vocative and finite. Therefore, these two differences indicate that there are not many significant differences between two speakers in the level of textual metafunction because they share similarities more than differences

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
1. Conclusion

Based on the result of analysis of the eight stand-up comedy videos perfoemance between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold, it can be comcluded that two speakers have some similarities and differences in the way to present their stand-up comedy performance. First, in the level of ideational metafunction

Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold performances are dominated by the occurrences of material process. There are also differences found in the level of ideational metafunction. Elon Gold tends to use behavioural process. Meanwhile, Daliso is significantly different from Elon Gold about verbal process.

In the level interpersonal, there are six similarities between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold. First, both of them used Declarative mood rather than other mood. Second, they are using medium modality probability as the dominant type of modality. Third, the obligation and inclination are also less to occur in their videos. *Fourth*, it is the tendency of both speakers to express their comment about information, high-rate occurrence of affect as the attitude. *Fifth*, they are the similar in using graduation volume up rather than volume down. *Last*, Elon Gold used swearing about two times, but Daliso used none of swering.

Among those similarities, there are three differences between two speakers. *First* difference is in the use of modality in which Elon is dominant in the use of high usuality while Daliso is dominant in the use of low modality probability. *The second* is about in choosing attitude toward information, Elon Gold dominates Daliso Chaponda in the matter of judgement social esteem negative while Daliso tends to express his feelings about satisfaction through information. *Last,* one more obvious difference between Elon Gold and Daliso Chaponda is that Daliso does not use swering words as Elon did in his speech.

In the level of textual metafunction, it is found that there are four similarities between two speakers. First, both speakers frequently used adverbial group as the dominant marker for marked topical. Second, in order to indicate unmarked topical theme, both speakers mainly foregrounded nominal group as the common form for unmarked topical theme. Third, they also share things in common about the least occurrences of embedded clause in stand-up comedy. Forth, structural becomes the common marker used to indicate textual themes rather than other markers such as continuative and conjunctive. Among those similarities, there are two significant differences found from the analysis of the data. First, Elon Gold tends to use continuative more than Daliso Chaponda did. Second, In the matter of interpersonal theme, Elon Gold and Daliso Chaponda are balanced in the use of mood adjunct and Wh-interrogative but in the use of vocative and finite Elon Gold and Daliso Chponda is quite different. Elon Gold did twice than Daliso did in vocative and finite.

2. Suggestion

This study which primarily studies about comperative analysis of language style between Daliso Chaponda and Elon Gold in their stand-up comedy performances through three level of metafunction. In this study, the writer takes two comedian that come from different ethnic background. To complete this study which is about language style through metafunction aspect, it is suggested that the future researcher will take another sample of different texts. Furthermore, in order to know the different language style in different aspect especially in direct speech, it is suggested that the future researchers who taken interest in this field will observe the other types of of speech, that is political speech through metafunction

aspect. In addition, it is hoped that the future researchers will conduct the study deeper than this study had, for instance to observe the the different language that used in speaking or direct speech.

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