



STYLISTIC ANALYSIS OF VERBAL HUMORS PRESENTED IN STAND-UP COMEDY SHOW: THE FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE ANALYSIS OF RADITYA DIKA'S VERBAL HUMORS

Ika Dewita Putri¹, Andi Muhammad Irawan²

English Department
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Universitas Negeri Padang
email: ikadewitaa91@gmail.com

Abstract

This research is analyzing the use of figurative language used in stand-up comedy show presented by Raditya Dika. This research uses the theory by Kennedy in 1979 as the main theory, and Theory by Davis (2016) as the supporting theory. The aim of this research is to find out the type of figurative language used in verbal humor presented by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show in 2017 and 2019. Also, this research aims to find the differences between the use of figurative language by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show in 2017 and 2019. This is a qualitative research. The researcher uses qualitative method in order make the reader understand by describing and explaining the findings. The data of this research is stand-up comedy by Raditya Dika in 2017 and 2019. The data is taken from Raditya Dika's youtube Channel. There are 69 figurative language which are found by researcher in Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy show in 2017 and 2019. In 2017, there are 33 figurative languages. Those 33 figurative languages are divided into 6 types. They are simile (11), metaphor (11), irony (4), personification (3), hyperbole (3), and meiosis (1). In 2019, there are 36 figurative languages. Those 36 figurative languages are divided into four types. They are simile (6), metaphor (17), Irony (5), and hyperbole (8). In 2017, figurative language types that most used by Raditya Dika is simile (11) and metaphor (11). Then, the less used figurative language is meiosis (1). While, in 2019, the most used figurative language type is metaphor (17) and the less used is irony (5). There is no personification and meiosis which are found in Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy show in 2019.

Key words: *Figurative Language, Raditya Dika, Stand-up Comedy, Verbal Humor.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Stylistic is the way on how people style a language. According to Leech (2007), Stylistics is a linguistic approach to literature which explain the relation

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on December 2024

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



between language and artistic function, which use question such as “why” and “how” to determine the meaning. Figurative language is included in the stylistic field. Figurative language can be used both linguistic and literature as long as it aims to be a media between linguistics and literary criticism. As stated by Furniss (1996), a word, phrase, or a statement belongs to figurative when it cannot be taken in literal way.

Figurative language is used on many kind of literature products. Some literature products used figurative language to make the sentence more interactive and joyful, novels and poem as the examples. However, figurative language also can be used in non-literary stuff. The example of non-literary goods are advertisement and humor in stand-up comedy. Stand-up comedy is a monologue activity that shows a comedian delivering a joke on a stage without an interrupting by audience. As stated by Schwarz (2010) in her dissertation, Stand-up comedy represents a genre in which a single comedian comes on stage with a microphone and starts a performance in front of an audience. Stand-up comedy is different from conversational dialogue. When a sitcom needs at least two people to communicate, stand-up comedy only shows a person who delivers a joke or humor, in opposite, conversational dialogue needs at least two people in.

Actually, there already are some studies about figurative language. There are several previous researchers who analyze figurative language on some different object such as song, newspaper, advertisement, speech and stand-up comedy. Sihite (2016) analyzed figurative language on news broadcasting program, Fitratunnas (2017) analyzed figurative language on advertisement, Dewi (2020) and Maftuhah (2018) analyzed figurative language on song, Khairani (2017) analyzed figurative language on stand-up comedy and Munir (2014) analyzed figurative language on speech.

In this research, the researcher will use figurative language theory by Kennedy (1979). The fact that there were no many previous researches about verbal humor which analyzed by using figurative language makes the researcher wants to analyzed verbal humor using the figurative language theory. The researcher realize that figurative language can be applied in many aspects. It can be politics, educations, or even entertainments. Stand-comedy which shows verbal humor is such interesting topic that should be analyzed by using figurative language. According to Kennedy, there are eight types of figurative language. Those eight types are metaphor, irony, simile, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, allusion and symbol.

For this study, the researcher is going to analyze the verbal humor by using the figurative language theory which is found in Stand-Up Comedy Show presented by Raditya Dika in 2017 and 2019. Beside of his popularity, the reason for choosing Raditya Dika’s stand-up comedy because the choice of word that used by Raditya Dika is unique and attractive. Also, Raditya Dika has his own style in delivering humor using his language ability.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative because the researcher wants to show the figurative language found in verbal humor presented in stand-up comedy show descriptively. Moleong (2013) also stated that qualitative research is actually used to give an explanation and understanding a whole phenomenon that is experienced by the subject of the research in certain natural contexts by employing various scientific methods, and locating them in words and language. This discovery was obtained by describing, clarifying, and interpreting data. The data of this research was taken from Stand-up Comedy Raditya Dika on his Youtube channel in 2017 and 2019. In 2017, there are several topics that was presented by Raditya Dika in his stand-up comedy show posted on his youtube channel. The data of this research was analyzed by using figurative language theory by Kennedy (1979). The data, Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy, was transcribed first because the data is in spoken form.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

a. Types of Figurative Language Which is Used in Stand-up Comedy Show Presented by Raditya Dika

There are 69 figurative languages which are found in the verbal humor presented by Raditya Dika in his stand-up comedy show. Those 69 figurative languages are divided into 6 types of figurative language based on Kennedy (1979) and Davis (2016) theories. The types which are found in the verbal humor presented by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show are simile, metaphor, irony, personification, hyperbole, and meiosis. The findings are shown below.

| Types of figurative language | 2017 | 2019 | Σ | % |
|------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|
| Simile | 11 | 6 | 17 | 25% |
| Metaphor | 11 | 17 | 28 | 41% |
| Irony | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13% |
| Personification | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4% |
| Hyperbole | 3 | 8 | 11 | 16% |
| Meiosis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1% |
| | 33 | 36 | 69 | 100% |

Based on the table above, there are 69 figurative languages which are found in verbal humor presented by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show in 2017 and 2019. Those 69 figurative languages are divided into 6 types. Those six types are simile (17), metaphor (28), irony (9),

personification (3), hyperbole (11) and meiosis (1). In 2017, the most dominant figurative language is simile (12). Then, in 2019, the most dominant figurative language is metaphor (19). According to the finding, the researcher does not find several types of figurative language which are provided by Kennedy (1979) and Davis (2016). They are Allusion, metonymy, symbol, litotes.

b. The Difference of Raditya Dika's Stand-Up Comedy Show in 2017 and 2019

| Types of figurative language | 2017 | 2019 | Σ | % |
|------------------------------|------|------|----------|------|
| Simile | 11 | 6 | 17 | 25% |
| Metaphor | 11 | 17 | 28 | 41% |
| Irony | 4 | 5 | 9 | 13% |
| Personification | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4% |
| Hyperbole | 3 | 8 | 11 | 16% |
| Meiosis | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1% |
| | 33 | 36 | 69 | 100% |

According to the answer of question number 1, the researcher finds the difference between stand-up comedy show by Raditya Dika in 2017 and 2019. In 2017, Raditya Dika used simile (11) to present a verbal humor the most and the less used figurative language is meiosis. In contrast, in 2019, Raditya Dika applies metaphor (17) in the most time to show a verbal humor in order to entertain the audience and less used figurative language type is irony (5). Also, in 2019, Raditya Dika does not use two types of figurative language which is found in Raditya Dika's stand up comedy show in 2017. Those two are personification and meiosis.

2. Discussion

The researcher finds that there are some points that related the previous studies about figurative language. In this research, the researcher finds that the most dominant figurative language used by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show is simile. The used of simile in this research is to express the comparison of two subject which has similarity. As stated by Kennedy in 1979 that simile is comparing 2 similar things. In common, to express simile, the speaker will say several expression such as like, as, similar to, and etc. The finding of this research is similar to Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) research. In that research, she finds simile as the most dominant figurative language in Maher Zain's songs. The used of simile in

Maher Zain song titled “Hold My Hand” is to describe the sadness of the world.

Moreover, this current qualitative research has several differences with others previous studies. Most of the data of previous studies are speech, advertisement and song while this research data is stand-up comedy show. Then, the theory that be used of previous studies is slightly different from the current research. The newest theory of this research is the used of meiosis. However, there is no meiosis which is found in those five relate previous studies.

In this stand-up comedy show, Raditya Dika shows the human behavior in social media. At the beginning of the show, Raditya Dika starts his humor by showing nowadays people on Instagram story. He explains how people flexing to others by showing their activities, eating at an expensive restaurant as the example. In the middle of show, Raditya Dika changes the topic to Indonesian bad habit. In the show, Raditya Dika shows how easy Indonesian gets provoked. In his show, he said that he was doing a polling in order to choose what food he would eat, on the other hand, the netizens doing racist according to the food. Then, at the end of the show, Raditya Dika show how Indonesian netizens like to do bullying. In his show, Raditya Dika show how bad Indonesian netizens in judging others in social media. Meanwhile, in stand-up comedy show in 2019, Raditya Dika shows his sigh as an artist and influencer. At the beginning, he shows how hard his 34s life. He feels so bored and old. Then, in the middle of the show, he “roasting” his colleague. In the show, he judged the appearance of his colleague, Deddy Corbuzier as the example. However, he just did it for fun. At the end of the show, Raditya Dika shows the habit of Indonesian when attending a wedding ceremony.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

According to the findings, the researcher conclude that Raditya Dika applied six of ten types of figurative language which is served by Kennedy (1979) and Davis (2016) theories. First, there are six figurative language types which were discovered in Raditya Dika’s stand-up comedy show in 2017 and 2019. Those six types are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, and meiosis. Second, there are differences between stand-up comedy show in 2017 and stand-up comedy show in 2019 presented by Raditya Dika. In 2017, The researcher discovers six types of figurative language in Raditya Dika’s verbal humor in stand-up comedy show. They are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, irony, and meiosis. The most dominant type of figurative language which is found is simile (11). So, there are 11 similes which are applied in Raditya’s verbal humor. In contrast, the less dominant figurative language type which was applied by Raditya Dika’s verbal humor in his stand-up comedy show is meiosis (1).

Then, in 2019, there are only four types of figurative which used by Raditya Dika in his stand-up comedy show. Those four types are simile, metaphor, hyperbole and irony. The most dominant figurative language types is

metaphor (17), so Raditya Dika applied 17 metaphors in his stand-up comedy show to make the audience laughing. Then, the less dominant figurative language type in 2019 stand-up comedy show by Raditya Dika is irony (5).

Even there are differences between 2017 and 2019 stand-up comedy show presented by Raditya Dika, the researcher also find that Raditya Dika applied four types of figurative language on both stand-up comedy show. Those four types are simile, metaphor, irony and hyperbole. This research focuses on the used of figurative language on stand-up comedy show presented by Raditya Dika in 2017 and 2019. So, as result, the researcher only describes the application of figurative language type used by Raditya Dika in his stand-up comedy show. So, this research of course has a limit in order to describe figurative language on the other field. So, for the next researcher, the researcher hopes and suggest to do a research about figurative language in other field, such as poem, comic, song or speech. In order to make the understanding about figurative language more deeper, the researcher will use other theory or data related to figurative language.

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