DEIXIS IN RADITYA DIKA’S UTTERANCES
IN STAND-UP COMEDY SHOW

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with how often Raditya Dika produces types of deixis in stand-up comedy show. This research was based on descriptive design by applying qualitative method and converting the data numerically. The data of this study were the three selected videos of Raditya dika downloaded from youtube. There were 709 sentences produced after transcribing those videos into written language. The findings of this study show that those five types of deixis were found in Raditya Dika’s utterances, they are: person (68.94%), spatial (5.24%), temporal (5.83%), discourse (8.60%) and social (11.37%). The most dominant type of deixis found is person deixis with “gue” or “I” as the dominant deictic word. Person deixis is dominantly used because the comics in stand-up comedy conduct first point of view that make the use of personal pronoun more often than others.

Keywords: Deixis, Utterances, Stand-up comedy.
INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Deixis is a technical term comes from the Greek *deiktikos* for pointing or indicating. Deixis is an important field of language study in its own right and has some relevances to analysis of conversation and pragmatics. It essentially concerns with the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalizes the features of the context of utterance or speech event, and also concerns ways in which interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance (Levinson 1983: 54). There are five types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.

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

Stand-up comedy is a kind of those spoken communications that use one of the functions of language, to amuse or entertain other people. Stand-up comedy is a comedical style, composed of a comic or a comedian who is speaking in their own person rather than as a dramatic with humorous stories that commonly taken from social conditions.

Stand-up comedy has been well-known and developed in America and Europe since years ago. But, the existence of stand-up comedy in Indonesia starts booming when Metro TV first presented it in television in the middle of September 2011. Nowadays, stand-up comedy show is very well-known by all ages in Indonesia, and mostly teenagers. There are many popular comics or comedians of Indonesia, they are Abdel Achrian, Isman, IwelWel, Mongol, Soleh Solihun, Steny Agustaf, Raditya Dika, Ernest Prakasa, Pandji Pragiwaksono and Cak Lontong.

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

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design**

This study was conducted in descriptive design by applying qualitative research method. Denzin and Lincoln (2005) state that qualitative research is a method of inquiry employed in many different academic disciplines, traditionally in the social sciences, but also in market research and further contexts. Qualitative researchers aim to gather an in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior. The qualitative method investigates the *why* and *how* of decision making, not just *what, where, when*. Based on Bestand Khan (2003: 241), qualitative researchers do not bring such hypothesis to their research. The detailed descriptiory collected in qualitative research could be converted later to numerical data and analyzed quantitatively, but the reverse is not possible.

**Subject**

The data of this study were the transcriptions of RadityaDika’s utterances from his performances in stand-up comedy show that were taken from the selected videos of his collections uploaded in youtube. Besides being aired in Metro TV, Raditya Dika also performs stand-up comedy in other places like colleges, bars and clubs. Many communities of stand-up comedy lovers upload their recordings to this free site.

**Data Collection**

The techniques of collecting the data are: 1) Opening youtube. 2) Entering keyword *StandUpNite-Raditya Dika*. 3) Downloading the three selected videos of Raditya Dika. 4) Watching the videos and starting to transcribe them into written language.
Technique for Data Analysis

The data were analyzed as followings:

1. Transcribing Raditya Dika’s utterances into written language.
2. Identifying Raditya Dika’s utterances in stand-up comedy.
3. Identifying deixis in the Raditya Dika’s utterances.
4. Classifying the deixis in Raditya Dika’s utterances into their types based on Levinson’s theory of deixis; person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis.
5. Calculating the occurrences of each types deixis used by Raditya Dika in stand-up comedy show.
6. Converting the occurrences into percentage.
7. Describing and explaining the findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data, the types of deixis in Raditya Dika’s utterances in stand-up comedy show are classified based on the types of deixis. There are five types of deixis, namely person deixis, spatial deixis, temporal dexis, discourse deixis and social deixis. It is found that there were 1011 occurrences of deixis. Here are some examples of deixis in the three videos of Raditya Dika.

1. Person deixis
   - Gue bersyukur, gara-gara iklan itu gue takut pake sampo.
   - Kalo loe mau ngajak ngobrol, ketok dulu.
2. Spatial deixis
   - Iklan di Indonesia nggak ada yang benar.
   - Gue kasitau aja sekarang disini.
3. Temporal deixis
   - Gue sedih banget lihat film kita sekarang.
   - Gue lihat tiap hari gue diadd di facebook.
4. Discourse deixis
- Bukan karena kita sok gentleman, bukan karena kita baik hati, tapi cowok nggak ada yang tahan liat cewek nangis, karena ceweekkalo nangis itu jelek.
- Pertama kali gue nonton, ini iklan polio.

5. Social deixis
- Mbak Tati, pembantu paling cantik di komplek gue.
- Selamat malam, teman-teman semuanya.

After analyzing and determining the types of deixis in Raditya Dika’s utterances performing stand-up comedy show, the findings are presented as follows:

The percentage of occurrences each type of deixis in Raditya Dika’s utterances in stand-up comedy show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of deixis</th>
<th>Video I</th>
<th>Video II</th>
<th>Video III</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>68.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>5.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>5.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>11.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1011</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To find out the reason why person deixis is the dominant type used by RadityaDika, the writer took another data as comparator. However, the existence of a comparator is needed to help the writer solving the research problem. The comparators are another comics, namely Muhadkly Acho and Mongol.

After being analyzed, the occurrences of deixis in Muhadkly Acho and Mongol’s utterances shown as follow:
The percentage of occurrences each type of deixis in MuhadklyAcho’s utterances performing stand-up comedy show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of deixis</th>
<th>Video I</th>
<th>Video II</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>64.31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>17.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>255</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The percentage of each type deixis in Mongol’s utterances performing stand-up comedy show

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of deixis</th>
<th>Video I</th>
<th>Video II</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>42.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>18.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>28.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>263</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tables above show that Mongol produced those five types of deixis in his utterances, and the dominant type is person deixis with the dominant deictic word is "gue", only the same with the previous comics; RadityaDika and MuhadklyAcho. Below is the comparison between the three comics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The comparison between the three comics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RadityaDika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topics</th>
<th>Boybands, ads, TV shows, couple, social networks, ghosts, his servants.</th>
<th>Couple, his first love, his youngers, TV shows, shift language.</th>
<th>Ojek, traffic, technology.</th>
<th>Stand-up comedy, reality show, couple.</th>
<th>His presentation (face, voice, style)</th>
<th>Cimeng, his old classmate, jail, pickpocket.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Setting</td>
<td>Café comedy</td>
<td>Café comedy</td>
<td>MetroTV’s Stand-up comedy studio</td>
<td>Café comedy</td>
<td>MetroTV’s Stand-up comedy studio</td>
<td>Café comedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>29 years old</td>
<td>30 years old</td>
<td>33 years old</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data and analysis above, that they three (still) produced the same dominant deixis, the writer takes interim result that; person deixis becomes the feature of stand-up comedy show because of its characteristic as a show where the comedian is standing and telling funny stories of their own, that makes the use of personal pronoun is more often than others. The dominant deixis in RadityaDika’s utterances is not influenced by the comic, topics and settings.

**CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION**

**Conclusions**

1. There are five types of deixis used by Raditya in his utterances performing stand-up comedy show. The calculations for each type is 697 person deixis (68.94%), 53 spatial deixis (5.24%), 59 temporal deixis (5.83%), 87 discourse deixis (8.60%), and 115 social deixis (11.37%).

2. The most dominant type is person deixis with 697 occurrences (68.94%).

3. Having analyzing all the data, the type of deixis that dominantly used by Raditya Dika performing stand-up comedy is person deixis with total 697 or 68.94%. The deictic word “gue” or “I” that were produced more than 400 times, is the most dominant word among other pronouns. Raditya Dika uses person deixis as the most dominant type because: 1) He conducted first-point of view and spoke his own experiences or observations to the audience. 2) Comics or comedians in stand-up comedy show are usually standing and telling their own story, that make the use of personal pronoun is more often than other pronoun in their utterances. 3) Person deixis may be
the feature of stand-up comedy show because of its characteristics as a unit of Story or Narrative.

**Suggestions**

1. English lecturer to use this thesis as an addition material for they lecturing deixis in classroom.
2. Researchers can take this thesis result as a reference when they decide to conduct further about deixis for their research, or for them who want to analyze another unit of pragmatics in Stand-up Comedy. So, they can get better findings.

**REFERENCES**


