



An Analysis of Implicature in Stand-up Comedy : Mamat Alkatiri's Jokes "Somasi"

Reja Ananda Sembiring¹, Charles David Marudut Silalahi², Justin Hubert Butar-Butar³, Jonathan Marbun⁴

¹⁻⁴ Faculty of Literature, Universitas Methodist Indonesia, Indonesia

Email : rejasembiring41@gmail.com, butarbutarjustin@gmail.com, jonathanmarbunaja@gmail.com

Abstract. *The goal of this study is to analyze of implicature in Stand-up Comedy : Mamat Alkatiri's "Somasi". To conduct this study, researchers used qualitative methodologies. Mamat Alkatiri's Jokes, obtained from Youtube, served as the research's data source. This study relies on jokes by Mamat Alkatiri, that is implicature. This study used observation and implicature to collect the data. After we analyze, Mamat Alkatiri's jokes were noted together with the implicature. The meaning research is then used to analyze the data. The examination of the lines from Mamat Alkatiri's jokes that was done for the study of implicature. The situation described in the Mamat Alkatiri's jokes serves as the implicature.*

Keywords: *implicature; Mamat Alkatiri's jokes; pragmatics.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial tool for communication and human thought, allowing individuals to express their ideas, concepts, and feelings. It serves as the initial source of knowledge and understanding, symbolizing intelligence and knowledge of the world. Language is also a sound tool with meaning used by human communities to interact, as per Kridalaksana (cited in Sinambela et al. 2022). This is consistent with the viewpoint (Ramadan & Mulyat, 2020; Ramadhanti, 2015) that language is directly tied to the circumstances surrounding the user and that the meaning of utterances is intimately related to who is the speaker, where, what, when, and how. It is also claimed that language serves as a medium to express ideas from the heart. This was also made clear by Uyun (2021) asserts that language is a crucial tool for conveying ideas, emotions, and knowledge in interpersonal interactions, utilized in both written and spoken forms. according to (AD et al., 2019; Nugraha et al., 2015). Language can be divided into two categories: spoken language and written language. The first category includes language that is acquired through human speech; examples of this include speaking, lectures, presentations, and other activities that are commonly associated with spoken language (Beta et al., 2019). Considering that language is only a means of conveying meaning (Sutedi 2003, cited in Ningsih et al. 2022). It serves an important purpose in life. In the context of communication, language acts as a symbol or form for utterances with distinct meanings (Dwi, 2013:16).

One area of linguistics is pragmatics. Pragmatics studies how people understand meaning and use language in social contexts. Pragmatics is the study of language use in social

contexts and how humans use language to interpret meaning, according to J.L. Austin (1962). Pragmatics in linguistics deals with the study of language in context how context influences the interpretation of meaning in communication (Mey, Jacob L. 2006). As one of the linguistics branches, pragmatics is a field of science which is related to the language structures as a means of interactions between the speaker and speech partner. Besides that, pragmatics is also a guidance to various language signs which is outside of the language itself or extra linguistics. (Verhaar in Niatri, 2016) Davis R. and Dowty (in Niatri, 2016), explained briefly that pragmatics is a study of direct and indirect rules, presuppositions, implicatures, entailments, and conversations or conversational activities between speaker and speech partners. Then, Yule (2006) stated that the meaning of pragmatics is a study about what is said is less than what is said. While Nadar in her book *Pragmatik dan Penelitian Pragmatik* stated that pragmatics is a linguistics branch studies about language which is used to communicate in certain situation (Nadar, 2009). From some of the experts statements above, we find that there are many definitions about pragmatics. Based on these definitions, the researcher could make a conclusion that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focused on studying and making conclusion of the utterances between speaker and the speech partner in the communication which is influenced by the speech context, so it does not make the misunderstanding in the meaning of the conversation. The messages mean the meaning you want to convey. The meaning is delivered directly or covertly. Brown and Yule (Rani, 2004) said that implicature based on its function is the implicature which is used to give the explanation on what it is intended to by the speaker, different with his/her statements literally. It focuses on how people use language in social situations, considering factors like implied meaning, context, intentions, and presuppositions to understand communication beyond just the literal words used. In linguistics and related fields, pragmatics is the study of how context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses phenomena including implicature, speech acts, relevance and conversation, as well as nonverbal communication. Theories of pragmatics go hand-in-hand with theories of semantics, which studies aspects of meaning, and syntax which examines sentence structures, principles, and relationships.

Implicature refers to Implicature as a component of a speaker's meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said. implicature is a term which is derived from the verb 'to imply'. The verb 'implicate' and the cognate noun 'implicature' are technical terms denoting to 'implying something by saying something else'. Thus, implicature in Grice's definition implies that unstated information is conveyed to an audience that is able to work out what is being said by reference to cultural or linguistic maxims

that are being flagrantly flouted. What a speaker intends to communicate is characteristically far richer than what she directly expresses; linguistic meaning radically underdetermines the message conveyed and understood. The speaker tacitly exploits pragmatic principles to bridge this gap and counts on hearer H to invoke the same principles for the purposes of utterance interpretation.

Stand-up comedy is a performance directed to a live audience, where the performer stands on a stage and delivers humorous and satirical monologues sometimes incorporating physical acts. These performances are typically composed of rehearsed scripts but often include varying degrees of live crowd interaction. Stand-up comedy consists of one-liners, stories, observations, or shticks that can employ props, music, impressions, magic tricks, or ventriloquism. A performer in this genre can be known by the masculine and gender-neutral terms stand-up comedian and stand-up comic, or by the feminine term stand-up comedienne. Performances can take place in various venues, including comedy clubs, comedy festivals, bars, nightclubs, colleges, or theaters (Zoglin, Richard. 2019). Stand-up comedy has essential functions in the formation of society; its subgenres differ in the features of comic reproduction. Both verbal and non-verbal aspects of stand-up comedy attract attention. In this topic we want to analyze in Stand Up Comedy Mamat Alkatiri "Somasi", He is a comedian and influencer. The researchers planned to analyze in implicature in the Stand Up Comedy Mamat Alkatiri based on those explanations. This was because the speakers had said much sarcasm and discovered that it used a variety of implicature. This study concentrated on one issue. The researchers concentrated on using Stephen C. Levinson's idea of the various sorts of implicature. The author seeks to uncover implicature and personal information.

2. METHOD

This study is compatible with a descriptive qualitative research design. . In a qualitative approach, processes are used to generate descriptive data in language communities, either as written or spoken data (Djajasudarma 2006). The analysis provides a precise picture of Mamat Alkatiri's jokes. The implicature of Mamat Alkatiri's jokes provide the data employed in this study. The method of research employed is a qualitative descriptive method. Bagdan and Taylor define qualitative research as study that generates descriptive data, such as from people's written or spoken words or observed behavior (in Moleong, 2002: 31). In the data analysis stage, the writer uses the contextual analysis method. The implicature method is used to describe meanings of Mamat Alkatiri's jokes.

This is achieved by closely analyzing the information gathered from social media youtube. The data evaluated in qualitative research is based on the features of a phenomenon and is analyzed by looking at the big picture rather than just the numbers. Qualitative research is aimed at offering the best possible explanation and comprehension of an event.

The research object of this topic is Stand Up Comedy Mamat Alkatiri” Somasi” from Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel, <https://youtu.be/9KK-qVGBGFo?si=BdNB-zuXaxWU6XI0> The theory used is Miles and Huberman’s used to analyze the data. It consists of processes such as; reduction of data, display of data, conclusion drawing, and verification.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Mamat Alkatiri’s jokes

Researchers have collected some of Mamat Alkatiri’s jokes obtained from youtube. The following is a list of some interesting Mamat Alkatiri’s jokes to analyze:

1. Lagi mencerminkan presiden yang bertemu rakyat nya
2. Saya diam dulu, mencerminkan wapres nya
3. Saya senang di ajak kesini karena berasa seperti di salon
4. Sama pejabat otot otot hilang disini.
5. Dia memberikan beberapa pertanyaan untuk ditanyakan kepada para pejabat
6. Pak, NKRI harga mati.
7. Ini orang tua saya nonton dirumah nangis loh.
8. Saya sampai lupa perkenalan ini loh.
9. Saya dikasih air untuk di baca bacain untuk menyembuhkan orang sakit.
10. Dia berbicara dengan menggunakan bahasa Papua.
11. Inikan yang om ded mau kan.
12. Kita berbicara langsung dianggap separatis
13. Masjid ini unik karena bentuk nya mirip gereja
14. Kawan saya ini orang jawa, dan mereka bertiga berbicara menggunakan bahasa jawa sedangkan saya duduk bersama dengan mereka

B. Implicature

The researcher will analyze the Mamat Alkatiri’s jokes. The analysis of the implicature of Mamat Alkatiri's jokes. The presentation of the results of the analysis is carried out by presenting a typical verbal description with words.

1. **"Lagi mencerminkan presiden yang bertemu rakyat nya"**

dia sedang menyindir presiden atau pejabat yang sering bagi bagi baju sebagai pencitraan)", "Reflecting on the president who meets his people (he is criticizing the president or state officials who often give out clothes as an image)".

2. **"Saya diam dulu, mencerminkan wapres nya"**

dia ingin menyampaikan bahwasanya wakil presiden tidak melakukan kegiatan apapun selama masa kerjanya , "I'll be quiet for now, reflecting the vice president (he wanted to convey that t/he vice president did not do any activities during his term of office)".

3. **"Saya senang di ajak kesini karena berasa seperti di salon"**

Dia menyindir acara tersebut yang sering memuja para pejabat walaupun kinerja mereka buruk, "I was happy to be invited here because it felt like I was in a salon (he was making fun of the show which often praised state officials even though their performance was bad)".

4. **"Sama pejabat otot otot hilang disini"**

Maksudnya adalah pemilik acara tersebut takut dengan pejabat, "With officials, muscles are missing here (what this means is that the owner of the event is afraid of states officials).

5. **"Dia memberikan beberapa pertanyaan untuk ditanyakan kepada para pejabat"**

Maksudnya adalah dia tidak puas dengan pertanyaan yang diberikan oleh sang pemilik acara yang takut menanyakan hal hal yang menyangkut kinerja dari pejabat tersebut, "He gave some questions to ask the state officials (what he meant was that he was not satisfied with the questions given by the event owner who was afraid to ask things that included the performance of the states officials)".

6. **"Pak, NKRI harga mati"**

Maksudnya dia bukan lah separatist walaupun berasal dari Papua, "Sir, the Republic of Indonesia is non-negotiable" (meaning he is not a separatist even though he comes from Papua)"

7. **“Ini orang tua saya nonton dirumah nangis loh”**

Maksudnya adalah orang tua nya takut karena dia berbicara soal politik di depan anggota tni sebagai tamu di acara tersebut. “My parents watched this at home and cried” (what I mean is that his parents were scared because he talked about politics in front of the TNI members as guests on the show)”.

8. **“Saya sampai lupa perkenalan ini lo”**

Maksudnya adalah dia gugup karena takut dengan para anggota tni yang hadir disana. “I forgot about this introduction” (he meant he was nervous because he was afraid of the TNI members who were present there)”.

9. **“Saya dikasih air untuk di baca bacain untuk menyembuhkan orang sakit”** Maksudnya itu dia dikira dukun atau orang pintar di Papua sana karena dia adalah keturunan Arab. “I was given water to be read to cure sick people” (what I mean is that he was thought to be a shaman or a clever person in Papua because he was of Arab descent)”.

10. **“Dia berbicara dengan menggunakan bahasa Papua”**

Maksudnya itu dia ingin menyindir orang orang yang sering ngobrol dengan bahasa daerah bukan dengan bahasa indonesia, "He spoke using Papuan language (he meant that he wanted to criticize people who often chat in regional languages instead of Indonesian)".

11. **“Inikan yang om ded mau kan”**

Maksudnya adalah pemilik acara menginginkan acara tersebut supaya terlihat kritis dengan membahas soal politik dengan menghardikan dirinya sebagai pengisi acara tersebut, “This is what you wants, right?” (What he means is that the event owner wants the event to look critical by discussing politics and criticizing state officials by invited him as the host)”.

12. **“Kita berbicara langsung dianggap separatis”**

Maksudnya adalah kebebasan berbicara atau berpendapat orang Papua seperti dibatasi dan langsung dianggap sebagai separatis ketika mengemukakan pendapat. “When we speak, we are immediately considered as separatists” (meaning that Papuans' freedom of speech or opinion is restricted and they are immediately considered as separatists when they express their opinions)”.

13. "Masjid ini unik karena bentuk nya mirip gereja"

Maksudnya adalah dia ingin menyampaikan tingginya sikap toleransi di Papua. "This mosque is unique because its shape is similar to a church. (the intention is that it wants to convey the high level of tolerance in Papua).

14. "Kawan saya ini orang jawa, dan mereka bertiga berbicara menggunakan bahasa jawa sedangkan saya duduk bersama dengan mereka"

Maksudnya adalah kurang nya sikap toleransi yang dimiliki oleh teman teman nya karena mereka seperti kurang menghargai dirinya yang berasal dari Papua dan tidak mengerti bahasa jawa. "My friend is Javanese, and the three of them were speaking Javanese while I was sitting with them" (what I mean is that his friends lacked tolerance because they seemed to not respect him as he came from Papua and did not understand Javanese).

4. CONCLUSION

From of implicature that have been discussed in Mamat Alkatiri's jokes, it can be concluded that every word that Mamat Alkatiri says contains sarcasm because he express disappointed about goverment and the event. The jokes is related in now condition and easy-to-understand language. However, every word that Mamat Alkatiri's jokes, even though it's to relate and have deep value for his listeners. This research has a deficiency in the study of grammatical meaning. The analytical sarcasm in implicature from Stand Up Comedy Mamat Alkatiri" Somasi" was demonstrated by us, the researchers, in this study. As long as they employed utterances in his words, it can be concluded this analysis of sarcasm in implicature employed by him. Personal sarcasm in implicature is the most prevalent sort of implicature, as opposed to sarcasm. Therefore the researcher hopes that future researchers can complete it in more detail and in depth. The researchers also wants to express suggestions for readers to take lessons from each of the jokes, also used as motivation to live to develop to become a better human being than before, because life is not all about yourself but it's about social. So the researchers hope that the Indonesian generation, especially teenagers, are wiser in attitude and care about the circle of situation.

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