YONO BAKRIE'S HUMOR DISCOURSE PRESUPPOSITION IN STAND UP COMEDY

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the setup and punch line which become humor in stand up comedy and the form of pragmatic involvement in the form of presuppositions contained in the humor presented by Yono Bakrie in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X on Kompas TV. This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data sources used in this study are setups, punch lines, and forms of presuppositional pragmatic aspects contained in the humor presented by Yono Bakrie on Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X on Kompas TV. The data collection technique used in this study was documentation, viewing, and transcription techniques. The data analysis used the theory of Miles and Huberman (2014), which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification. Based on the findings and research analysis on Yono Bakrie's stand up video, it was known that the supporting factors of the humor studied were found in this humor because it contains set up and punch lines. In contrast, presuppositions were found in the pragmatic aspects of humor, which became one of the supporting aspects of forming a humor.

Keywords: story, humor, Yono Bakrie.

INTRODUCTION

Language, as its function to convey ideas, ideas, and feelings of its speakers, tends to be used according to specific purposes. In its use, language is used as the primary tool in conveying information. However, in certain situations, one also uses language for entertainment. Through humor, language games can be implemented.

Currently, in various video shows circulating on various digital platforms, the audience can enjoy humor through stand-up comedy shows. Comedians use humor for entertainment and other purposes, such as satirizing, criticizing, and other emotional expressions. Through humor packaging, the delivery of criticism and satire becomes more exciting and not satirical.

Stand up comedy is a form of verbal comedy performed by comedians/comedians alone by monologues about specific topics on stage. Currently, a humor show or stand up

comedy has its way to be enjoyed by many people, one of which is with a unique humor program aired on television stations. Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) is one of the humor talent search events owned by someone who aired on Kompas TV television station. Monologues performed by comedians/comedians are usually in the form of funny things and their observations, opinions, or concerns, a reality, a picture of people's social life, and so on, presented humorously. Schwarz (2009) said that stand up has a uniqueness that distinguishes it from other humor genres; the uniqueness lies in language games, ambiguity, anecdotes, facial expressions, intonation, and gestures displayed by comedians/comedians.

Talking about humor in stand up also means discussing the language and meaning in the speech by comedians/comedians. Related to that, the researcher used a pragmatic approach to analyze the meaning of the stand-up material. In this study, the pragmatic aspects of humor are divided into presuppositions, implications, speech, and the world of reality, which will be analyzed from Yono Bakrie's stand up.

Keraf (2009: 2) explained that language is communication between community members through sound symbols produced by human speech instruments. Language also has a role in expressing ideas and feelings, conveying, and understanding messages, etc. Based on the previous description, it can be concluded that language is a communication tool humans use to express ideas and feelings, deliver and understand messages, produced by human speech tools.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies language structure externally (Parker, 2010: 48). Pragmatics is a subset of linguistics that deals with meaning conveyed by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Yule (2014: 3) mentions pragmatics as a study of meaning conveyed by speakers (writers) and then interpreted by listeners (readers). This opinion reinforces the assumption that pragmatics itself has a relationship with context. Context is aspects of the physical or social environment related to a specific speech or the same knowledge between speakers and speech partners so that they have the same understanding and understand what speakers mean (Kridalaksana, 2011: 134). This context is the defining aspect needed in speech situations, in which case context can also be used in rumors.

In humor research, presuppositions become an essential thing to be understood by speakers and speech partners. Presuppositions are used to smooth the communication process between the two. According to Yule (2006: 43), presupposition or presupposition is something speakers assume as an event before a speech.

Yule (1996) also expressed his opinion on six types of presuppositions, including presupposition (existential presupposition), which is a presupposition that indicates the existence (existence) of the referent. The factive presupposition is a presupposition by which the assumed information follows a verb that can be considered valid. The lexical presupposition is a presupposition with interpreted meaning having another meaning. The structural presupposition is defined as a presupposition that refers to the stricture of sentences considered as fixed presuppositions that have been assumed to be true.

Conventionally, structural presuppositions are assumed by sentences asking when and where. Nonfactive presupposition is a presupposition that is interpreted as something that is not true. Counter factual presupposition is a counterfactual presupposition that means a presupposition that is contrary to reality and means untrue.

Shared presuppositions or assumptions must be understood together between speakers and speech partners to feel and understand funny intentions in humor. Humor is defined as the mental quality of a state or condition associated with humorousness, humor, fun that produces a physical response in the form of laughter. Wijana (1995) states that humor is a stimulus that causes a person to laugh or smile in happiness. Humor itself is said to be successful if it has the same taste, in terms of interpreting humor between speakers and listeners.

Papana (2016) states that one of the most famous forms of humor today is stand-up comedy, a form of modern comedy performance with a set-up structure and punch line. In stand up comedy humor that is built consists of two structures, namely set up and punch line, Papana (2012: 83) mentioned that set up is the first part of a humor. The point is that setup refers to initial expectations that can direct the audience's assumptions about the humor to be delivered. Furthermore, the definition of punch line defined by Papana (2012: 83), which is the second part of the humor structure, is the main point that makes the audience laugh. The punch line that comes after set up is the complement that will complement the structure of humor.

Research on humorous discourse has been carried out by many previous researchers for various fields. Pangesti et al. (2022) examined the content of character education in Covid-19 humorous discourse. Agustina et al. (2022) focused on analyzing the relevance of presuppositions in creating humor in Indonesian women's stand up comedy which is associated with learning anecdotal texts in Indonesian learning.

Badara (2018) analyzes humorous discourse related to Indonesian local wisdom. Badara examines the techniques of creating and constructing elements of humorous discourse in stand-up comedy from a local perspective in Indonesia. In addition, Puksi, F. F. (2018) in his article entitled "Presupposition contributions in stand-up comedy (Discourse analysis of Raditya Dika's stand-up comedy on youtube)" examines presupposition strategies in the humor of stand-up comedy videos from Raditya Dika. The method used in this study is the qualitative descriptive method. Researchers identified 60 humorous statement data of study subjects. It found 651 presuppositions that contribute to establishing the humor effect. The contribution of presuppositions in establishing the effects of humor lies in the level of cognitive processes, contextual speech, and semantic mechanisms.

Santoso (2019) analyzed the structure of humorous discourse in Stand Up Comedy Season 7 by Ridwan Remin which focused on presumption, punch line, and beat analysis. Purwaningrum (2019) examines the presuppositions in the speech of Neneng Garut: Pragmatic Studies in Stand Up Comedy Academy (SUCA 3). Rahman et al. (2021) in their article entitled A critical discourse analysis of Bintang Emon's humor discourse entitled

'Ga Intentional' analyzes the mode and intent of Bintang Emon's humorous discourse entitled "Ga Intentional" related to the acid attack case against Baswedan Novel. Based on some of the studies above, this study tries to analyze the humorous discourse on Stand Up Comedy comedian Yono Bakrie on Kompas TV for the 2022 period. The study also identified set ups and punch lines as a form of humor strategy.

Yono Bakrie is a comedian who won the Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X competition, which aired on Kompas TV, winning first place. In his various stand up comedy performances, Yono Bakrie always makes the audience laugh with his ability to compose humorous sentences that relate to the audience's life. So that is what underlies researchers to conduct this study.

The purpose of this study is to describe the set up and punch line that becomes humor in stand up comedy and also describe the form of involvement of pragmatic aspects in the form of presuppositions contained in the humor presented by Yono Bakrie in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X on Kompas TV which airs in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research was a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Nawawi (1991: 67) stated that the descriptive method was defined as a procedure or way of solving problems contained in research by describing the state of the object being investigated as it is, based on actual facts.

The data used in this study were in the form of set ups and punch lines as well as the form of pragmatic aspects contained in the humor presented by Yono Bakrie in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season X on Kompas TV. The data sources in this study was a compilation of Yono Bakrie's stand up videos on Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season X on Kompas TV, which can be watched on the Stand Up Kompas TV youtube channel or can be accessed on the link https://www.youtube.com/@StandUpKompasTV.

The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself. Researchers who act as the main instrument will be directly involved in data collection and analysis activities. The researcher also plays a role in determining the research focus, choosing informants as data sources, collecting data, assessing data quality, interpreting data and making conclusions on everything (Sugiyono, 2017: 222).

The technique used in data collection were documentation, viewing and transcription. The documentation technique was done by downloading the entire compilation of Yono Bakrie's stand up videos from the start until the final show on Stand Up Comedy Indonesia NET TV which will be used to answer all research questions in this article. Then the listening technique was carried out by watching Yono Bakrie's stand up video to find the data needed. Furthermore, the data transcription technique changed the data in the form of oral into written form, which contains set up and punch lines and pragmatic aspects in the formation of humor.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the findings and analysis that has been carried out by researchers on humor conducted by Yono Bakrie on Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Season X regarding set up and punch lines and also the pragmatic aspects of forming humor in this case presumption, the following results were found:

Existential Presuppositions

"Honestly yes, nobody predicted Chris. Even when the last 13 Bonar once said, "Don't think it's Milan's Caucasian, two games are also finished", eh he ran out" (1a).

Datum (1a) is an existential presupposition. It is characterized by the presence of the word "Chris" which can be understood by comedians/comedians and listeners. In this speech, the comedian wanted to provide an understanding that encouraged the presumption stating that "Chris" was predicted to die in the Indonesian Stand Up Comedy talent search event. Existential presuppositions can be proven through the word "Chris" which, if omitted, will lose the purpose of the comic.

Santoso (2019: 37) argues that existential presuppositions characterize the existence of an entity and can be characterized by the use of pronouns or references such as names and so on, which indicate the existence of a thing. In this case, the use of Chris' name indicates the existence of a referrer that speakers and speech partners understand. The existential presumption as a set up on data (1a) lies where the comedian delivers his humor through the saying "Honestly yes, nobody predicted Chris. Even when the last 13 Bonar once said "don't think it's Caucasian Milan, two games are also finished". Then the punch line on the main humor in the data is the comedian who, instead of answering about Chris' defeat, states that it was who predicted Chris that Bonar would come out.

Factual Presuppositions

"And I often watch music, because music can tear the human emotions of friends" (1b).

Datum (1b) is a factual presupposition. It is indicated by a musical clause that can tear human emotions. Comedians and listeners have shared the same understanding that watching music can tear apart human emotions. The fact is that watching music is wildly tearing human emotions in the sense that it can play with human emotions that can lead music listeners to the song's emotions heard. This is in line with Levinson's opinion (in Panggabean, 2022) that factual presuppositions are characterized by facts that are believed to be accurate.

Factual presuppositions built by comedians are presuppositions that are by facts. The factual presumption as a set up in the data above lies where the comedian delivers his humor through the saying, "and I often watch music". Then the punch line, the main humor on the data, is a comedian who states that "lacerates human emotions friends".

Nonfactual Presuppositions

"Even though I dyed my hair the intention was to be cool, in my head it was like Korean artists like that. When it was my friend said like a chicken in front of elementary school, do you know the colorful one a week died?" (1c).

Datum (1c) is a nonfactual presupposition because some parts of the data are incorrect statements. In the data, there is a statement stating that colorful chickens sold in front of elementary schools will only last a week to live. These colorful chickens will survive if cared for properly. It can be concluded that the information conveyed can be assumed as something that is not certain to be accurate or real.

Yule (1996:29) classifies non-factual presuppositions as presuppositions that are assumed to be incorrect. The factual presumption as a set up in data (1a) is located where the comedian delivers his humor by saying "even though I dye my hair the intention is to be cool, in my head it is like Korean artists". Then the punch line is "when it became my friend said like a chicken in front of elementary school, do you know the colorful one a week died?"

Lexical Presuppositions

"Look at it Cing, put on liquid soap. Because my body cannot get bar soap like that. Can't kleta klay klay klay, sound kletak kletok kletak kletok. I took a shower with bar soap from the outside, it sounded like taking a shower while playing angklung" (1d).

Datum (1d) is a lexical presupposition. It is because the speech delivered by comics has other meanings. The sound of angklung in the real meaning is the sound of bar soap used when bathing. Komika explained that he does not use bar soap when bathing because he thinks it will produce sounds that come from his body or his bones when bathing. But in this data, the comic also explained the consequences that would occur if he took a bath using bar soap. These presuppositions can be interpreted through affirmations in speech.

Lexical presuppositions work in the opening part of a humor. The audience's assumptions built by comedians have many meanings (Panggabean, 2022). The lexical presumption as a set up on data (1d) lies where the comedian delivers his humor through the utterance "Look at it Cing, put on liquid soap. Because my body cannot get bar soap like that." Then punch the line on the words is "can't kleta klay klay klay, sound kletak kletok kletak kletok. I took a shower with bar soap from the outside, it sounded like taking a shower while playing angklung."

Structural Presuppositions

"It is proven that in this SUCI, yesterday I had a meeting with the Kompas creative team to talk about persona problems. Because I auditioned, I said dragonfly face. I was told to stand up throughout the competition using a dragonfly persona. This is how I process the material using the insect's point of view. You guys want me to suddenly enter and keep ptak ptak ptak?" (1e).

Structural presuppositions are types expressed through speech in sentence structures that are clear and immediately understood. Data (1e) is a structural presupposition

because it asks, "You guys want me to suddenly enter and keep ptak ptak ptak?" The comic composing the above sentence can be immediately understood by the audience. The humorous discourse above is long enough that it is chronological.

This presupposition refers to sentence structures that have been assumed to be true (Panggabean, 2022). The structural presumption as a setup in data (1e) is located where the comic delivers his humor through the speech "proven in this SUCI, yesterday I had a meeting with the creative team of Kompas to talk about persona problems. Because I auditioned, I said dragonfly face". Then punch the line on the utterance". I was told to stand up throughout the competition using a dragonfly persona. This is how I process the material using the insect's point of view. You guys want me to suddenly go in and keep ptak ptak ptak?"

Factual Countersupposition

"*Take note, the heroes who became participants of HOLY X died young*" (1f).

Data (1f) is a factual counter presupposition. It is because there are words that refer to incorrect presuppositions. The comic revealed that the participants of SUCI X died young on the speech, which is not true because dying young is the process of the participants being eliminated quickly from SUCI X instead of dying the real young. These presuppositions result in contradictory understandings of the statements. Then, factual counter-presuppositions are presuppositions with meanings contrary to reality and incorrect meanings (Yule, 1996). The setup on data (1f) is located where the comic delivers his humor through the words "try to pay attention, heroes who are participants in SUCI X". Then the punch line on the speech die young".

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be made in the previous discussion about the humor in the talent search event Stand Up Comedy Indonesia season X hosted by Yono Bakrie on Kompas TV. First, the humor contained in the stand up performed by Yono Bakrie is enough to fulfill the pragmatic aspects contained in humor. Second, Yono Bakrie used six types of presuppositions: existential presuppositions, factual presuppositions, nonfactual presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, structural presuppositions, and counter-factual presuppositions. Third, set up and punch line, which is part of forming stand up, in the results of this study are always found and related to pragmatic aspects.

Research on humorous discourse that focuses on this presupposition is expected to increase knowledge, contribution, and insight into the scope of humor discourse analysis studies. Researchers realize that there are still many things that could be improved in the articles, both in terms of writing and the scope of analysis. Therefore, further researchers are expected to analyze other areas of humorous discourse pragmatics, such as implications and speech acts.

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