

RHETORICAL DEVICE ANALYSIS ON STAND UP COMEDY IN KOMPAS TV

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ABSTRACT

This study deals on the rhetorical analysis of Stand-up Comedy program in Kompas TV. It was aimed to investigate the rhetorical elements and describe how the rhetoric used by the three Stand Up comedians (Ridwan, Dany, and Mamat) in Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas TV. Descriptive qualitative method was used to describe, identify, and classify the data obtain from the scripts by using Brooks and Warren's theory in Tara Lockhart's journal which focusing on the modern rhetoric books that centre in chapter of style: style, diction, and figurative language. Based on finding in this study, analyzing types of style, diction and figurative language in Stand Up Comedy in Kompas TV, it was found that the type abstract was 22 (32.35%), followed by style type whit the percentage was 3 (4.41%), connotative type 4 (4.88%), specific type 11 (16.17%), concretetype 6 (8.82%), denotative type 4 (5.88%), denotation type 2 (2.94%), hyperbole type 7 (10.29%), synecdoche type 3 (4.41%), metonymy type 3 (4.41%), oximoron type 2 (2.94%), and smile type 1 (1.47%). There fore, it can be infer that the stand-up comedian using the same types of diction and almost the same type sof figurative language but the differences between them is delivering their rhetoric. The implication of this study is to improve rhetoric analysis with using correct diction and accuracy of figurative language.

Keywords: *Rhetoric, Stand-up comedy, Diction, and Figurative Language*

INTRODUCTION

Language is system for the expression of meaning. Its primary function is for interaction and communication. Language is often used by human to know and understand each other. In Indonesia, English is considered a foreign language that has been taught from elementary school up to the university. There are four English skills such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Language educators have used the concepts of four basic language skills: Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing for English lesson in school. These four language skills are sometimes called the macro-skills.

Rhetoric is the art of communicating oral and written committed by someone to a number of people face directly. Therefore, the term of rhetoric is often used to speech. The core of the rhetoric is talking. Speech rhetoric is a matching combination between knowledge, thoughts, art and the ability to speak. In the language of conversation or the popular language, rhetoric means in the right place, the right time, for the effective way, say the right words, and impressive. Speech rhetoric needs more experience and knowledge to influence the audiences. Rhetoric, in Indonesia called *berbicara muluk* or in English called *bombastic*, is a technique of exaggerated humor creation in responding to something or someone. Rhetoric refers to the art of oratory, the art of effective argumentation with the view to influencing opinion. One definition is that rhetoric is a skill-one that enables us to make wise choice of the means to achieve a desired end. Rhetoric is usually used to speak everyday such as in speech,

sermon, teaching, and entertaining. One kind of entertaining in a speech is Stand Up comedy. Stand Up comedy usually present with humors to entertain spectator. Stand Up comedians as performer Stand Up comedy try to make spectator enjoy with Stand Up comedy that they are present.

Related to previous study, there are some of Stand Up comedy in Indonesia such as Stand Up comedy in Indosiar, In Kompas Tv and Metro Tv. The writer will take Stand Up comedy in Kompas Tv as object of study. Stand Up comedy with title is Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) is a Stand Up comedy competition presented in Kompas tv started on 24 th September 2011 with 13 participants. The Stand Up comedy competition in Kompas tv. The winner of the Stand Up comedy competition depends on the judges. The judges observe some aspect from Stand Up comedian, one of the aspects is rhetoric.

Study about rhetoric in Stand Up comedy is important because rhetoric use as persuasive language in Stand Up comedy. The top three Stand Up comedy Indonesia (Ridwan Remin, Mamat Alkatiri, Dany Beler) have different rhetoric in delivering their comedy, therefore the writer is interested to study on the rhetoric used by the three winner of Stand Up comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas tv.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

The research applies a qualitative method. Qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral of people and behavior, which can be observed. Furthermore, a descriptive method is kind of method in which the researcher not only collecting the

data, but also analyzing and interpreting them. Related to the objective of this study, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative design with descriptive method as the proper method. Descriptive qualitative is the research to clarify or explain the phenomenon. This research is not hypothesis. It collects data, analyzes them, and draws a conclusion based on the data, without taking general conclusion. This research chooses the descriptive qualitative design because the researcher wants to analyze rhetoric used by three stand up comedian.

The source of data was taken from the video of Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas Tv on Youtube, then transcribed. Video for Ridwan Remintaken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1bgrbfSU2jY> within six minutes and thirty-five second length, then four minutes and thirty-three seconds video of Dany Beler from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tD0K7gOm2BA> next video of six minutes and forty-two seconds duration from Mamat Alkatiri <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FmoGZ5UspE8>.

The documentation method was used in collecting data. It is a kind of data collection technique by categorizing and classifying written documents relating to the problems discussed. The three finalists will be as the main source of analysis. The steps in collecting the data were browsing videos selected from Youtube the stand up comedy, transcribing of every word spoken by the three finalists, printing the data, reading the transcription, underlining the type of function specified.

After collecting the data, the data was analyzed through some steps, they were watching videos of

top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas TV, writing the scripts that the writer heard from the top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia (SUCI) Kompas TV, reading the scripts of top three Stand Up Comedy Indonesia Kompas TV performance carefully, classifying data; choose which include in the diction, and figure of speech, modern rhetoric centers on the chapters on style (Style, Diction, Figurative language, Situation and Tone).

RESULT AND FINDINGS

After analyzed all the figures above, the total figure of speech were 68. They were divided three types namely style 3, diction 45, and figurative language 16. Diction were divided into several types, namely connotative 4, abstract 22, specific 11, concrete 6, denotative 4, denotation 2. While figurative language were divided into several types, namely hyperbole 7, synecdoche 3, metonymy 3, oxymoron 2, and simile 1. This results show that the most dominant figure of speech used by the three finalists is diction.

After analyzing the data, it was found that:

1. There were three centers for modern rhetoric on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV, namely style process, diction process, and figurative language process.
2. From the percentage above, it showed that this type of diction is the most dominant on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV was abstract process 22 (32.35%) followed by style process 3 (4.41%), connotative 4 (5.88%), specific 11 (16.17%), concrete 6 (8.82%), denotative 4 (5.88%), denotation 2 (2.94%), hyperbole 7 (10.29%),

synecdoche 3 (4.41%), metonymy 3 (4.41%), oxymoron 2 (2.94%) and smile 1 (1.47%).

3. Based on figure of speech function, in this research, researcher found that abstract process. Abstract process have concepts, showing ideas, emotions, intangible conditions as references. The reason for the dominant type in stand-up is because abstract process are often be elected in the text, it presents the statements showing ideas of from the point of onlookers. Besides, each stand-up has its specific political aim. The speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience only through his stand-up. The more objectives of the stand-up appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

DISCUSSION

The data of this research was gain after reading script of stand up comedy from Ridwan, Dany, Mamat. The data findings of rhetoric were presented according to Brooks and Warren's. The theory centre of aspect modern rhetorics such as : style, diction, figurative language. After that, to separate the data from Ridwan, Dany, and Mamat , it was divided Extract R for Ridwan, Extract D for Dany and Extract M for Mamat. The data obtained can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Percentage of Figure of Speech Analysis of the Three Stand-Up Comedy Finalists

No.	Types of Figure of Speech	Amount	Percentage
1	Style	3	4.41%
2	Connotative	4	5.88%
3	Abstract	22	32.35%
4	Specific	11	16.17%
5	Concrete	6	8.82%
6	Denotative	4	5.88%
7	Denotation	2	2.94%
8	Hyperbole	7	10.29%
9	Synecdoche	3	4.41%
10	Metonymy	3	4.41%
11	Oxymoron	2	2.94%
12	Smile	1	1.47%
Total		68	99.97%

From Table 1 above, it can be found that there are 4.41% for style process, 5.88% for connotative process, 32.35% for abstract process, 16.17% for specific process, 8.82% for concrete process, 5.88% for denotative process, 2.94% for denotation process, 10.29% for hyperbole process, 4.41% for synecdoche process, 4.41% for metonymy, 2.94% for oxymoron process, and 1.47% for smile process. It can be concluded that the process type of figure of speech on Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV that is often used is a abstract process.

The description and explanation of the using of each rhetorical devices and its realization is explains as follow:

1. Style

Every stand up comedy Indonesia (Ridwan, Dany, Mamat) have style in their performance, Example: "*Gus, tapi ini soal papua itu bergejolak, terus ada menteri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada menteri saya lagi kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nahh kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambyar udah ini.*" (Gus, but this matter of papua was turbulent. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent the military. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall.

This extract explains about Mamat's local language that he used

in his performance. Then his body language supported his funny performance.

Like Mamat, Ridwan doesn't use much of her local language, but he always uses bahasa. For example Ridwan's video: "*Emang kurang ajar corona yaa, kerjanya nyusahin orang, ngalangi rejeki orang aja bisanya.*" (It's really insolent that Corona, it works troublesome people, hinder people's sustenance only.)

The word "kurang ajar" in this extract is the character of Ridwan's dialect, often the audience felt comforted after they hear Ridwan's performance with his dialect.

Like Mamat and Ridwan, Dany often uses Indonesia but he often uses the Jakarta dialect. "*Kenalin nama gua dany beler, nama dany itu dari bokap gua. Nah nama beler dari kelakuan bokap gua.*" (My name Dany Beler, Dany's name from my father. Now the name Beler is from my father's behavior.)

Jakarta language in this extract is the character of Dany's dialect, often the audience felt comforted after they hear Dany's performance with his dialect.

The differences between them are in the language and the dialect that they used. Mamat used Papua language and dialect. Ridwan and Dany used Bogor dialect and then even though Ridwan and Dany language is influenced by Jakarta's people dialect but their local dialect is still strong.

2. Diction

Diction is the ability to choose of word or group of word to get effectiveness in the language in addition, the writer will take three videos to analyze the diction.

a. The diction analysis of Mamat's video

Extract M: 1

*Kalau tadi adalah kakak, kakak yang **mengaku-ngaku** jadi anaknya Gus Dur* (Connotative). (If earlier it was an older sister, an older sister **confess** to be Gus Dur's son)

Explanation: confessing to be a Gus Dur child refers to the connotation because his older sister is not a child of Gus Dur, he said like that because he really likes Gus Dur. So he wanted to be Gus Dur son.

Extract M: 2

*Hehe **sosoknya** Gus Dur adalah presiden yang suka bercanda dan humor Gus Dur itu selalu lucu* (Abstract). (Hehe **the figure** of Gus Dur is a president who likes to joke and Gus Dur's humor is always funny.)

Explanation: the figure refers to how about Gus Dur character because really like joke.

Extract M: 3

*Jadi ada banyak humor tentang Gus Dur salah satunya adalah Gus Dur **pernah naik pesawat dengan presiden Amerika dan Perancis*** (Specific). (So there is a lot of humor about Gus Dur, one of which is that Gus Dur **was on a plane with the American and French presidents**).

Explanation: refers to was on a plane with the president to specific because it the plane was that Gus Dur started his joke.

Extract M: 4

*Saat berada di pesawat mereka bertiga duduk, saat itu ke tiga presiden ingin **banggakan** negaranya masing-masing dong* (Abstract). While on the plane the three of them sat down, at that time the three presidents wanted to be **proud of** their respective countries

Explanation: proud refers to pride in their respective countries. Because their country has its own uniqueness.

Extract M: 5

Jadi pertama presiden Amerika, keluarin tangannya dari pesawat selama 10menit. Tiba-tiba ia masuki lalu berkata “ini kita sudah berada di Amerika” Gus Dur tanya dong lah kamu kok tau? la soalnya saya keluarin tangan saya **kesentuh patung liberty** (Connotative). (So first the president of America, get his hand out of the plane for 10minutes. Suddenly he came in and said “we are already in America” GusDur asked, how do you know? Because when i took my hand out I **touched the statue of liberty**.)

Explanation: **touch the statue of liberty** refers to connotation as it is actually untouched. He said like that because the president of America is very proud of his country.

Extract M: 6

Presiden Perancis juga tidak mau kalah dong, dia ingin membanggakan negaranya juga. Akhirnya dia mengeluarkan tangannya selama 30 menit lalu ia masuki tangannya lalu berkata “ kita bukan di Amerika Gus tapi di Prancis” loh kamu kok tau? Soalnya saya mengeluarkan tangan saya dan yang **tersentuh adalah menara eiffel** (Connotative). (The French President also does not want to lose, he wants to be proud of his country too. Finally he took out his hand for 30 minutes then he entered his hand then said “we are not in America, Gus but in France”, how come you know? The thing is i took my hand out and what **was touched was the eiffel tower**)

Explanation: **touch the eiffel tower** refers to connotation as it is actually untouched. He said like that because the president French is very proud of his country

Extract M: 7

Dan Gus Dur gak mau kalah dong, Gus Dur keluarin tangan selama 1 menit dan langsung di

masuki. Lalu Gus Dur berkata “eh ini bukan di Amerika atau di Perancis, **ini kita lagi di atas tanah abang**. Mereka bingung dan berkata kok tau sementara Gus Dur cuman mengeluarkan tangannya selama 1 menit. Lah justru itu saya tau kita di atas tanah abang, **nih 1menit saja jam tangan saya ilang** (Concrete and Abstract). (And Gus Dur did not want to lose, Gus Dur took out his hand for 1minutes and was immediately entered. Then Gus Dur said, “eh, this is not in America or in France, **we are again on the Tanah Abang**. They were confused and said how do you know while Gus Dur only took out his hand for 1 minute. That is precisely what i know that we are on Tanah Abangland, **in just 1 minute my watch has disappeared**.)

Extract M: 8

Bahkan Gus Dur sudah **bertemu dengan presiden di Indonesia** seperti Soekarno, Suharto intinya Gus Dur sudah ketemu mereka semua (Concrete). (Even Gus Dur has met presidents in Indonesia like Sukarno, Suharto. In essence, Gus Dur has met all of them.)

Explanation: **meeting the president** is concrete because this is a statement that he has met with many Indonesian presidents.

Extract M: 9

Yang pertama kali di jumpain Gus Dur adalah Megawati, saat itu Megawati masih kecil dan Mega bertanya, eh om Gus Dur **saya ingin menjadi presiden besok**. Lalu Gus Dur berkata alah **tenang saja nanti kamu jadi presiden saat saya di lengserkan hahaha**. Yang lengserin siapa? Jawab aja sendiri (Abstract and Denotative). (The first time Gus Dur met Megawati, at that time Megawati was still a child and Mega asked, om, **i want to become**

president tomorrow. Then Gus Dur said, **take it easy, you will become president when i step down**hahaha. Who step down? Just answer yourself.

Explanation: **i want to be president** refers to abstract because of Megawati ambition of wish becoming president and **take it easy you will become president when i step down** is denotative because one day Gus Dur will step down from his position to become president.

Extract M: 10

Gus Dur bertemu dengan Sokarno, Gus saya ini baru saja bentuk negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia tapi menyatukan ideologi- ideologi toko bangsa ini kok sulit banget?. Halah Bung Karno satuin ideologi saja kok lebay(Specific and Abstract). (Gus Dur met with Sokarno, Gus. I have just formed the unity Republic of Indonesia, but how come it is so difficult to **unify the ideologies of this national figure?** Halah Bung Karno combine one ideology is **exaggerated**).

Explanation: **unify the ideologies of this national figure**, refers to specific because he explain how difficult it is to unite the ideologies he has made and **exaggerated** refers to over act actions by Sukarno.

Extract M: 11

Ketemu lagi dengan suharto, Gus saya ini membangun dimana-manatapi kok gak ada apa-apa selalu saya yang di salahi, halah sering disalahin aja mengeluh gitu aja kok repot (Specific). (I meet again with Suharto, Gus i **build everywhere**, but how come there's nothing, who is always blamed here is me, halah often blamed whycomplaining. Just like that why bother).

Explanation: **build everywhere** is specific because he explained in detail what Suharto had built.

Extract M: 12

Gus, tapi ini soal papua itu bergejolak, terus ada mentri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada mentri saya lagi, kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nah kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambyar udah ini(Specific). (Gus, but this metter of Papua was **turbulent**. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off the internet, then there was my minister again sent the military. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall).

Explanation: **turbulents** is specific because here it tells you the situation that is heating up in Papua.

b. The diction analysis of Dany's video

Extract D: 1

Kenalin nama gua Dany Beler nama Dany dari bokap gua nah kalaunama Beler dari kelakuan bokap gua (Specific). (Introduce my self, my name is Dany Beler, name Dany **from my father** and name Beler from **my father behavior**).

Explanation: **from my father** in refers to the notice that his real name is from is father and the Beler name is from his father's past **behavior**.

Extract D: 2

Bagi orang yang baru kenal gua menganggap bahwa gua ini peminum alkohol padahal kenyataannya gua ini gak suka alkohol (Denotation). (For people who just know me think that i drink alcohol, even though **in fact** i do not like alcohol).

Explanation: **in fact** it is denotative word about what a person thinks of himself.

Extract D: 3

Campuran kapas sama obat merah itu baru boleh, yang gak

boleh itu **alkohol jenis miras** karena efeknya bisa bikin kita gak sadar (Abstract). (A mixture of cotton and red medicine is allowed, what is not allowed is **liquor-type alcohol** because the effect can make a person unconscious).

Explanation: **liquor-type alcohol** refers to the idea of prohibiting drinking alcohol, so here he reminds him not to drink drinks such as alcohol.

Extract D: 4

Gua sama teman gua, mereka lagi pada mabok, ada yang ke warung pakek motor pulang-pulang jalan kaki (Concrete). (My friends and I, they were drunk, someone was buying a drink at the **stalls** using a motorcycle. When he came home he walked).

Explanation: **stalls** is concrete because it is a referent place for someone if they want to buy a drink. He was using "warung" because generally Indonesian people know the word.

Extract D: 5

Berangkat pakek motor pulang jalan kaki gua lihatnya kasian gitu, mana motornya motor gua (Connotative). (Leave on a motorcycle, go home on foot. I see it pity, even the motorcycle belongs to me).

Explanation: **pity** implies pique and then uses the word to emphasize because of a lost motorcycle the result of a friend.

Extract D: 6

Ya Allah cari sana! Bayangin 5 orang lagi mabok suruh nyari motor. Nyarik sandal aja ketukar (Abstract). (O Allah looking there! **Imagine** 5 people who are drunk on the ordered looking for motorcycle. Looking for sandals can be exchanged).

Explanation: **imagine** refers to the abstract because it imagines a

drunkard being told to find a lost motorcycle.

Extract D: 7

Dari kejadian itu gua belajar bahwa sesuatu yang bikin kita kehilangan kesadaran itu jatuhnya gak baik (Abstract). (From that incident I learned that everything that makes us **lose consciousness** is not good).

Explanation: **lose consciousness** is the feeling that someone is drunk.

Extract D: 8

Gak cuman alkohol, bahkan orang naik angkot turun-turun mabok itu pun gak baik (Abstract). (Not only alcohol, even people take **public transportation**, get down and get drunk. That's not good either).

Explanation: **public transportation** is transportation that is often used for society. He was using "Angkot" because generally Indonesian people know the word.

Extract D: 9

Di tanyak sama preman. Woi abis brapa botol lo? Tiga trayek haha. Tapi Alhamdulillah gue di jauhkan dalam hal negatif termasuk minuman keras (Denotation). (Asked by a thug. Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha. But Alhamdulillah, I was kept away from **negative** things including alcohol).

Explanation: **negative** is a denotative word about what a person thinks of himself.

Extract D: 10

6 tahun gua mengenyam pendidikan islam, SMP gua di Tsanawiyah, SMA di Madrasah (Concrete). (For 6 years I received Islamic education, I was in **junior high school in Tsanawiyah, high school at Madrasah**).

Explanation: I was in **junior high school in Tsanawiyah, high**

school at Madrasah is concrete because it shows the school place.

Extract D: 11

Sekolah gua itu peraturannya ketat banget, bahkan cewek dan cowok itu di pisah untuk menghindari hal-hal yang tidak di inginkan. Kelas pun di pisah kelas cowok di kanan kelas cewek di kiri (Abstract). (My school has very strict rules, even girls and boys are separated to avoid unwanted things. The classes are separated from the male class on the right of the female class on the left).

Explanation: **unwanted things** refers to abstract because in Islamic schools it does not unite boys and girls.

Extract D: 12

Gua itu boleh dekat dengan cewek asal jaraknya harus 1 meter. Bayangin 1 meter. Anak SMA lain pendekatan bawak bunga nah gua bawak meteran kemana-mana ngukur dulu. Aa boleh kenalan gak? Bentar dulu belum 1 meter (Abstract and Concrete). (I can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter. Imagine 1 meter. Another high school student approached bringing flowers, so I took the meter everywhere to measure first. There is a girl want to know me I immediately stopped and said for a moment not yet 1 meter).

Explanation: **imagine** refers to abstract because it imagines someone who has to be far away and **high school** refers to concrete because it describes another school.

Extract D: 13

Kalau gak sengaja gempetan sama cewek kita suka di katin sama guru yang "galak" (Denotative). (If we accidentally touch a girl, then we will be scolded by the teacher "galak").

Explanation: **galak** is denotative because it means anger.

Extract D: 14

Yang paling gua syukuri jadi anak madrasah adalah setiap kegiatan yang gua lakui itu berpotensi dapat pahala. Anak SMA lain telat di hukum fisik panas-panas di jemur, begitu kering di angkat. Sedangkan anak madrasah kalau telat di suruh hapal alquran (Abstract and Specific). (What I am most grateful for being a Madrasah child is that every activity I do has the potential to be rewarded. Another high school student was late in the physical punishment of being hot in the sun, so dry he lifted it. Meanwhile, Madrasah children if they are late told to memorize the Al-quran).

Explanation: **grateful** refers to abstract because it is the concept of ideas that suggest to be always grateful and **another high school student was punished late** with refers to the specific because he explained that being late was bad behavior.

3. Figurative Language

a. The figurative language analysis of Mamat's videos

Extract M: 5

Jadi pertama presiden Amerika, keluarin tangannya dari pesawat selama 10 menit. Tiba-tiba ia masuk lalu berkata "ini kita sudah berada di Amerika" Gus Dur tanya dong, lah kamu kok tau? Ia soalnya saya keluarin tangan saya kesentuh patung liberty (Hyperbole). (So first the president of America, get his hand out of the plane for 10 minutes. Suddenly he came in and said "we are already in America" Gus Dur asked, how do you know? Because when I took my hand out I touched the statue of liberty).

Explanation: **touched the statue of liberty** here is something that is not possible on the plane.

Extract M: 6

Presiden Perancis juga tidak mau kalah dong, dia ingin membanggakan negaranya juga. Akhirnya dia mengeluarkan tangannya selama 30 menit. Lalu ia masukinya lalu berkata "kita bukan di Amerika Gus tapi di Prancis" loh kamu kok tau? Soalnya saya ngeluarkan tangan saya danyang **tersentuh adalah menara eiffel** (Hyperbole). (The French President also does not want to lose, he wants to be proud of his country too. Finally he took out his hand for 30 minutes then he entered his hand then said "we are not in America, Gus but in French" how come you know? The thing is I took my hand out and what was touched was the eiffel tower.

Explanation: what was touched was the eiffel tower here is represent to the best dedication to his country.

Extract M: 8

Bahkan Gus Dur sudah bertemu dengan presiden di **Indonesia** seperti Soekarno, Suharto intinya gusdur sudah bertemu mereka semua (Synecdoche). (Even Gus Dur has met presidents in **Indonesia** like Soekarno, Suharto. In essence, Gus Dur has met all of them).

Explanation: the word "**Indonesia**" can mean all citizens of the country of Indonesia. However in this sentence the word "Indonesia" is used to represent someone (several Indonesian citizens) whom Gus Dur has met.

Extract M: 12

Gus, tapi ini soal **Papua itu bergejolak**, terus ada menteri saya yang matiin internet, terus ada menteri saya lagi, kirim militer lagi ini. Gimana Gus? Nah kalau ini bukan repot lagi ambayar udah ini (Metonymy). (Gus but this matter of **Papua was turbulent**. Then there was a minister of mine who turned off

the internet, then there was my minister again sent the military. How Gus? Well, if this not a hassle anymore but it fall).

Explanation: Papua was turbulent represents the opinion that in the area there have been wars that are being overcome.

b. The second analysis of figurative language is from Dany

Extract D: 4

Gua sama teman gua, mereka lagi pada mabok, ada yang ke **warung** pakek motor pulung-pulang jalan kaki (Metonymy). (My friends and I, they were drunk, someone was buying a drink at the stalls using a motorcycle. When he came home he walked).

Explanation: stalls represent the loss of a motorcycle.

Extract D: 7

Dari kejadian itu gua belajar bahwa sesuatu yang bikin kita **kehilangan kesadaran** itu jatuhnya gak baik (Oxymoron). From that incident I learned that everything that makes us **lose consciousness** is not good.

Explanation: the word "**loss of consciousness**" means a condition in which a person has been drinking alcoholic beverages.

Extract D: 8

Gak cuman alkohol, bahkan orang naik **angkot** turun-turun mabok itu pun gak baik (Synecdoche). Not only alcohol, even people take **public transportation**, get down and get drunk. That's not good either.

Explanation: the word "**angkot**" represents a vehicle commonly used by the public, but some people get drunk while inside.

Extract D: 9

Di tanyak sama preman. **Woi abis brapa botol lo? Tiga trayek haha.** Tapi Alhamdulillah gua dijauhkan dalam hal negatif

termasuk minuman keras(Hyperbole). (Asked by a thug. **Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha.** But Alhamdulillah, i was kept away from negative things including alcohol).

Explanation: the word "**Woi how many bottles did you finish? Three routes haha**" refers to how many alcohols he has drunk.

Extract D: 12

Gua itu boleh dekat dengan cewek asal jaraknya harus 1 meter.Bayangin 1 meter. Anak SMA lain pendekatan bawak bunga nah guabawak meteran kemana-mana ngukur dulu. Aa boleh kenalan? Bentardulu belum 1meter (Hyperbole). (**I can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter. Imagine 1meter.** Another high school student approached bringing flowers, so i tookthe meter everywhere to measure first. There is a girl want to know me I immediately stopped and said for a moment not yet 1 meter).

Explanation: the word "**i can be close to a girl as long as the distance is 1 meter**" because the school area has to keep the distance between girlsand boys.

c. The third analysis of figurative language is from Ridwan

Extract R: 3

Lima bulan **gak ada job, sekalinnya ada jobnya penontonnya kosong**(Hyperbole).(For five months **there was no job, once there was a job the audience wasempty**).

Explanation: here is represent to happiness feeling but on the other hand there is a feeling of sadness.

Extract R: 4

Emang kurang ajar corona yah, kerjanya nyusahin aja. Ngalangi rejeki orang aja (Synecdoche). (Really insolent **corona** yah, usually

just troublesome. Hinder peopleSustenance.

Explanation: **Corona** represents the name of a disease that hinders everyone's sustenance.

Extract R: 7

Terimakasih penontonnya loh luar biasa rame sampek belakang-belakang. Tapi boong haha.(Hyperbole). (**Thank you, the audience is amazing crowded, until the back.** But lyinghaha).

Explanation: stated that there was no audience behind.

Extract R: 8

Senang gitu ya gara-gara corona gua juga bisa stand-up lagi ngerasain deg-degan lagi seperti ini. Cuman ya banyak gitu yang buat rumah tangga orang jadi hancur gara-gara corona (Metonymy). (So happy because of the corona i can also stand-up again feeling **nerves**like this. It's just that there are a lot of things that make people'shouseholds destroyed because of corona).

Explanation: "**deg-degan**" represents her whole body trembling.

Extract R: 10

Lima kali sehari masuk kamar mandi, pasta gigi yang tadinya merek close up sangkin seringnya di temui sekarang berubah jadi close friend(Hyperbole). (Five times a day entering the bathroom, the toothpaste that was previouslymerk close up, is now a **close friend**)

Explanation: close friend represents a change to the toothpaste brand

Extract R: 11

Sebelum ada corona juga pernikahan itu banyak masalahnya, itu barumalah internal. Banyak kasus di luar negri gara-gara pandemi iniangka perceraian itu meningkat (Smile). (Before **there wasa corona as well**

as marriage there were many problems, only internal problems. Many cases abroad because of this pandemic, the divorce rate has increased).

Explanation: the word “as” is using for compare between corona and marriage. There are two things different.

Extract R: 18

Sering foto berduaan itu tidak menandakan apa-apa, lagian gua punya instagram istri gua punya instagram. Ya kita posting foto di instagram masing-masing kenapa kami harus posting foto di instagram yang sama?(Oxymoron). (Often the photos together don't mean anything, besides i have Instagram, my wife also has Instagram. Yes we post photos on Instagram respectively why do we have to post photos on the same Instagram).

Explanation: the word “together” means a condition where they are in one place and taking photos together.

After analyzed all the figures above, the total figure of speech were 68. They were divided three types namely style 3, diction 45, and figurative language 16. Diction were divided into several types, namely connotative 4, abstract 22, specific 11, concrete 6, denotative 4, denotation 2. While figurative language were divided into several types, namely hyperbole 7, synecdoche 3, metonymy 3, oxymoron 2, and smile 1. This results show that the most dominant figure of speech used by the three finalists is diction.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the findings of this research are concluded as follow:

1. There were three centers for modern rhetoric on the Stand Up

Comedy Kompas TV, namely style process, diction process, and figurative language process.

2. The most dominant on the Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV was abstract process 22 (32.35%) followed by style process 3 (4.41%), connotative 4 (5.88%), specific 11 (16.17%), concrete 6 (8.82%), denotative 4 (5.88%), denotation 2 (2.94%), hyperbole 7 (10.29%), synecdoche 3 (4.41%), metonymy 3 (4.41%), oxymoron 2 (2.94%), and smile 1 (1.47%).
3. The reasons for the occurrence of dominant type in Stand Up Comedy Kompas TV because abstract process are often be elected in the text, it presents the statements showing ideas of from the point of onlookers. Besides, each stand-up has its specific political aim. The speaker expresses his idea to persuade the audience only through his stand-up. The more objectives of the stand-up appear, the more persuasions can be attained.

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