

CONVERSATION IMPLICATIONS IN THE STAND UP COMEDY "YOUTUBER MANY HATERS" ON RADITYA DIKA'S YOUTUBE CHANEL

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Abstract

Stand Up Comedy is a form of modern comedy art performance. Raditya Dika is an Indonesian comic who is well-known and widely recognized in the world of stand-up comedy. He is also known as a writer, director and actor. Raditya Dika's comedy style tends to rely on his personal experience and observations of everyday life. He uses a spontaneous, honest, and often absurd storytelling style, which makes the audience laugh. This type of research is descriptive qualitative. This study aims to describe the types of implicatures in the stand up comedy show "Youtubers Lots of Haters" on Raditya Dika's youtube channel. This study uses the method of free engagement talk, record, and take notes. The results of this study indicate that there are 2 types of implicature, namely conventional and non-conventional. the results of the conversational implicature analysis conducted by the author on Raditya Dika's Stand Up Comedy entitled Youtuber Many Haters which aired on December 19 2017 on Raditya Dika's YouTube channel, researchers found conventional implicature and non-conventional implicature. The researcher also found 4 implicature functions, namely Assertive function, Expressive function, Directive function, and Commissive function. However, in this stand up comedy the researcher did not find a declarative function because the text is more likely to express the author's emotions, opinions, invitations, or intentions than to convey factual statements.

Keywords: implicature, pragmatic, raditya dika, stand up comedy, youtube

Introduction

Stand Up Comedy is a form of modern comedy art performance. Usually a comedian/comic appears in front of the audience bringing jokes, speaking directly to them and facing the audience's reactions directly and immediately (Papana, 2016). Stand up comedy tells of anxiety which is then made fun of. The set up is built based on anxiety which is used as an expectation or things that are experienced or felt by the audience, then broken by punchlines which are built through simple jokes or using certain comedic techniques (Sastya, 2022). Typically, comedians use personal experiences, everyday observations, and contemporary events as material for humor. Stand-up comedy performances are often based on live dialogue between comedians and the audience, creating interactive and entertaining interactions.

Raditya Dika is an Indonesian comic who is well-known and widely recognized in the world of stand-up comedy. He is also known as a writer, director, and actor. Raditya Dika started his career in the comedy world through his personal blog which contains funny stories and his daily experiences. He started performing in stand-up comedy shows at various comedy clubs and comedy festivals in Indonesia. Raditya Dika's comedic style tends to rely on his personal experiences and observations about everyday life. He uses a spontaneous, honest, and often absurd storytelling style, which makes the audience laugh. Now Raditya Dika has a YouTube channel called "Raditya Dika". The YouTube channel contains Raditya Dika's stand-

up comedy works. This research focuses on Raditya Dika's stand up comedy entitled Youtuber Many Haiters which aired on Raditya Dika's YouTube channel on September 19 2017 which was watched more than 1,111,245 times.

Literature Review

Language

Language is a communication tool that is used to express oneself in the form of ideas, thoughts, and feelings directed at others (Rizandi & Aprisari, 2022). In principle, language is a tool for communication and a tool for showing the identity of people who use language. It is a fact that humans use language as a vital means of communication in life (Waqori, 2018).

Language is part of culture and language cannot stand alone. The human behavior of language users has several aspects, namely attitudes, customs, and culture (Nuryani, 2022).

Implicature

Grice claims implicature is a theory of how meaning can be shown rather than communicated (Jaszcolt, 2002). The point of this is that the meaning in its implications is not seen from the written meaning or the actual meaning but the meaning of the listener's perception. With this understanding we can move on to exploring, namely, the principles that have been proposed as conversational implicatures in conversation. Another view expressed by (Djajasudarma, 2012) implicature is an additional implied meaning that must be maintained if the principle of cooperation can be implemented.

Conversational implicature occurs because of the fact that an utterance that has implications is in the form of a proposition that is actually not part of the utterance. Conversational implicature is derived from the general principles of conversation plus a number of tips that speakers usually obey (Brown & Yule., 1996).

Teori Grice tentang implikasi percakapan adalah contoh terbaik tentang bagaimana makna bergantung pada niat pembicara. Sebagian besar waktu, ketika seseorang mengatakan sesuatu, dia belum tentu menyampaikan arti sebenarnya. Dengan kata lain, makna pembicara dan makna semantik berbeda. misalnya, makna semantik "Ada beruang menyelinap di belakangmu!" tidak mengandung gagasan peringatan; itu hanya melaporkan fakta. Namun, pembicara sangat mungkin menggunakannya sebagai peringatan (Fasold, 2006: 106) dalam (Wahyuningsih & Rafli, 2017).

Implicature is closely related to agreement on meaning in a speech activity (Nababan, 1987). Implicature can be said as a tool to find implied meanings in an utterance. There are two types of implicature proposed by Grice, namely: (1) conventional implicature and (2) unconventional implicature.

Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature is a meaning that is not revealed by speakers, but in general people can understand it from what speakers mean in a conversation (Rahmawati et al., 2020). Conventional implicature contains implications that are obtained directly from the meaning of words (heard) not from conversational principles (Kurnia et al., 2019). (Mulyana, 2005) argues that conventional implicatures are general in nature, which means that in general people already know the intent and meaning of something in an utterance.

Non-Conventional Implicature

Rusminto, (2009) says that non-conventional conversational implicature is a type of implicature that hides the intent of speech in a conversation through something that is actually implicit in the language. Agree with (Arifianti, 2018) Unconventional implicature is an utterance that implies something that is different from the truth. Unconventional implicature is an implicature that bases its meaning more on a context surrounding a conversation (Desnita et al., 2021).

Implicature Function

Conversational implicature has an implied speech meaning that can be understood depending on the context and ability to do something related to the speech being spoken. This function is called illocutionary. Speech based on its communicative function Searle (1979:13-20), and Leech (1993: 105-106) divide illocutionary speech acts that show the function of communication as assertive, declarative, expressive, directive, and commissive speech acts.

In the context of implicatures, the following is a brief explanation of each of these functions:

- a. **Assertive:** The assertive function is used to convey information or reveal the truth of a statement. In the implicature, this function plays a role in implying that the speaker believes the truth of the statement conveyed.
- b. **Declarative:** The declarative function is used to make a formal statement or announcement about a state or situation. Declarative implicatures can add additional meaning or imply the purpose or impact the announcement is trying to achieve.
- c. **Expressive:** The expressive function is used to convey the personal feelings, emotions or attitudes of the speaker. Expressive implicature can provide information about feelings or attitudes that may not be explicitly conveyed in the statement itself.
- d. **Directive:** The directive function is used to give instructions, requests, or advice to listeners. Directive implicature can involve a series of expectations or actions desired by the speaker.
- e. **Commissive:** The commissive function is used to perform an action or promise to perform an action in the future. The commissive implicature can imply an intention or obligation to perform the act.

Research Method

The method used is freelance engagement, the recording method, and the note-taking method are in accordance with the theory expressed by (Mahsun, 2008). This type of research is descriptive qualitative because this method will be able to analyze in more detail the types of implicatures used in the stand up comedy show entitled Youtuber Many Haters on Raditya Dika's you tube channel.

Results and Discussion

Conventional Implicature

Conventional implicature can vary depending on the context and rules of the language used. These implicatures are not explicitly stated in the sentence, but can be understood or inferred through shared knowledge or a general understanding of the language and context used.

Conventional Implicature	
Tuturan: "YouTube itu tempat pelarian gua satu-satunya, di mana gua bisa berkarya tanpa batas." ("YouTube is my only escape, where I can create without limits.")	Analysis: The conventional implication of this statement is that the author considers YouTube as a place where he can escape from everyday life and express his work without restrictions.
Tuturan: "Gua bisa ngeluarin video apa pun yang gua suka dan orang-orangnya masih waras."	Analysis: The conventional implication here is that the author feels that he or she has the freedom to upload videos on a variety of

<p>Speech: "I can put out any video I like and people are still sane." Analysis: The conventional implication here is that the author feels that he or she has the freedom to upload videos on a variety of topics and that the people who watch them are of sound mind.</p>	<p>topics and that the people who watch them are of sound mind.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Trending nomor satu tau enggak apa cewek-cewek digulai lagi joget tiga orang." (Speech: "Trending number one, do you know what girls are being used to dancing with three people?")</p>	<p>Analysis: The conventional implicature of this statement is that content that was popular or trending on YouTube Indonesia at that time was content that focused on broadcasts that aroused sexual arousal, such as sexy dancing.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Masuk ke celup yang gua enggak tahu, itu keliling ke Facebook, Facebook, Facebook gua ferry privet Raditya Dika centang gila wa.... Wah... apa ini..." (Speech: "Going into dip which I don't know, it's going around to Facebook, Facebook, my Facebook ferry privet Raditya Dika ticks crazy wa... Wow... what is this...")</p>	<p>Analysis: The conventional implicature of this story is that Raditya Dika found or encountered something surprising or unexpected on Facebook related to his name.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Terus Young Lex bilang, jangan yang, flex aja... e maaf lex dan jangan grapeh gua... oh ya... maaf maaf... kebiasaan... gue bilang gitu." (Speech: "Then Young Lex said, don't be that, just flex... e sorry lex and don't be angry with me... oh yeah... sorry sorry... habit... I said that.")</p>	<p>Analysis: The conventional implicature of this statement is that Young Lex provides an explanation or request regarding the use of a name or nickname, and Raditya Dika responds with an apology and acknowledges his habit.</p>

Non-Conventional Implicature

This conventional implicature reflects Raditya Dika's experiences and views on the world of YouTube and the phenomenon of haters that is often experienced by YouTubers. This implicature can vary depending on the context and understanding of the individual watching the show

Implikatur Non-Konvensional	
<p>Tuturan: "Orang Indonesia lebih senang dibikin nafsu daripada dibikin pintar, sebuah nonton dan memang nafsuin, memang ... aku mau ini.. kasi daimen.. kasi daimen..."</p> <p>(Speech: "Indonesians prefer to be made lustful rather than made smart, a movie and really lust, indeed... I want this.. give a daimen.. give a daimen...")</p>	<p>Analysis: The unconventional implication in this statement is that the author conveys a personal and stereotypical opinion that Indonesians are more interested in content that evokes sensual desires than content that focuses on increasing intelligence.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Orang-orang langsung bang Radit.. bang Radit.. gua bilang enggak dibajak bokap gua gitu aduuh cewek-cewek Bego Live haduuuh."</p> <p>(Speech: "People are direct, Bang Radit... Bang Radit... I said that my father didn't hijack me, that's it, the girls are Stupid Live, haduuuh.")</p>	<p>Analysis: The non-conventional implication here is that the author uses the terms "bang Radit" and "hijacked by my father" ironically, perhaps referring to Raditya Dika's influence or popularity on YouTube, and expresses his annoyance towards women who use the Bego Live application.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Tapi di YouTube juga banyak haters gua mau ngomongin salah satu YouTuber yang ternyata cukup banyak dan gua sempat ketemu langsung sama orang."</p> <p>(Speech: "But on YouTube there are also a lot of haters. I want to talk about one of the YouTubers, who turned out to be quite a lot and I had the chance to meet people face to face.")</p>	<p>Analysis: The unconventional implication in this statement is that the author implies the presence of critics or opponents on YouTube and wants to discuss his personal experience of meeting one of these YouTubers.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "Terus gue mikir khan... gua lihatin yaounglex... jalan... pakai kalungkan blibling gitu kah... kayak habis ngerampok toko emas gitu..."</p> <p>(Speech: "Then I thought, right... I saw yaounglex... walking... wearing a blibling necklace like</p>	<p>Analysis: The unconventional implication of this statement is that the author provides a negative description or perception of Younglex, a YouTuber, by comparing it to the image of someone who has just committed a gold shop robbery.</p>

<p>that... it's like you just robbed a gold shop like that...")</p>	
<p>Tuturan: "Terus gue bilang sama teman gua.. orangnya sih enggak 'young' y.. enggak muda... lebih kayak mamang-mamang gua bilang.. cuma enggak mungkin namanya mamanglex yakan..." (Speech: "Then I told my friends... the person isn't 'young'... not young... it's more like what my mom said... it's just impossible for the name to be mamanglex, right...")</p>	<p>Analysis: The unconventional implication in this statement is that the author expresses a humoristic view of Younglex by calling him an older figure than the stereotype of a YouTuber and implying a difference between Younglex's age and expected image. Implications</p>
<p>Tuturan: "orang itu adalah younglex... waktu gua bikin film de gays" (Speech: "that person is younglex... when I made the film de gays")</p>	<p>Analysis: Unconventional implicature: Younglex is a celebrity involved in the making of the film "De Gays".</p>
<p>Tuturan: "lima tahun yang lalu website gua pernah di-hack.. sama, dulu waktu itu gua pacaran sama seorang penyanyi... depannya s.. soimah.. ya enggak jadi ya" (Speech: "five years ago my website was hacked... same, back then I was dating a singer... in front of s.. soimah.. it didn't work huh")</p>	<p>Analysis: Unconventional implicature: The author tries to make a joke about his past relationship with singer Soimah.</p>

implicature function

This implicature function reflects Raditya Dika's experience and views on the world of YouTube and the phenomenon of haters that is often experienced by YouTubers. This implicature can vary depending on the context and understanding of the individual watching the show.

<p>Assertive Function</p>	
<p>Tuturan: "youtube itu tempat pelarian gua satu-satunya, di mana gua bisa berkarya tanpa batas" (Speech: "youtube is my only escape, where I can create without limits")</p>	<p>Analisis: menyiratkan bahwa YouTube adalah tempat yang penting bagi penulis teks untuk mengekspresikan diri dan berkarya secara bebas.</p>
<p>Tuturan: "orang indonesia lebih senang dibikin nafsu daripada dibikin pintar" (Speech:</p>	<p>Analysis: expresses the author's view of the preferences of YouTube viewers in Indonesia in general.</p>

"Indonesian people prefer to be made lustful than made smart")	
Tuturan: "orang-orangnya masih waras" (Speech: "people are still sane")	Analysis: expresses the author's view that Younglex has good qualities, despite the negative perceptions of some people.
Tuturan: "orangnya sih aslinya baik" (Speech: "a really good person")	Analysis: expresses the author's view that Younglex has good qualities, despite the negative perceptions of some people.
Tuturan: "gua masuk ke youtube dia... bisa banyak haters gua..." (Speech: "I entered her YouTube... I got a lot of haters...")	Analysis: stating the fact that the author enters someone's YouTube channel and may get a lot of critics
Tuturan: "kita keluarin dulu nih syuting ya... video klip musik yang gua bikin buat film lo" (Speech: "Let's go out first, shoot, okay... the music video that I made for your film")	Analysis: stating the intention or plan to release a music video clip for someone's film

Exclusive Functions	
Tuturan: "gua kesal adalah tipe-tipe penonton YouTube Indonesia" (Speech: "I'm annoyed that there are types of Indonesian YouTube viewers")	Analysis: shows how the author feels about the particular type of YouTube audience mentioned.
Tuturan: "Terus gue liat, ih jijik tahu enggak geli gua" (Speech: "Then I see, I'm disgusted, you know I'm not amused")	Analysis: expresses the author's disgust and discomfort at seeing some content or behavior on YouTube.
Tuturan: "ini gue banget, dibeliin KFC extra crispy" (Speech: "This is really me, bought KFC extra crispy")	Analysis: expresses the author's joy and satisfaction when given his favorite food.
Tutura: Berlebihan ya... (Speech: "I'm too much")	Analysis: expresses the author's awareness of the possibility of excess or exaggeration in his opinion or action.
Tuturan: "ENGGAK ENGGAK PAPA!" (Speech: "NO DADDY!")	Analysis: express displeasure or disapproval
Tuturan: "waaaa younglex ketawaaa... nangis sedikit.. hwwaaa..."	Analysis: express admiration and happy emotions to see Younglex laugh

(Speech: "waooo younglex laughaaa... cry a little.. hwaaa...")	
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Directive Function	
Tuturan: "gua mau ngajarin orang belajar stand up comedy" (Speech: "I want to teach people to learn stand up comedy")	Analysis: indicates the author's intention to teach stand up comedy to others
Tuturan: "gue mau ngomongin salah satu youtuber yang ternyata cukup banyak" (Speech: "I want to talk about one of the YouTubers who turns out to be quite a lot")	Analysis: indicates the author's intent to address a particular YouTuber in the context of the conversation.
Tuturan: "kalau mau nanya tinggal di komen guys" (Speech: "if you want to ask just in the comments guys")	Analysis: is an invitation or instruction for viewers to ask questions or provide comments on the video
Tuturan: "tapi enggak papa bang, kita keluarin dulu nih syuting ya... abis itu kita Q&A ya..." (Speech: "But it's okay, bro, let's go out for shooting first, okay... after that, we'll have a Q&A, okay...")	Analysis: giving instructions or requests for shooting and question and answer sessions.

Commissive Function	
Tuturan: "aku mau ini.. kasi daimen.. kasi daimen..." (Speech: "I want this... give the daimen... give the daimen...")	Analysis: indicates the author's desire to get support or a response from the YouTube audience.
Tuturan: "kita bikin video buat youtube channel gue, terus gue 'HAAAA????!! APA?'" (Speech: "we make a video for my youtube channel, then I go 'HAAAA????!! WHAT?'")	Analysis: indicates the author's enthusiastic and interested reaction to a video creation proposal with another YouTuber.
Tuturan: "kalau ada bang Radit gini... kayaknya seru juga ya kalau misalnya kita bikin video buat youtube channel gue" (Speech: "If there's Radit like this... I think it'll be fun if, for example, we make a video for my YouTube channel")	Analysis: indicates the author's intent to collaborate with Younglex on YouTube content creation.
Tuturan: "gua bilang 'iya nanti gua bikin, filmnya	Analysis: expresses a commitment or promise to

judulnya manusia setengah anjayyy" (Speech: "I said 'yes, I'll make it later, the film is called half human, anjayyy")	make a film with a certain title
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Conclusion

Based on the results of the conversational implicature analysis conducted by the author on Raditya Dika's Stand Up Comedy entitled Youtuber Many Haters which aired on December 19th 2017 on Raditya Dika's YouTube channel, researchers found conventional implicature and non-conventional implicature. The researcher also found 4 implicature functions, namely Assertive function, Expressive function, Directive function, and Commissive function. However, in this stand up comedy the researcher did not find a declarative function because the text is more likely to express the author's emotions, opinions, invitations, or intentions than to convey factual statements. Stand Up Comedy is a form of modern comedy art performance. Usually a comic or comedian appears in front of the audience bringing jokes, speaking directly to them and facing the reactions of the audience as well directly and instantly. In this story, Raditya Dika tells his experience when he met a YouTuber who has a lot of haters, which in the end Raditya Dika was carried away by his Haters.

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