

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of some subchapters, namely background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study. Those sub chapters are important to be explained because they describe this study generally.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Pragmatics is one of the branches of Language which studies Language externally. As one of the study in the field of linguistics, pragmatics (Yule, 1996) studies meanings that are communicated by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. According to Yule pragmatics is a study that studies the meaning of speech conveyed by speakers. Levinson (2007) also argues that pragmatics is the study of language from a functional perspective, that is, that it attempts to explain facets of linguistic structure by reference to non-linguistic pressures and causes. Yule (1996) adds that this approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to get what the speaker's intended meaning. It means that Pragmatics studies what is unsaid as the part of what is communicated.

There are a lot of important aspects of pragmatics which are deixis, presupposition, speech acts, implicature etc. According to Yule (1996) implicature is the additional meaning that the speaker wants to convey. Every form of speech actually implies something to be communicated (Amrullah, 2015), in communication humans produce an utterance that contains the meaning which the speaker wants to convey to the listener. In conveying something, speakers can convey it explicitly or implicitly and when they convey it implicitly, this is called implicature. This why Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

Implicature was firstly introduced by Grice (1975) to encounter the issue that there is meaning beyond what is merely conveyed in communication. This study indicates the act of meaning, implying, or suggesting one thing by saying something else (Nurhaliza & Sahri, 2021). Implicature is divided into some types according to Yule (1996) there are Conversational Implicature, Scalar Implicature and Conventional Implicature.

Conversational Implicature is implicature that occur at the time of flouting maxim and conveyed based on context. There are two types of Conversational Implicature, the first is generalized conversational Implicature which to interpret the meaning the listener does not need a special knowledge while the second is particularized conversational Implicature which is the opposite of generalized conversational Implicature.

Example of Generalized Conversational Implicature:

A: Will you go on a date with me?

B: I'm tired.

The listener should simply answer the speaker's question with yes or no but he replied by saying "I'm tired" which is so irrelevant to the question that the hearer violated the relevant maxim which then resulted an implied meaning he didn't want to go with speaker.

Conventional implicature is implicature that relates to certain specific words (but, yet, and, even) and those words may carry other additional meanings. Conventional Implicature is not based on pragmatics principles or maxims and does not require a special context to know its meaning, for example "It's too hot here so I open the window". By understanding the previous utterances, we do not need to know the context or specific knowledge because we can directly imply that the speaker means by opening the door so the room will get more air and will not be hot anymore.

Scalar Implicature is an implicature which created through using a word from the scale which is the most informative and truthful in any case. For the example:

“I have studied Linguistics, and I have completed some of the required courses.” From this utterance, the word “some” means that I make an implicature that not all courses have been completed. (Alrosyidah, 2020)

Most of individuals have several techniques in connection with each other. One of the communicative way is the use of humor that is a sort of discourse act. Humor means something which can entertain people and creating happiness or laugh. Humor is a way to make the audience laugh and enjoy everyday life whose delivery may differ depending on the purpose of the comedy itself. It aims to make a situation funny or an ability to enjoy an entertaining moment by laughing. The important role of humor in human life is that it can entertain and relieve stress, but it can also be a medium for conveying social criticism to deal with problems that exist in society. People used humor to deliver some intended meaning implicitly as mentioned above it is sometimes used to criticize social life.

Lately, stand-up comedy has become very popular in Indonesia as a way to entertain people. This humor is a kind of humor that can be conveyed individually and also in groups (Nurhaliza & Sahri, 2021). Usually stand-up comedy material contains critics to the government, delivering a hidden message to the audience or sometimes it was just delivered to entertain people. A comic used a story-telling method in stand-up comedy and audiences should pay attention to get the humor when the comic finally deliver his punchline. Punchline means the funniest part of stand-up comedy (Rahmi & Tressyalina, 2020).

Christian Giacobe or usually called Chris is one of the participants in Stand-up Comedy Indonesia X or commonly called SUCI X. SUCI X was aired in Kompas TV one of the most popular and biggest national television channel in Indonesia. Chris was an Italian participant who moved from Milan, Italy to Bali. As an Italian who moved to Bali and took part in the Indonesian Stand-up Comedy Competition, this was not easy for him as he said in one of his performances because the audience and even the judges did not speak the same language as him. Therefore he used English as a media for him to convey humor in his stand-up comedy. In this stand-up comedy he was telling stories about his life, he did not only focus on entertaining

the audience but also sharing stories about the problems he faced in his life which were also very relatable to the audience. In stand-up comedy, language as a media of communication uses certain types of pronunciation that are not in accordance with speech. Therefore, the right media to discuss this is to use a pragmatics approach. As previously explained, pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies discourse and meaning. Things that are learned in the field of pragmatics include deixis, presuppositions, speech acts and implicature. Among these 4 things, the writer chose implicature as the focus of the research study. Implicature can convey information that the speaker wants to convey to his interlocutor. Then, the interlocutor can conclude for himself what implied meaning the speaker wanted to convey. In English stand-up comedy, a comic used to use implicature to convey humor or even the messages he wanted to convey. For this reason, this study will discuss the implicature contained in Stand-up comedy delivered by Chris at Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia X by using Yule's theory.

### **1.2 Research Question**

1. What are the type of implicature found in Chris' stand-up comedy at SUCI X?
2. What are the implied meaning of implicature found in Chris' stand-up comedy at SUCI X?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

1. Finding out what type of implicature found in Chris' stand-up comedy at SUCI X.
2. Elaborating the implied meaning of implicature found in Chris' stand-up comedy at SUCI X.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, the researcher of this analysis hope that this research could give the advantages for the next research as the additional references and could add more knowledge for the reader. Another reason because there are a few related theories

so author decided to analyze it so this can help the next researcher in analyzing about implied meaning of utterances.

Practically, as the student of English Study Program who is interested in Pragmatics the researcher hope that this analysis can add the researcher's knowledge about pragmatics especially Implicature.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia is one of comedy competition show which was aired in Kompas TV. This comedy show has a lot of episodes even, it had been hold for years so to avoid an ineffective analysis, author decided to focus on three shows which only done by Chris entitled Show 2 “The X of SUCI X”, Show 3 “Italian Sign Language” and Show 4 “Bule Semakin di Depan”. The topic of the analysis is only focus on what are the implicature found in Chris' stand-up comedy and the implied meaning of it by using theory which propose by Yule.