

The System of Speech Function in Kiki Saputri Roasting Stand-up Comedy

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Abstract. Each people in their communication must deal with interpersonal metafunction. In other words, they function their utterances through applying speech function. This research deals with the speech function analysis on Kiki Saputri's roasting stand-up comedy. This research investigated the types of speech functions used by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy and how those speech functions realized in mood. This research applied qualitative descriptive method. The data of the research were the utterances of Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy. The data were collected with purposive sampling data. The selected data were Kiki Saputri's roasting toward government officials since she went viral and being known because of it. From 9 published videos of Kiki Saputri in YouTube, there were only 4 videos selected with different subject to be roasted. The techniques for collecting data were through transcribing the data into text, observing and identifying the data. The results of the research found that Kiki Saputri used the speech function of statement 72.1%, question 11.8%, command 11.2%, offer 0.9%, and even minor 4.0% in her roasting stand-up comedy. In terms of setup or punch, both were delivered mostly by the speech function of statement, they are 58.1% and 17% respectively. However, in proposing the setup, the speech functions were mostly used is command than question which was different from punch deliverance. Meanwhile, the speech function of offer was used mostly in setup. The realization of speech functions were found dominantly in typical realization. Both in setup and punch, the typical and non-typical realization were also occurred. Punch was dominantly delivered by the non-typical realizations of speech functions.

Keywords: speech function, interpersonal function, stand-up comedy, Kiki Saputri

1 Introduction

Language is an important communication tool for human in building interactions with their environment. It is mentioned that language is the expression of ideas by means of speech sounds combined into words; these words are combined into sentences which perform what's in mind into thoughts. [1] It is also organized to express certain interactive event involves the speaker and listener. [2] Language can be formed into spoken and written communication. Spoken and written communication are two forms of language deliverance which are purposively aimed to transfer the meanings or ideas as a semantic unit. In other words, spoken or written communication process involved as sending and receiving messages and not just highly structured symbolic messages of language. [2] The spoken communication is not fixed and dense as the written one and more richly developed. Language, related to semantic terms, cannot be separated from the system coding or what it is called as grammar. [3] Jakobson's

model of linguistic communication is even drawn by six major components of verbal communication through a 'code model'. It means that every utterances produces by the speaker contains what it is called as grammar.

The system of speech functions is the part of interpersonal metafunction in SFL. Interpersonal metafunctions is structured to enable the interpersonal meanings. It means that the speaker's intentionally build interaction through his/ her utterances by positioning him/herself as someone who gives or demands the information or goods or services. The speaker takes his/ her role in order to enact to the environment or to exchange with the environment. In interpersonal metafunction, a grammar is considered to be a proposition or a proposal where it is used to inform or to ask a question, give an order or make an effort. There are four basic speech functions, namely: statement, question, offer, and command. When the speaker initiates, he or she expects the listener responds. Their responds can be the expected or the supporting and discretionary or confronting ones. [4][5] The origin of speech function analysis is targeted toward such conversational talks. However, it can be applied to the monologue conversation such as text media, public speeches, or any other media which dealing with single speaker. It is because that when language is communicated, it tends to correlate with the context to express meanings.

One of spoken communication deals with single speaker is a stand-up comedy performance. Stand-up comedy is defined as "an encounter between a single standing performer behaving comically and/ or saying funny things directly to an audience." [6] Even though, stand-up comedy is usually done by single speaker, contrary to that, it is considered as the conversational or dialogic of art. [7] Or, in other words, it is such a monologue speech which manufacturing interactions through laughter or applaud. [8]. In this case, the response of the listeners or audiences is the key of defining such stand-up comedy happens as it is or the comic successfully builds interaction or communicate to them. It can be said that the comic must select speech role for himself and simultaneously assign role to hearers or listeners. When a speaker provides information, he is inherently inviting the listeners to receive the information even though the responses are only through laughter or applause.

Roasting comedy by Kiki Saputri is a form of comedy when a comic throws mocking or ridicule toward someone, yet it is meant to honor the individual in a unique way. [9] Roasting stand-up comedy by Kiki Saputri is interesting because she used to roast public figure or influential person in society from government, celebrities, and even businessmen circles. The high demand of Kiki Saputri roasting stand-up comedy arises a thought what is so special of her roasting stand-up comedy. Despite being hate because of her roasting stand-up comedy, the demand of her surprisingly increasing.

Despite of the words the comics choose to shape his/ her ideas. They must have their own way or pattern in functioning their speech. Every speech or utterance, and later, in the text, it will be called clause, is structured to express the interpersonal meanings. [5] It means that each person when they do a speech, he/ she intentionally builds the interpersonal function. In this case, each comics is assumed to have their own system of speech function to attract the attention and laughter from the audience.

Interestingly, stand-up comedy is known as a comedy which contains a satire. [10] The comics may not speak up in a normal way. The words they choose may be the harsh ones. When a comic talks harsh about him/herself, there is no other person who will become annoyed.

However, since roasting stand-up is aimed to mock or to make fun of someone else, this is the main issue that cannot be avoided. Therefore, it can be sum up that Kiki Saputri must have her own way to deal with the persons she roasted. Consequently, the word choices doesn't matter anymore since stand-up itself contains satire, judgement, critics and other things, but the role of the comics take whether she demand or giving information or goods or services what matters. Even though, stand-up comedy is bringing up in such narrative way, but because there always be interpersonal function to be established, then the result of this research must be a little bit different from other research.

The previous studies of stand-up comedy were done in various field. The research was intended to investigate the stand-up comedy as the humor, the cross-cultural perspective of stand-up comedy between English and Javanese; and Spanish and English, and the linguistics perspectives of stand-up comedy by using pragmatic strategies, conversational devices, in discourse analysis, the utilization of satire. Meanwhile, the studies of speech function were intended to investigate speech function on prewedding ceremony of Simalungun tribe which is called marhata sinamot by utilizing the Halliday and Matthiessen theory; in a literary response text of a student called Bintang by using mood system, modality and appraisal system by utilizing Hallidayan SFL; in cigarette billboard text, and in stand-up comedy of Raditya Dika. [11]

The analysis of speech function in Raditya's Dika utterances in stand-up comedy was resulted that in performing his stand-up, Raditya Dika function his speech in the speech function of statement, question, and command sequentially. The realization of the three speech functions were in unmarked realization. This research will be analyzing the roasting stand-up of Kiki Saputri in which the roasting's subject is not herself but other people who are likely the public figure. It can be assumed that in delivering roasting stand-up, the comic has different system of speech functions from the comic who delivers routine stand-up. And in different way, this study was investigated the system of speech functions of Kiki Saputri's roasting in set-up and punch categories.

Talking about speech function, each individual is believed have their own grammar to enact or to exchange meanings to his/ her environment. Therefore, it is scientific to investigate the system of speech functions that Kiki Saputri utilized in her roasting stand-up, and to find out the realization of her speech functions in the system of mood; whether it is typical or non-typical realizations. [5] Looking to those fact, thus this study was conducted.

1.1 The system of speech function in systemic functional linguistics

When language is functioned regards to the social environment, it means that language is functioned to make sense of our experience and acting out our social relationship. The language at level of lexicogrammar can be analyzed into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Interpersonal metafunction or interpersonal function enables people to participate in the communicative acts with other people. The interpersonal function represents the interaction of both speaker and listener in using language to establish and maintain relations among them, to influence behavior, to express viewpoint on certain things, and to elicit or change it. [5]

In any communicative language, there are four basic speech roles, namely giving information, demanding information, giving goods and services, and demanding goods and services. The four roles are called Statement, Question, Offer and Command. [4] The speech function involve proposition and proposal in the clauses in giving and demanding information or goods and services which deals with the system of mood and modality. [4][5] The brief description can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Giving or Demanding Goods and Services or information

Role in exchange	Commodity exchanged	
	(a) goods and services	(b) information
Giving	‘offer’ Would you like this teapot	‘statement’ He’s giving her the teapot
Demanding	‘command’ Give me that teapot	‘question’ What is he giving her?

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen (2014)

The speech function deals with the system of mood or grammatical structure of mood. The realizations is based on the typical and non-typical mood in clause. The typical is one which is called as unmarked, meanwhile the non-typical is the one which is called as marked. [5] The realizations can be seen in table 2.

Table 2. Speech Function and Typical Mood of Clause

Speech Function	Realizations:	
	Typical Mood in Clause	Non-Typical Mood in Clause
Statement	Declarative Mood	Tagged declarative
Question	Interrogative Mood	Modulated declarative
Command	Imperative Mood	Modulated interrogative, declarative
Offer	Modulated Interrogative Mood	Imperative, declarative
Answer	Elliptical Declarative Mood	
Acknowledgement	Elliptical Declarative Mood	
Accept	Minor Clause	
Compliance	Minor Clause	

Source: Eggins (2004)

1.2 The realization of speech function in mood system

At the lexicogrammar level, the system of speech functions is realized by the system of mood. Mood plays an important role carrying out the interpersonal function of clause exchange. Mood is categorized as indicative and imperative. Indicative mood is divided into declarative and interrogative. Imperative mood is divided into declarative and interrogative.

The ordering of subject and finite in the clause plays an indispensable role in signaling speech roles. Therefore, it can help to define whether the clause is indicative or imperative. When the subject is followed by finite (subject ^ finite), the mood is declarative. When the finite is followed by subject (finite ^ subject), then the mood is interrogative. The mood of imperative is happened when the finite may occur alone, but the predicator will always be there. Meanwhile, the mood of offer can't be identified the location of subject and finite. However, the typical mood of offer is the modulated interrogative mood. [5]

The realizations of speech functions in mood can be categorized into typical and non-typical realization. The typical realization or unmarked realization is also called as congruent or common realization. [12] While the incongruent or uncommon realization of speech function is called the non-typical or unmarked realization which is described in table 2.

1.3 Speech function in roasting stand-up comedy by Kiki Saputri

Roasting means the act of criticizing someone with anger or a technique of stand-up by finding some jokes to make fun of someone whether it is the audience, even the guest star being presented, or even the comic himself. It is not the same as hating, even though the joke is presented regarding the shortcoming of someone. Slightly different from that, roasting of Kiki Saputri, sometimes, proposes compliment. Therefore, in her roasting stand-up comedy, Kiki set the setup and punch not only with mocking intention to get the laughter of the audiences, but she also gives such compliment. The setup is the part of joke that sets up the laugh, meanwhile the punch is the part that arising laughter. [13]

The realization of speech function used by Kiki Saputri is presented below:

Setup : Bapak, mohon maaf ya. Aktif banget di sosial media, Pak.

(I'm really sorry, Sir. You're so active on social media, Sir.)

Punch : Bapak anggota dewan atau admin lambe turah?

(Sir, you are a board member or an admin of a gossip account?)

In setup, Kiki Saputri delivers her roasting stand-up comedy by demanding a proposal (command) realized in declarative mood; and giving a proposition (statement) realized in declarative mood. The other way, she delivers the punch by demanding a proposition (question) realized in interrogative mood. The first sentence of setup is realized by a non-typical clause. The rest sentences are realized by non-typical clauses.

In this case, the comic or Kiki Saputri has choices to function herself to give or to demand information or goods and services in establishing or maintaining the interaction between herself and the listeners who are the audiences and the subject of being roasted.

2 Method

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research design. The data of this research are Kiki Saputri's utterances in her roasting stand-up comedy which was taken from Kiki Saputri roasting video in YouTube. The data will be selected by applying purposive

sampling. Purposive sampling is the judgement sampling which can be characterized typical or representative among the population. [14]

The selected data will be Kiki Saputri's roasting toward government officials, since she went viral and being known because of it. There are approximately 9 recorded stand-up comedy of Kiki Saputri toward the government officials in Indonesia from 2019 to 2023. From the 9 videos, there were 4 selected data with different subject of roasting. The instrument of this research is the researcher itself. The data were collected by using documentary techniques. The instrument of data collection is the researcher itself. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory that proposed by [15] which are data condensation, data display and verifying, and conclusion.

3 Results And Discussion

3.1 The types of speech function

In analyzing the data, there were 448 clauses found in Kiki Saputri's roasting stand-up which consists of 331 clauses for set up and 99 clauses for punch. Then the data were analyzed by employing Halliday and Matthiessen's theory to investigate the system of speech function utilized by Kiki Saputri. It was found out that Kiki Saputri functions her language in stand-up performance by using the speech function of statement, question, offer and command. As other researches, this study were also resulted that the speech function of statement in high frequencies of application. Then, other speech functions which were also applied are question, command and offer. In terms of set up and punch, the speech function of statement was also in high frequencies to be applied by the speaker. However, from the data, it can be seen that in punch part of her roasting, Kiki Saputri inclined to use question than command. On the contrary, set up of Kiki Saputri's roasting pruned to use command.

Table 3. The Types of Speech Function in Kiki Saputri's Roasting Stand-up Comedy.

Types of Speech Function	Occurrences	Percentages (%)
Statement	323	72.1%
Question	53	11,8%
Command	50	11,2%
Offer	4	0,9%
Minor	18	4,0 %
Total	448	100%

From table 3, it can be seen that there are 448 data or clauses. The speech function dominantly used by Kiki Saputri in her roasting stand-up comedy is the speech function of Statement. The least number of speech function mostly used is Offer. In her roasting, Kiki Saputri also uttered some minors.

Table 4. The types of Speech Function of Kiki Saputri based on Setup and Punch.

Categories	Occurrences	Percentages (%)
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Setup		
Statement	250	58,1%
Command	40	9,3% %
Question	38	8,9%
Offer	3	0,7 %
Sub Total	331	77,0%
Punch		
Statement	73	17%
Question	15	3,5%
Command	10	2,3%
Offer	1	0,2%
Sub Total	99	23,0%
Total	430	100%

From Table 4, it can be grasped that the four speech functions were applied in setup and punch. The speech function of statement was mostly applied. However, in proposing the setup, the speech functions were mostly used is Command than Question which was different from punch deliverance.

The use of statement in setup and punch. Since setup and punch comes simultaneously, so their analysis can't be separated. Kiki Saputri in her setup might not utilize only one but frequently more than one of speech functions. There also time where Kiki Saputri utilized her roasting by using statement both in setup and punch. It can be seen in the excerpt 1 and 2.

Excerpt 1

- Setup : Tapi, nggak apa-apa, karena tujuannya mendamaikan negara lain. (*But, that's okay, because the goal for it is to reconcile other countries.*)
- Punch : Padahal, Indonesia punya banyak konflik karena beliau. (*In fact, Indonesia has many conflicts because of him*)

Excerpt 2

- Setup : Mungkin, teman-teman tahu gitu, Bapak Hanif Dakiri ini sebagai Menteri Olahraga Sementara itu menggantikan Bapak Iman Nahrowi yang tersandung kasus korupsi. (*Maybe, you guys know that Mr. Hanif Dakiri hold the Interim Minister of Youth and Sports position to replace Mr. Imam Nahrowi who stumbled on a corruption case.*)
- Punch : Ternyata benar kata pepatah, kadang kebahagiaan itu tercipta karena adanya penderitaan orang lain. (*In fact, it is true what a proverb says, that sometimes happiness is created because of the suffering of others.*)

From the two excerpts, it can be said that Kiki Saputri may utilizes her utterances in statement both for setup and punch. In the two excerpts, she proposed her opinion (excerpt 1) and fact (excerpt 2) means to give information about something (thing or person). The same way also

happened to the punch part where Kiki Saputri also packs it in statement. It means that she directs the audiences to expect something, then surprises them with another through statement.

The use of question in setup and punch. Kiki Saputri also used the speech function of question in her setup and punch. The use of question meant an implication that she was querying the subject of her roasting in order to demand information or demand a confirmation.

Excerpt 3

- Setup : Kenapa pilih yang paling murah, Pak? (*Why choose the cheapest, Sir?*)
Kenapa nggak pilih yang lain? (*Why not choose another one?*)
- Punch : Duitnya habis ya buat kampanye? (*Have you run out of money for the campaign?*)

In excerpt 3, it can be seen that, Kiki Saputri also use the speech function of question. She throws the question to the audiences. In this case, she build interaction by creating a question. It implies that she needed the response of that person. This way, she brings the audiences to expect that the answer would be still about the sport. However, she turns it out to other topic about campaign money in the speech function of question too. Surprisingly, the result is the bursting of laughter from the audience. Also, by stating such questions through setup and punch the roasted person would not feel hurt.

The use of command in setup and punch. Even if the application of speech function of command was not quite many as such the speech function of statement, but still Kiki Saputri utilizes such command. Here, Kiki saputri demanded goods or services or required someone to do something for her. Of course, in such monologue, it's quite complicated to say that the one who is objected will be directly responding through goods or services. However, the goods or services can be implied as some acts that in need to be acted out.

Excerpt 4

- Setup : **Kita mulai serius, teman-teman.** (*We're getting serious guys.*)
Pekerjaan dari diplomasi parlemen adalah biasanya studi banding. (*The work of parliamentary diplomacy is usually a comparative study.*)
Saya setuju dengan kegiatan ini, begitu. (*I agree with this activity.*)
Saya mah nggak masalah. (*I don't have a problem.*)
Cuma saya itu kalau lihat di TV suka rada bosan gitu, Pak, melihat Bapak kalau kunjungan tuh pakai baju jas, dasi, batik. (*However, when I see you on TV, I get a bit bored, Sir, when you're wearing suit, tied, or batik in your country visit.*)
Coba sekali-kali ganti, Pak, pakai baju adat daerah. (*Try to change it once in a while, Sir, by wearing the traditional clothes.*)
Jadi, selain Bapak menciptakan kedamaian, Bapak juga memperkenalkan baju daerah kita ke negara lain. (*So, apart from creating cooperation in*

building peace, you also introduced the traditional clothes to other countries.)

Jadi, ada gitu fungsinya Bapak sebagai anggota dewan. *(In that way, you can*

give an advantage to our country as a board member.)

Punch : Bapak bisa gitu memakai baju Bodo, baju Bugis, Koteka. *(You can wear Bodo, Bugis clothes, or even Koteka.)*

In excerpt 4, it can be seen that Kiki Saputri also functioned her roasting performance in utilizing the command both in setup and punch. In the setup, she intends to command the audiences to be more serious. In this case, the audiences push to do something. In speech function, it can be said that the comic in need to demand a proposal. The proposal is to be more serious which means to give more focus. The same way also happens in punch where the comic attempts to demand that person to wear a certain clothes in his next visitation. However, in terms of bring laughter, Kiki Saputri successfully made it. Because by utilizing the command, it is an act which shows a domination. Thus, when the listener listens to her command expressions, they were laughing.

The use of offer in setup and punch. The least number of speech function is offer. To vary her way in roasting such government officials, Kiki Saputri utilizes an offer. Here, she initiate in giving goods or services. It can be seen through the excerpt below.

Excerpt 5

Setup : Pak RK jangan berkecil hati! *(Mr. RK, don't be discouraged!)*
Tenang! *(Take it easy!)*

Punch : **Kalau ada sawerannya, saya bisa memihak ke sini. *(If you give me something, I will be on your side, Sir.)***

Excerpt 6

Setup : Halo, halo, sebentar, Pak! *(Hello, hello, wait a minute, Sir!)*
Pak RK, Pak Sandi tidak perlu khawatir. *(Mr. RK and Mr. Sandi do not need to worry.)*

Punch : Karena saya bisa pastikan, di 2024, a'a Raffi tidak akan nyalon karena dia ngurus rumah tangga saja belum benar, apalagi ngurus rumah tangga. *(Because I believe, in 2024, brother Raffi will not participate in the selection because he is not even properly take care of his family, let alone taking care of the state.)*

2.2 The realization of speech function

The speech functions of Kiki Saputri realized in typical and non-typical mood system. The non-typical realization is what being called as the grammatical metaphor. It means that, in terms of creating statement in declarative mood, question in interrogative mood, command in imperative mood, or offer in modulated interrogative mood; she structure her speech functions by realizing them such as statement in interrogative or imperative mood, question in

declarative or modulated interrogative mood, command in declarative mood, and offer in declarative mood. The results were briefly presented in table 5.

Table 5. The Realizations of Speech Function in Kiki Saputri's Roasting Stand-up Comedy

Categories	Occurrences	Percentages (%)
Setup		
Typical	293	68,1%
Non-typical	42	9,8% %
Sub Total	335	77,9%
Punch		
Typical	80	18,6%
Non-typical	15	3,5%
Sub Total	95	22,1%
Total	430	100%

It can be seen that in delivering the stand-up comedy, Kiki Saputri applied all the speech functions in a typical and non-typical realizations. Typical realizations mean that she functions her speech as it should be, meanwhile the non-typical realizations mean that the roasting was communicated in unexpected way. To sum up, both setup and punch of Kiki roasting stand-up comedy were realized in typical and non-typical realizations. Punch was dominantly delivered by the non-typical realization of speech function.

Looking at the analysis based on the speech functions and the realizations in mood system, the pattern of Kiki Saputri roasting stand-up comedy is applied the four types of speech functions with typical and non-typical realization.

Kiki Saputri mostly used the speech function of statement in her roasting stand-up. This result is similar to the previous study which finding out the speech function of Raditya Dika by Damanik (2015) in which statement is mostly appeared in Raditya's Dika routine stand-up. Also the occurrences of question and command in amount were not so different. However, Kiki Saputri utilized offer in the least number in her roasting. Furthermore, talking about how the speech function realized in mood system, both the previous and the present study were shown a different result. If speech functions of Raditya DIka is all the typical one, then Kiki Saputri's speech functions were realized in both with the least frequencies for the non-typical ones.

The highest frequencies of statement, indeed, implies that Kiki Saputri is quite a bold person. The variation in speech function as such the existence of question, command, and offer gave another urge toward the listeners or audiences. The typical realization even precisely implies that Kiki Saputri is quiet brave and confidence in proposing her proposition or proposal. He's bold and brave in the same time speaking up her roasting.

Despite of the harsh words Kiki Saputri uttered, she knows how to pack her roasting materials to be comprehensively received by the listeners or audiences. She's able to manage when to

give and demand the information or goods or services; in other words, giving and demanding proposition or proposal. In this case, she is carrying herself as the one who initiates whether it is giving or demanding information or goods or services.

4 Conclusions

Based on the analysis, it was found that there were four speech function in Kiki Saputri roasting stand-up comedy. Those were (1) Statement, (2) Question, (3) Command and (4) Offer. Minor was also found. The realization of those speech functions are in typical and non-typical realizations. Mostly, all the speech functions were realized in typical realizations. In comparison, mostly, punch was seemed to be realized in non-typical realizations; meanwhile the setup is formed in typical realizations.

Acknowledgments. The appreciation is dedicated to her first thesis adviser, Prof. Dr. Amrin Saragih, M. A., and her second adviser, Prof. Dr. I Wayan Dirgeyasa, M.Hum. for all of their valuable advice and guidance in the process of finishing this thesis.

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