

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter present some aspects related to the topic being studied. It consist of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

YouTube is one of the most popular website among young people. YouTube allows user to upload, view, rate, share, and to favorites, report, comment on videos and subscribe to other user. One of YouTube Video that interest among young people is Stand-Up Comedy. They like stand-up comedy because it can refresh their brain with their ordinary jokes. There are many comedian do stand-up comedy around the world. One of them is Russell Peters. Russell Peters is Canadian Stand-up Comedy. His performances feature observational comedy, using humour to highlight racial, ethnic, class and cultural stereotypes. He often refers to his own experiences growing up in an Anglo-Indian family, and impersonates the accents of various ethnic groups to poke fun at them.

There are many discourse markers found in Russell Peters stand-up comedy. Discourse markers is a part of pragmatic markers. Pragmatic marker is a class of lexical expression in every language. These expressions occur as part of discourse segment but are not part of the prepositional

content of the message conveyed and they do not contribute to the meaning of preposition. Member of this class typically have the following properties they are free morphemes, discourse segment initial, signal a specific message and are not classified syntactically but in term of their semantic or pragmatic functions.¹ Meanwhile, Fraser defining discourse markers as “a class of lexical expression drawn primarily from the syntactic classes of conjunction, adverbs, and prepositional phrase with certain exception. They signal a relationship between the interpretation of the segment they introduce, S2 and prior segment, S1.”²

Discourse markers is always use in daily conversation. Beside as conjunction in some idea with another idea. Discourse marker also has function to fill the blank in some speaker. Discourse markers have function in relation to enduring talk and text. In other word, discourse markers could be considered as a set of linguistic expression comprised of member of word classes as varied as conjunction, interjection, adverb and lexicalized phrases. Discourse markers indicate how one piece of discourse is connected to another piece of discourse. They show the connection between what has already been written or said and what is going to be written or said.

This study has relationship with other researchers that had been done by Norma Fitri Ratna Sari³ in 2016, which focuses on Discourse

¹ Bruce Fraser. *Pragmatic Markers*. (Boston: Boston University, 1990) 1

² Begona Belles Fortuno. *Discourse Markers within the university Lecture Genre: A Contrastive study between Spanish and North American lectures*” (Dissertation, Humanities and Social Science Faculty of Universitat Jaume, Spanish, 2006), 102.

³ Sari, Norma Fitri Ratna, *Discourse markers used by English department students of STAIN Kediri in their oral presentation*. STAIN Kediri. 2016

Markers used by English department students of STAIN Kediri in their oral presentation. It founds there were four types of discourse markers namely contrastive discourse marker, elaborative discourse marker, inferential discourse marker and temporal markers.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes about discourse markers using Fraser's theory. Fraser takes pragmatics to be an account of the process by which the language user takes a sentence representation provided by the grammar and given the context in which the sentence is uttered, determines what message and what effect the speakers has conveyed.⁴ There are four types of pragmatics markers, namely basic pragmatic markers, commentary pragmatic markers, parallel markers and discourse markers. The researcher takes discourse markers based on Bruce Fraser's theory used by Russell Peters on his Stand – up comedy entitled “Almost Famous 2017” which he already upload in his YouTube Channel. It founds there were four types of discourse markers namely contrastive discourse marker, elaborative discourse marker, inferential discourse marker and temporal markers.

The researcher analyze the sentence used by Russell Peters in his stand-up comedy entitled Almost Famous 2017 with one principal theory and support by others. The researcher choose stand-up comedy because mostly the previous researcher used novel or movie as the subject to analyze discourse marker. The function of discourse marker is as connection word

⁴ Bruce Fraser. *Pragmatic Markers*. (Boston: Boston University.1996). 1.

between one sentence and another sentence. Then when we know the discourse markers well people will understand our speaking clearly. The last is the researcher want to find the actual meaning of discourse markers that are uttered by Russell Peters in his Stand-Up Comedy “Almost Famous 2017”.

So the researcher will conducted a research with a title “**An Analysis of Discourse Markers in Stand-Up Comedy “Almost Famous 2017” by Russell Peters**”

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems proposed are:

1. What are the types of discourse markers found in Stand-Up Comedy “Almost Famous 2017” by Russell Peters?
2. What are the meaning of discourse marker words in sentences that classified into those types of discourse markers?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study mention above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the types of discourse markers used in Stand-Up Comedy “Almost Famous 2017” by Russell Peters.
2. To know the meaning of discourse marker words in sentences that classified into those types of discourse markers.

D. Significance of the Study

The researcher hope that this study can give advantages for the reader and for the next researcher.

1. For the reader

Significance of this study is to develop the reader's knowledge in studying discourse markers. It can useful to learn and understand more about discourse markers

2. For the next researcher

This study is expected to give beneficial contribution and relevant reference for the next researcher who will analyze the same case, make them give explanation about discourse markers and have new idea about analysis in discourse markers, because they are expected to take this into account for further development or invention.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this research, the scope of the study focuses on analyze discourse markers found in Stand-Up Comedy by Russell Peters. The limitation of this research is Stand-Up comedy with a title Almost Famous that uploaded in 2017 by Russell Peters in his YouTube channel. There are four video will be analyze by the researcher. Those are Indian doctors, working at the airport, Indian tech support and Russians. The researcher uses Fraser's theory to analyze types of discourse marker found in Russell Peters Stand-Up comedy with a title "Almost Famous" in 2017, there are

four types of discourse markers namely contrastive discourse marker, elaborative discourse marker, inferential discourse marker and temporal markers.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

There are some key terms in this research. The following terms are the definition of the key terms.

1. Discourse Markers

Discourse marker is an expression that signals the relationship of the basic message to the foregoing discourse, it does not contribute to the representative sentence meaning, but only to the procedural meaning. Discourse meaning provide instructions to the addressees on how the utterance at discourse markers are attached and interpreted.⁵ This is the expression like *well, but, oh, you know, etc.*

2. Stand-Up Comedy

Stand-up comedy is a [comic](#) style in which a [comedian](#) performs in front of a live audience, usually speaking directly to them. The performer is commonly known as a comic, stand-up comic, stand-up comedian, or simply a stand-up. In stand-up comedy, the comedian usually recites a grouping of humorous stories, [jokes](#) and [one-liners](#) typically called a [monologue](#), routine, or act. Outside live performance,

⁵ Fraser. Pragmatic.,21

stand-up is often distributed commercially via [television](#), [DVD](#), [CD](#) and the [internet](#).⁶

3. Russell Peters

Russell Peters is a [Canadian comedian](#) and [actor](#) of [Indian](#) descent. Peters' stand-up performances feature [observational comedy](#), using humour to highlight racial, ethnic, class and cultural stereotypes. He often refers to his own experiences growing up in an Anglo-Indian family, and impersonates the accents of various ethnic groups to poke fun at them.⁷

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stand-up_comedy

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russell_Peters