



Types of Sarcasm in the Comment Column of Male Netizen on the Youtube Account of Sukmawati Soekarno Putri News Video

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Abstract. This study to analyze and describe the types of sarcasm used by male netizens in the comments column of Detik.com's youtube about Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech. This type of research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. The data of this research is the speech of male netizens in the comments column of the Detik.com youtube account about Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech. The source of the data for this research was taken from the news video of the Detik.com youtube account about Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech. The data that has been obtained are 112 male netizens' sarcasm utterances. From the results of the study found 4 types of sarcasm speech based on Camp's theory (2011). First, there are 25 types of proportional sarcasm with a percentage of 22.32%. Both types of lexical sarcasm as many as 28 data with a percentage of 25%. The three types of like-prefix sarcasm with a total of 23 data with a percentage of 20.54%. The four types of illocutionary sarcasm data found as many as 36 data with a percentage of 32.14% . The results of this study explain the relationship between the use of sarcasm in social media based on gender, especially by men. The use of social media as a medium of communication provides unlimited space for users to be more free to express opinions in a good or bad manner.

Keywords: figure of speech Sarcasm · male netizen · social media

1 Introduction

The rapid pace of development of information technology at this time causes people to take advantage of technological developments in daily communication. Starting from using social media as a medium to communicate and socialize. Research conducted found that 79% of netizens spend their time using social media as a place to process information content, communicate, and evaluate themselves [1]. The use of social media as a communication platform has also been investigated the use of social media by the community in terms of the use of twitter, facebook, and blogs [2]. The result is that the use of social media is considered effective because it is easy to disseminate information and carry out communication activities to the group without thinking about distance, space, and time.

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The development of social media today can be a practical communication platform for the community. The use of social media basically has positive and negative sides. The use of social media that has a positive impact has been carried out by several studies. Research found that social media has a positive impact in increasing political contributions within the scope of youth and students in elections [3]. Apart from being a practical communication medium in research explains that social media is also useful as a positive promotional medium, towards brand awareness, and purchase intention of a product [4].

The use of social media also has many negative sides, one of which is the use of social media outside the normal limits. The rapid and widespread dissemination of information has resulted in various responses from its users. It is undeniable that the free use of social media gives rise to unfavorable responses or comments by netizens. In the oldest research found that the influence of social media has a negative impact on social change in Indonesian society, including the emergence of a collection of social communities that carry religion, ethnicity and deviations in behavior patterns that are not in accordance with existing values [5]. Deviations in people's behavior patterns on social media can also describe the use of harsh words by the community. The phenomenon of using harsh words is also included in hate speech. Research conducted by [6] shows some behaviors that are often carried out by netizens, namely insulting, throwing dirty words, to being less wise in using language.

Abuse of free and uncontrolled language is often found in the comment fields of social media, both Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, blogs and YouTube. This phenomenon results in a lack of language control. The use of abusive language is dominated by the use of sarcasm by netizens. The use of sarcasm by netizens who do not comply with the rules of politeness in language is certainly influenced by the content on social media. One of the cases of using sarcasm is found in the comments column of the Detik.com youtube account, especially on the video upload of Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech. Some time ago, on November 16, 2019, the video went viral among the public. The content of the controversial speech provoked the public to comment using harsh language in the youtube video's comment column.

Several other research results also discuss the use of sarcasm figure of speech found on social media including the first conducted the research aims to explain the form of using sarcasm figure of speech in the form of words and phrases, then the type of language based on meaning in the form of swearing, appeals, and order [7]. In addition, this study also analyzes the types of languages used, including regional languages and foreign languages. The second study by (Nurel, 2018) from the results of his research found the form of figurative language in the form of words and phrases in the form of swearing, appeals, orders and hopes, besides that this study also examined the use of various languages used by netizens. The third study by [8] from this study resulted in the use of the most dominant figure of speech being sarcasm, and the type of expressive speech act as well as a frank strategy without further ado. The fourth study by [9] from the results of his research, it was found that one of the dominant uses of figure of speech is sarcasm. The fifth study by [10] from the results of the study found that 20 data were sarcasm figures of speech. The use of sarcasm figure of speech found in this analysis is in the form of humiliation, swearing, and insults.

From the five studies that have been described previously, the conclusion is that there are differences and similarities between this study and the research. The most dominating equation is the object of research in the form of the use of sarcasm on social media. As for the differences found quite a lot, between this research and the five studies above are in the goals to be achieved. The five studies found more forms of using sarcasm in terms of morphology and the variety of languages used. Meanwhile, this study focuses on examining the use of sarcasm in terms of its type using Camp theory [11].

Based on the explanation that the researcher has explained above, the reasons why this research is important to do are as follows. Researchers are interested in researching the types of sarcasm of male netizens because similar studies have not been found. That is, research that focuses on directly examining the use of male netizens' speech without comparing it with other genders, namely women.

2 Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method. This study analyzes, describes the types of sarcasm by male netizens in the comments column of Detik's youtube.com. The data source is taken from a 17-min online news video uploaded by the Detik.com youtube account on November 16, 2019 entitled "Generating Nationalism Together We Fight Radicalism and Eradicating Terrorism". The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods, so as to produce descriptive data processing. How to collect data is done by using the technique of documentation. According to [12], documentation technique is a technique of recording events that have passed. Documentation data can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone. The methodology used to analyze the data is based on the hypothesis by [13] with 3 stages of analysis, namely: 1) data reduction, 2) presenting data, 3) drawing conclusions from the data.

3 Findings and Discussion

The results of this study found that in the comments column of male netizens on Youtube news accounts related to Sukmawati Soekarno Putri's speech, there were four types of sarcasm, namely proportional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, like-prefix sarcasm with a total of 112 data. Table 1 shows these findings.

3.1 Types of Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a type of language style that is classified as a type of figurative language style. Divides figure of speech into 2 direct and indirect meanings, sarcasm is included in figurative language style [14]. The other theory again classifies irony, cynicism and sarcasm into non-comparative or rhetorical types of figure of speech [15]. Keraf combines sarcasm with similar figures of speech, namely irony and cynicism. In general, the three styles of language, namely sarcasm, cynicism, and irony, can look the same. However, this study only focuses on discussing the style of sarcasm. So, the following are four types of figure of speech based on the theory proposed by Camp (2011). In a

Table 1. Recapitulation of Research Results on Types of Sarcasm of Male Netizens in the Comment Column of Youtube Accounts related to Sukmawati Soekarno's Speech

Types Of Sarcasm	Amount	Percentage
<i>Propositional sarcasm</i>	25	22.32%
<i>Lexical Sarcasm</i>	28	25%
<i>'Like'-Prefixed Sarcasm</i>	23	20.54%
<i>Illocutionary Sarcasm</i>	36	32.14%
Total	112	100%

research article conducted by Camp (2011) entitled "Sarcasm, Pretense, and The Semantics or Pragmatics Distinction". Camp then distinguishes four types of sarcasm, including 1) Propositional Sarcasm, 2) Lexical Sarcasm, 3) Prefix Sarcasm ('Like'-Prefixed Sarcasm), and 4) Illocutionary Sarcasm (Illocutionary Sarcasm).

The following is a discussion of the findings of the research on the type of sarcasm figure of speech using Camp theory (2011):

3.1.1 Propositional Sarcasm

The following is an example of the type of propositional sarcasm speech by male netizens found in the comments column of the Detik.com youtube account on Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech.

(1) "*Kentaranya gak berpendidikan nenek*"

In this data, the speaker insinuates his interlocutor directly, marked by saying that he looks uneducated. In this case there is a self-contradiction or something that is contrary to the existing reality. Based on the search results, Sukmawati has studied at the Bung Karno University since 2009. This is a form or characteristic of the type of propositional figure of speech, namely taking advantage of the situation and stating the opposite. From the results of this study, male netizens took advantage of the situation and used reversal of meaning to satirize their interlocutor. It is the same with the results of other studies that use sarcasm so that it raises self-contradiction both in novels and in the form of other data sources.

3.1.2 Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is a different type of sarcasm from propositional sarcasm. This type of sarcasm tends to use very extreme positive words. It is the use of extreme positive words that gives rise to sarcasm in speech. Because speech expressed in positive words has a negative effect, or the opposite meaning, it is called a lexical contradiction. The results of the study found that this type of sarcasm contained 28 speech data submitted by male netizens on the Detik.com youtube account about Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech. The following is an example of the type of lexical sarcasm by male netizens found in

the comments column of the Detik.com youtube account on Sukmawati Soekarnoputri's speech.

(2) "*HALAL DARAHNYA*"

In accordance with the theory that has been explained, in this speech it is seen that the speaker uses the word *halal* as a positive word. However, when one examines the intent of the utterance, it means that the speaker says his or her partner may, is permitted, or is legitimate to be executed. This is clearly different from the type of propositional sarcasm which tends to use the situation as a medium for conveying satire. The type of lexical sarcasm is more likely not to be open to expressing its meaning to the speech partner.

3.1.3 'Like'-Prefixed Sarcasm

This type of sarcasm combines sarcasm with declarative sentences. If propositional sarcasm is very closely related to the implicature spoken by the speaker and the intention expressed is not true, then the "like" prefix sarcasm tends not to cause confusion. By using the word 'like', either implicitly or explicitly, the researcher can immediately understand that the speaker is satire on his interlocutor. Further explanation on the following data:

(3) "*Sukmawati adalah keturunan fir'aun yang terkutuk*"

Data 3 is a sarcasm utterance of the type like prefix sarcasm. However, the data does not directly write the word 'as if' or 'as' in the speech. The utterance intends to equate the speech partner, namely Sukmawati, with the descendants of the pharaoh. To analyze data with this type of sarcasm is indeed easier if there is the word 'as if' or 'as' in the speech. However, in a study conducted the word 'like' or 'as if' may not be seen in sarcasm speech, but it actually exists [16]. By identifying utterances that have differences with the existing reality. In the data, it can be identified in the sentence 'sukmawati is a descendant of the pharaoh' this is certainly different from the fact that Sukmawati is a descendant or child of Ir. Sukarno. The speaker's intention is to quip Sukmawati by equating the pharaoh, so the meaning is a sign that the speech is of the type of like prefix sarcasm. Although it does not write the word "like" or "as if" explicitly, the meaning or intent of the speaker implicitly means equating the interlocutor with another thing, namely the pharaoh as a marker of his sarcasm speech.

3.1.4 Illocutionary Sarcasm

This type of sarcasm accentuates a harsh appeal to a person or group, thereby causing a reaction to the interlocutor. Illocutionary sarcasm includes all general implicatures even in a specific scope, such as utterances that express pity, praise, and others. Examples of the following finding data:

(4) "*Hadeeehhhh nek... nek..sembayang Nek. Inget Mati*"

Speech 4 with code is speech that has a rude appeal to its interlocutor. The speaker urges his interlocutor to pray, but the statement is not really sincere. The main purpose of the utterance is to remind that the interlocutor is old and must remember death.

4 Conclusion

From the results of research and discussion on the types, functions and violations of politeness by male netizens in the comments column of the detik.com youtube account, it can be concluded in three parts. First, found 4 types of sarcasm figure of speech used by male netizens in the comments column, namely, lexical sarcasm, proportional sarcasm, like-prefix sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. The results of the study found that the most dominant type of sarcasm is the type of illocutionary sarcasm, 36 data with a percentage of 32.14%. The two types of lexical figure of speech are 28 data with a percentage of 25%. The three types of propositional sarcasm figure of speech are 25 data with a percentage of 22.32%. The four types of figure of speech that were the least found were prefix figure of speech with 23 data of 20.54%.

The analysis of this type of sarcasm figure of speech can be used as a reference in teaching tools in Indonesian subjects. Expanding the knowledge of teaching materials to be taught in writing, reading, and speaking language skills. In the material that will be taught using types of sarcasm, including writing poetry, essays, newspapers, debates, reading poetry and other skills directly related to the topic of study. Furthermore, this research can also be used as a comparison material for research, especially the analysis of the next type of sarcasm.

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