ANALYSIS OF SARCASM COMMENTS ON YOU TUBE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ERA

SKRIPSI

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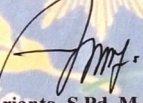
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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era. The aims of this research were to find out and explain about the types of sarcasm based on Elizabeth Camp's theory, there were propositional, lexical, like-prefixed and illocutionary sarcasm. In this research used qualitative methods. There were 30 sarcasm comments took from four You Tube Channels. For collecting the data, all comments were taken by searching through the international network services in You tube Channel such as Jurnal Radio contributed 10 sarcasm comments, CNN Indonesia gave 9 sarcasm comments, metrotvnews was 5 sarcasm comments and 6 sarcasm comments taken from Indonesia Lawyers Club You Tube channel. The steps of collecting the data were searching the comments, selecting the sarcasm comments, classified and collecting 30 sarcasm comments. This research was suggested for the future researchers who want to conduct the research about sarcasm. Moreover, the students of English Department were recommended to read this research to comprehend and improve the knowledge about figure of speech especially sarcasm. After analyzing the data, there were 4 propositional, 16 lexical, 5 like-prefixed and 5 illocutionary sarcasms were found.

Keywords: figure of speech, sarcasm comments, you tube channel,

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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Assalammu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Firstly, in the name of Allah SWT the most beneficent, the most merciful and all the praise to Allah SWT which already gave us healthy and mercy in order to the researcher was able to finish this study. Second, shalawat and salam to our prophet Rasulullah SAW which has brought us from the darkness until the brightness era. The aim of doing this research was to full fill the requirements for the degree of the Sarjana Pendidikan.

In completing this study entitle "Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era", the researcher faced so many difficulties and problems but those did not stop the efforts to make a better one, and it was seemed impossible to be done without helps from the others. Thus, the researcher would like to express his grateful feeling especially for of his dearest mother Juliana also his brother Wahyu Putra Kelana and sisters Ayu Rizkyana and Tiara Yuliandari. That prayers, love and support in moral and material during his academic year in completing his study at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. May Allah SWT always bless them, thanks for their loves. Then, the researcher also would like to thank:

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The researcher hopes that his study will give some contribution to the teaching and learning figure of speech especially sarcasm study. Researcher realizes that the final project is far from being perfect. Thus, the researcher would be gratefully to accept any constructive comments and suggestions for the betterment of this final project.

Medan,   September 2019

The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is one important in the life of all beings. Language is an explicit and implicit feeling and thought which is orally and verbally. By language, people can make interaction and communication with the others. By the communication, people can deliver and express the information such as ideas, opinions, feelings that have own meaning. The study that is related to its meaning can be said as semantics.

According to Kriedler (1998:3) semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. According to Zainurrahman (2015) semantics is the study of the sentence meaning coded in the overall sentence based on the elementary meaning of the sentence units. Meaning is idea exists and coded in language, whether it is a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. Meaning is the purpose to be conveyed through language, language without meaning is just like lung without air.

Language and meaning have a deep relation because all language in verbal and visual is always imply meaning. People use language with some forms and characters in order to the other can be motivate, persuade, give more information to add knowledge, influenced, even offend or humiliate someone. All characters which offend and humiliate someone are said as sarcasm statements.

Sarcasm is form that is intended to be sarcastic or offend, mock someone or something. Sarcasm can be either insult that expresses anger by using harsh words. This title can hurt someone's feelings. Sarcasm is a more crude reference to irony and cynicism. It is reference that contains bitterness and bitter reproach. Sarcasm will hurt someone and not pleasant to hear. So, sarcasm is not just an allusion but like the emotion overflow of people who are angry because the word is used normally being rude and sounding impolite and hurt people's feelings.

According to Joshi, Bhattacharyya, and Carman (2018) in Camp sarcasm theory stated that there are four types of sarcasm such as prepositional, lexical, 'like'-prefixed and illocutionary sarcasm. Prepositional sarcasm is type of sarcasm directly leads to intent other purpose of the speaker which is indeed aimed at "insinuating". Lexical sarcasm is a type of sarcasm by expressing positive words but have deep negative effect. Like'-prefixed sarcasm indicates a statement of denial by the speaker. Last, Illocutionary sarcasm includes the whole implicature of giving rise in a special scope, such as speech expressing compassion, praise, and etc.

This situation happens in the hot issue which is about the presidential election era. Ahead of the 2019 presidential election era, Indonesian people should show good characters as citizen with evaluating the president candidate that will be chosen as the best leader of Indonesia for 5 years later. But, in fact, almost all of people show the different reactions of this situation without think the impact of it, especially in social media. Like on YouTube channel of Indonesian Lawyers

Club, @Baronpratama "02 ok lah, gak sanggup lagi liat presiden yang suka planga plongo gak jelas ,

"This statement refers to the prepositional phrase because it directly aim to insinuate to 01 president candidate. This situation @Baronpratama implied this statement that planga-plongo gak jelas refers to 01 president candidate as insinuating statement.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher are interested to analyze the sarcasm comments about presidential election. So, the researcher can take it with title **"Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era".**

B. The Identification of Problem

From the background of study, the problems of this research are formulated as follows:

1. Many people use crude language through sarcasm statement
2. Many people use the sarcasm statement in this presidential era to offend the proponent and president candidate

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is about semantics. This analysis was limited on the sarcasm statements. To avoid the large discussion, the researcher takes Presidential election topic and YouTube as the object research to get the sarcasm comment.

D. The Formulation of Problem

There are some problems to be formulated by the researcher as follows:

1. What types of sarcasm are coded in the comments on You Tube in presidential election era?

2. How the types of sarcasm are coded in the comments on You Tube in presidential election era?

E. The Objective of Study

Based on the problems of study, the aims of this research are as follows:

1. To find out types of sarcasm are coded in the comments on You Tube in presidential election era.

2. To elaborate the types of sarcasm are coded in the comments on You Tube in presidential election era.

F. The Significant of Study

The findings of the research are expected to be useful for the readers both theoretically and practically such as:

1. Theoretically, the finding can be useful for enriching the theories on semantic and language characteristic, particularly in analyzing sarcasm statement in society.

2. Practically

    a. The teachers

       The teachers are expected to improve and maximize students' achievement in understanding about the sarcasm statement.

    b. The students

       Students are expected to increase their confidence in analyzing about sarcasm.

    c. The other researchers

       To increase knowledge of the other researchers to analyzed the sarcasm in English. Especially, students in English Department, FKIP UMSU who want to do a similar study about sarcasm. This study is expected can be the reference.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

In conducting research, theories are needed to explain and clarify some concepts or terms used in the study concerned. The terms used in this study are needed to be theoretically explained. This framework is absolutely useful in order to give clearer understanding about all of the things related to the study. The theoretical elaboration on the concepts and terms will be presented in the following.

1. Definition of Semantic

According to Bunge Mario (1974) Semantics is the field of inquiry centrally concerned with meaning and truth of language. When brought to bear on concrete objects such as a community of speakers, semantics seek to answer problems concerning certain linguistic facts- such as disclosing the interpretation code inherent in the language or explaining the spreakers' ability or inability to utter and understand new sentences of the language.

This study turn organized in such a way that we can convey meaningful messages or receive and understand messages. Semantics is that level of linguistic analysis where meaning or sense is analyzed. It is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis.

Since we cannot see or observe meaning as we can observe and record sounds. This branch of semantics is then closer of the theory of knowledge than the theory of language (Bunge: 1974). So, Meaning is related very closely to the human capacity to think logically and to understand the meaning or sense about something. When we try to analyze meaning or sense, we are trying to analyze our own capacity to think and understand our own ability to create meaning or sense.

Semantics is the systematic study of meanings, and Linguistic semantic is the study of how language organizes and express meanings. Semantic is a branch of linguistics that learns about meaning. Semantics is outside the grammar of language with morphology and syntax that are at the grammatical level of language. Semantics coverage is very broad covering all levels of language, such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and pages, (Kreidler: 2002). Thus, semantic is not only about meaning, but the science of sense, talking about sense how its starts, the sense of something; how the sense develops, and why the sense occurs in the history of language.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that semantics is the study about language sense, how language organizes, and how meaning implied of the language. This study is useful to know the meaning and sense that is contained or interpreted in the language.

2. Science of Sense

The sense of the word is a field of the semantic study. Semantic is one of the branch of linguistic that learns the meaning/sense of word in language, while it is a study spoken and written language that has systemic, rational, empirical characteristics as a structural and language code. Sense is an important aspect in a language because a sense will make the communication can occur smoothly and mutually understood. According to Harimurti (2008:148) suggest meaning, linguistic meaning, sense are: (1) the aim of speaker, (2) the influence of language in perception understanding or human behavior, (3) relationship that is meant conformity or disagreement between language and nature outside of language, or speech and all its designation, (4) how to use symbol of language.

In semantic, the term 'sense' is distinguished from 'meaning'. According to Beaver and Clark (2008) the meaning of sentences focus sensitive expression as if they were determined entirely by lexical meaning, focuses positioning, and syntax. But, the sense is the word doesn't not only contain lexical meaning but reaches a wider unit of language. The sense of word is related to the other sense that contains the grammatical sense based on the relationship of it.

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that a sense is field that can be meant in semantics. It is aim to know and understand about what people says and purposed. A sense wider than meaning, it is because a sense can contain in lexically and grammatically. Usually, looking for a sense of word in

semantic can be got in sense of idiom, proverb, metaphor, utterance and figure of speech/locution. For this study, the researcher takes figure of speech as the brief and deep explanation.

3. Figure of Speech

Wren and Martin (1981:488) state, "figure of speech is a departure from the ordinary form of expression or the ordinary course of ideas in order to produce a greater effect." This definition explained that figure of speech related what we called connotative meaning. A Figure of Speech is a word or words are used to create an effect, often where they do not have their original or literal meaning. Meanwhile, Ruth Miller and Robert A. Greenberg (1986:66) give definition of "figurative language, that is, a means of indirect statement that says one thing in terms of another". The effectiveness of such usage can, of course, vary widely. It can seem foolish if it is simply showy or not especially appropriate. However, as often as not the effect can be a liveliness of expression that manages to press very closely to the essence of an object or idea while also conveying a strong sense of the speaker's attitudes and feelings.

According Murtiani, Arifah, and Noviastuti (2016: 212) divided figure of speech into four classifications, which are respectively based on comparisons, associations, contradiction and insinuation. But, the researcher takes figure of speech based on insinuation as relation of this study.

3.1 Figure of Speech Advices: Insinuation

According Murtiani, Arifah, and Noviastuti (2016: 215) Insinuation is figure of speech that expresses sarcasm to increase the impression and effect of it toward reader. This type of blurb is divided into three kinds, such as:

a. Irony: it is an assertion when words contradict reality sarcasm. so, like a compliment at the outset, it shows the true intent (that is, a insinuation) at the end of sentence

b. Cynicism: it is a figure of speech that directly conveys sarcasm to the nudity. Cynicism doesn't use phrases to soften allusions such as irony, but it is also not delivered harshly.

c. Sarcasm: it is a figure of speech that delivers sarcasm in direct harsh manner, it tends to be blasphemous.

Based on the explanation above, the figure of speech that related to insinuation is a speech that delivers to offend and insinuate someone/something. This type can be divided into three kinds, such as irony, cynicism and sarcasm. For this research, the researcher take sarcasm to analyze the object.

3.1.1 Definition of Sarcasm

Sarcasm is figure of speech as verbal irony that expresses negative and critical attitudes towards persons or events (Kreuz an Glucksberg: 1998). The sarcasm is an official included in the type of speech

opposition. The word of sarcasm comes from the Greek "sarcasmos" which was revealed of the verb "sarcasein" which means 'tear up the flesh like a dog', 'biting the lips out of anger' or 'talking with bitterness' (Keraf, 2010: 144). Sarcasm is a derivative of irony and is rougher than irony. Main characteristic the style of sarcasm is always bitter and bitter, hurt, and less pleasant to hear. Usually sarcasm has the purpose of insinuating using harsher language rather than irony, even in certain cases sarcasm can be a mockery or insult. According to Sperber and Wilson (Quoted in Tsoory et al 2005:2088), "sarcasm is usually used to communicate implicit criticism about the listener or the situation.

Sarcasm can be used in direct or written conversation. Sarcasm in written form is usually found in literary works. Some fiction writers, such as novels for example, use sarcasm with purpose build characters that are created. Sarcasm is not only used for insinuating people or partners, but can also be directed toward a situation or idea. The use of sarcasm is usually way of expressing the expression which cannot be expressed directly. According to Henry Guntur Tarigan (1985) the main characteristic of sarcasm is it always contain bitterness and reproach, bitter heartache and awful. The use of sarcasm is usually way of expressing the expression which cannot be expressed directly.

All theories can be concluded that sarcasm is figure of speech that contains negative and critical attitude to be sarcastic and offend. Sarcasm is like bad emotions that are angry, sounding impolite, and being rude.

3.1.2 Type of Sarcasm

According to Joshi, Bhattacharyya, and Carman (2018) in Elizabeth Camp sarcasm theory, there are four types of sarcasm as follows:

a. **Prepositional sarcasm**, it is the sarcasm form i self/the proposition form, where propositional sarcasm is also the most type clear form. This type of sarcasm directly to leads to intent other purpose of speaker which is indeed aimed at insinuating. But between statement of proposition and intent of speaker is actually the opposite. Formal detail, there is the example:

1. *James must be hit with the ladies* (Camp, 994: 21). This example at glance does not contain the element of insinuating. This situation occurs is James is not someone popular among the girl, the speaker expressed that statement by saying on the contrary with the aim of making fun of.

b. **Lexical sarcasm,** if prepositional sarcasm is more similar to an implicate model, this lexical sarcasm is closer to semantic model. Lexical sarcasm's type looks more closely its relationship with the evaluative scale of speaker rather than the previous type. In prepositional sarcasm, statements are more pragmatic, but in lexical sarcasm. The characteristic of lexical such as it seems more natural and clear of extreme statement. But, sometimes the lexical sarcasm is

expressed with positive word that has negative effect in the form of conventional relation with normative scale. For example:

1. The sentence *"if Alice is brilliant, she will be the perfect dupe for our little one plan"*. In this example this statement uses positive word like "so brilliant". However, the statement is also accompanied by negative effects after that, namely "the perfect dupe". Its shows that the speaker is not sincerely praise Alice as a smart person.

2. The sentence *"you are a skilled swindler, you cheat me with your big mouth, ugly man!"*. In this example, this statement aim to insinuate a man with word "ugly". It is natural affront for someone, it is also an extreme statement because related to insinuate the physical of someone.

c. **Like-Prefixed Sarcasm,** it is type of sarcasm is similar to propositional sarcasm, but like- prefixed sarcasm only combines sarcasm statement with sentences declarative. If in propositional sarcasm, the implicature is very strong, then like-prefixed sarcasm indicates a statement denied by speaker more clearly. So, 'like-prefixed' sarcasm is more likely not to cause ambiguity. For example:

1. The sentence *'Like it is a nice cool day today'*. In this example, the speaker that the weather on the day was cool, but in reality the weather is hot and the sun is shining brightly. The statement is

clearer and easier to understand the content of the sarcasm by said partner because it was supported by a contradictory situation.

2. The statement "The police have a big stomach because of blackmailing money in a raid razia". In this example, the speaker said that his perspective. The statement does not relate to the people perception, and not all police have a big stomach. So, the aim or meaning of sarcasm statement is just known by speaker.

d. **Illucutionary Sarcasm,** in this type, sarcasm is not only seen as an element within speech, but also as a whole which includes other speech acts accompany it. Illocutionary sarcasm includes the whole general implicature even in special circumstances, such as utterances that express compassion, praise, question insinuating, etc. For example:

1. The statement *'how old did you say you were?'*. In this example, a speaker asked about the age of the partner. But, the speakers don't seriously ask about the age of the partner, but only satire. Speaker asks the question a form of satire towards his partner who is acting childish. Form sarcasm will later cause a reaction from his partner.

2. The statement *"I hope you can get a good retaliation"*. From the example, a speaker expresses a hope for someone with the word "I hope" in the sentence. But, besides that word, there is "good retaliation" refers to insinuate someone because of resentfulness of speaker.

4. You Tube

You Tube is the key international plat form for socially enabled media diffusion. According to publics statistics, more than 48 hours of video content is uploaded every minute and 3 billion views are generated every day. The complement the content broadcast/consume experience, You Tube connects seamlessly with major online social network (OSNs) such as Facebook, Twitter and Google to facilitate of –site diffusion. In fact, twelve million users have linked their You Tube with at least one such OSN for auto-sharing, and more than one hundred fifty years of You Tube watched on Facebook every day.

More importantly, You Tube serves as a popular social network on its own, connecting registered users through subscription that notify subscribers of social and content updates of the subscribed-to users. You Tube has developed into a prominent online video-sharing destination. The millions of video clips on You Tube represent a broad spectrum of user interest including those of educators, scholars, and researchers. Every video on You Tube sever has comment columns as form to show the watcher's assumption, feeling, idea, perception, opinion about the video. Some comments are meant to review, critic and encourage.

B. Relevant of the Study

The researcher takes any information from the previous proposal, thesis and journal. The information of the previous proposal, thesis and another journal give advantages for the researcher to finish the proposal. The researcher takes the thesis and journal that related with the title in this proposal. The information about contextual meaning in songs lyric is reference from the previous thesis and journal named:

a.   Ashwin Raja Desingan (2014), Detecting Sarcasm on Twitter: A Behavior Modeling Approach. In this thesis, the researcher explores the possibility of using behavior traits intrinsic to user of sarcasm to detect sarcastic tweets. It approaches the challenging problem primarily from a linguistic perspective focusing on the lexical and syntactic aspect of sarcasm. First, the researcher theorize the core forms of sarcasm using findings from the psychological and behavioral sciences, and some observation on Twitter users.

b. Ruth Filik, Alexandra Turcan, Dominic Thompson, Nivole Harvey, Harriet Davies, and Amelia Turner (2015), Sarcasm and emoticons: Comprehension and emotional impact. This journal use a rating task to investigate the influence of textual devises (emoticons and punctuation marks). On the comprehension of, and emotional responses to, sarcastic versus literal criticism and praise, for both ambiguous materials. The result show that sarcastic criticism was rated as less negative than literal criticism, and sarcastic praise was rated as less positive than literal

praise, suggesting that sarcasm serves to mute the positive or negative nature of the messages.

c.　　Fadly Winata Rachmat (2015), *Penggunaan Sarkasme Dalam Pergaulan Mahasiswa Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar Mahasiswa Fakultas Dakwah dan Komunikasi*. This study aims to find out: 1) Language acquisition of sarcasm presented by the Alauddin UIN Faculty of Da'wah and Communication students Makassar 2) What factors caused the Da'wah Faculty students and the communication of UIN Alauddin Makassar speaks the language of sarcasm. This study uses qualitative research methods with theory behaviorism. The author collects data in this study through interviews, observation and documentation. The results of the study with 10 informants showed that 1) Language acquisition of sarcasm that was raised by Faculty students Da'wah and Communication of UIN Alauddin Makassar is influenced by friendship environment (association) where when they hear it becomes a stimulus later practice it, besides that the role of the media is quite influential because of the spectacle to scathing comments on social media. 2) The causal factors of the Da'wah Faculty students and Communication of UIN Alauddin Makassar speaks sarcasm because of emotion, joking, let slip and disappointed.

C. Conceptual Framework

Based on the theoretical framework, we know that semantics as a field of study also has significant ties to various representational theories of meaning including truth theories of meaning and sense, coherence theories of meaning, and correspondence theories of meaning and sense. Each of these is related to the general philosophical study of reality and the representation of meaning. Every language has meaning, and the people deliver the language by using a figure of language, one of them is insinuation (the figure of speech that delivers something to offend someone). This type has three sub kinds such as irony, cynicism and sarcasm.

Sarcasm is usually used to give the unhappy perceptions toward something, such as satire, insult, blasphemy and etc. this condition is often happened, moreover in this presidential election era. Many insults are got in everywhere, especially in social media. You Tube as the often place of people to show their expression and perception, primarily through sarcasm statement.

The conceptual framework as mentioned before can be drawn as follow:

Figure 2.1
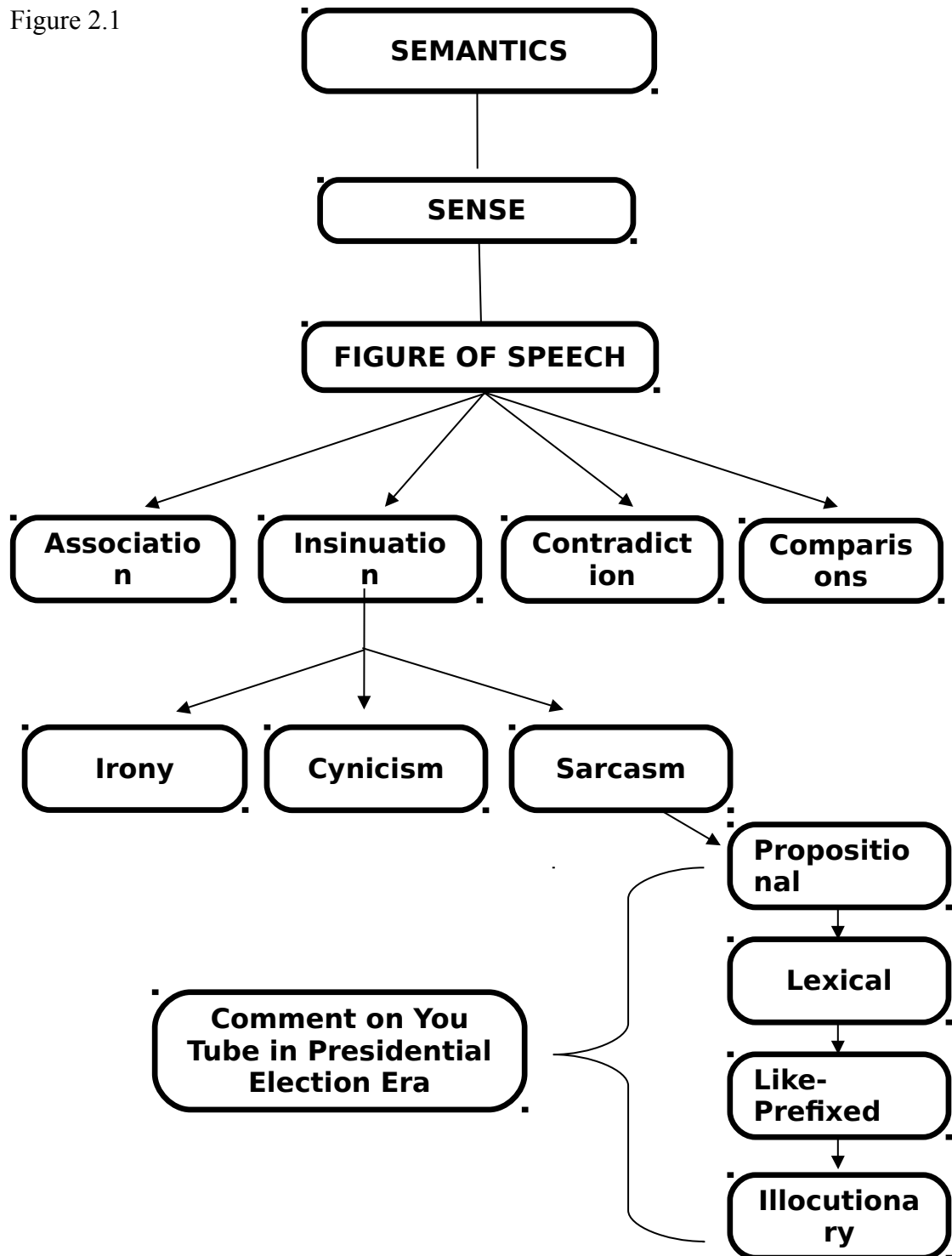
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter referred to the research methods of the study. It consisted of research design, the sources of data, instrument of collecting data, techniques of collecting data, and techniques of data analysis.

A. The Research Design

This research was conducted by using qualitative design. The qualitative method referred to research procedure which procedure descriptive data. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldama (2014), qualitative data are sources of well-grounded, rich description and explanation of human process. However, the use of research design was aimed to help the researcher made a better analysis. Qualitative method involved looking in –depth at non-numerical data, qualitative method think of the qualitative of data. By using this method, the data were collected to find what types of sarcasm and how the type was.

B. The Sources of Data

The data was taken from You Tube. The source of the data was taken from the comment on You Tube. By some comments on You Tube, it contained some types of sarcasm. After getting the sarcasm statements from comment on You Tube, the researcher classified and explained about the type of sarcasm.

C. Instrument of Collecting Data

The main instrument of this research was the researcher. It was because the researcher that had collected classified, analyzed, and measured the object directly. The researcher collected the data from some comments on You Tube about the presidential election that contained sarcasm statements. After that, the researcher observed the type of sarcasm.

D. The Techniques of Collecting Data

The data of this research was collected by using documentation method. The document collected and analyzed to find out the types of sarcasm. To obtain the data, several steps will be done:

1. Searching the data. The data were taken on You Tube Channel that had content about presidential election

2. Selecting the data. After searching the data, the researcher had chosen the comments that wanted to be analyzed.

3. Classifying and collecting data. The data that had been chosen, they collected and classified based on the types of sarcasm.

E. The Techniques of Data Analysis

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consisted of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014), Based on the following theory, the research applied the following steps:

1. Data Reduction/Condensation

Data condensation referred to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes. It focused on selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, transforming. In this study, this step referred to: first, selecting the comments which contain the sarcasm statements on You Tube in presidential election. Second, concerning the attention to the appropriate some data that have been got. Then, the researcher focuses on the type of sarcasm and simply the data to ease in classifying data. The last, all data was collected and categorized must be transformed into table, because data display of this research is the table.

2. Data Display

Data display provided an organized compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing. A display could be an extended piece of text or diagram; chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display, permitted the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that went beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

Data display could be extremely helpful in identifying whether a system of working effectively and how to change it. The qualitative researcher

needed to discern patterns among various concepts so as to gain a clear understanding of the topic at hand. Data were displayed using a series of flow charts that map out any critical paths, decision points, and supporting evidence that emerge from establishing the data for each site. Related to this researcher, data display was used to know what the sarcasm statement and its type of sarcasm in the comment on You Tube in presidential election era.

3. Conclusion: Drawing/verifying

As drawing requires a researcher began to decide what things mean. The data was noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involved stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. Verification integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifying these emergent conclusions.

It was the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data show in data display. Here the writer show and describe the findings after displaying the data. The conclusions of this research consisted of the explanation about how the type of sarcasm in the comment on You Tube in Presidential election era.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. DATA

The data were taken from the comments in You Tube channel. There were 30 comments that were found You Tube Channel. It found the sarcasm statements were the comments classification and elaborations of all types of sarcasms are drawn below.

B. DATA ANALYSIS

All sarcasm comments found in You Tube were analyzed based on the Elizabeth Camp's theory that was divided into 4 types such as proposition, lexical, like-prefixed, and illocutionary sarcasm. The researcher took 30 comments out of all comments in the You Tube Channel.

1. Type of Sarcasm Comments in You Tube Channel

There were four You Tube Channels that the researcher used as the source of the data. First, JURNAL RADIO contributed 10 sarcasm comments. Second, CNN Indonesia gave 9 sarcasm comments. Next, metrotvnews was 5 sarcasm comments and finally 6 sarcasm comments taken from ILC You Tube channel. The details of all categories are drawn below.

Table 4.1

Sarcasm Comments from JURNAL RADIO Channel

No.	Comments	Types of Sarcasm			
		Propo-Sitional	Lexical	Like-prefixed	Illocu-tionary
1.	Gerindra suruh bikin film aja deh gk cocok jdi capres isinya sandiwara trus..		✓		
2.	Tukang bohong akan terus berbohong.. mari kita panggil dia PRABOHONG		✓		
3.	Semoga utusan jokowi dapat mengatasi kehausan nya bowo	✓			
4.	02 banyak ngomong/bohong sedikit prestasi		✓		
5.	Lawan terus pak, biar rakyatmu kembali ke jalan yang benar		✓		
6.	Presiden apa preman bos				✓
7.	Dikira onta Ternyata keledai.. gue kira elu cerdas ehh taunya pander		✓		
8.	Muka kulitnya kan tembem jadi udah tak punya malu lagi			✓	
9.	Kasian para kampret calonnya begini..				✓
10.	Cebong dapat umpan nih, wuih pada lomba nyinyir, sampe dower semua		✓		

Table 4.2

Sarcasm Comments from CNN Indonesia Channel

No.	Comments	Types of Sarcasm

		Prop-sitional	Lexical	Like-pre-fixed	Illocu-tionary
1.	Ga seru kalau prabowo baca teks.. jadi gk ada tolol-tololnya gitu		✓		
2.	Pengecut ya gitu udah jelas gak bakal menang.. takut mau datang.. kubu rongsokan 02 udah bobrok		✓		
3.	Kalah menang sudah biasa, tapi kalah melulu memang luar biasa	✓			
4.	Situkang sandiwara.. uno uno.. macam tokek kejepit pintu kau.. hahaha		✓		
5.	Yang bikin rusuh kan cebong dari 01		✓		
6.	Ga semua orang bisa nyapres berkali2… hebat juga si wowo	✓			
7.	Ko salah input bisa menang.. ya..				✓
8.	Yeee semoga 02 legowo				✓
9.	Kampreters sdh pada stress berat,, cebong masih menari2 kegembiraan,, mantap		✓		

Table 4.3

Sarcasm Comments from metrotvnews Channel

No.	Comments	Types of Sarcasm			
		Propo-sitional	Lexical	Like-Prefixed	Illocu-tionary
1.	Ada yang perlu kalian tau. Prabowo itu	✓			

No.	Comments	Propositional	Lexical	Like-Prefixed	Illocutionary
	sakti, karena punya ilmu NGEYEL&NGAK TAU MALU..				
2.	Gugat ke alam goib sana loh kan itu kelompok kumpulan genduruwo		✓		
3.	Hanya orang2 bodoh yang percaya kalau pak bowo menang		✓		
4.	PRABOWO SEMAKIN TAK WARAS AJA			✓	
5.	Orang sombong kaya prabowo matinya bakal susah bumi gak bakal nerima!!!		✓		

Table 4.4

Sarcasm Comments from Indonesia Lawyers Club Channel

No.	Comments	Types of Sarcasm			
		Propositional	Lexical	Like-Prefixed	Illocutionary
1.	KPU= Kelompok Penipu Ulung BAWASLU= Bawak Sial Lu Ehhh salah apa ya?			✓	
2.	Cebong + Kampret berdamailah please, keluarkan kata yang bijak biar hasilnya bijaksana				✓
3.	Semoga jokowi cukup satu periode saja. Karena saya sudah muak dengan selfinya		✓		
4.	Ganti si plonga plongo			✓	
5.	Pemilu terbusuk sepanjang masa Indonesia			✓	
6.	Salah input kok terus 02 yang dirugiin terus-terusan.. KPU bangsat goblok		✓		

2. The Explanation of Sarcasm Comments and type of sarcasm in You Tube Channel

2.1 Sarcasm Comments from Jurnal Radio Channel

The classification of all the comments above were based on Elizabeth Camp's theory, the details were exemplified as follows:

1. The comment "Semoga utusan jokowi dapat mengatasi kehausan nya bowo" was found in the video which entitled "Jokowi Kirim Utusan Untuk Bertemu Prabowo! Siapa Dia? was categorized as propositional sarcasm. propotional sarcasm referred to intent other purpose of speaker which was indeed aimed at insinuating. But between statement of proposition and intent of speaker was actually the opposite or having the other purpose. This comment included to propositional sarcasm because it was not real lastri's aim as a commentator. The word "kehausan" didn't mean someone's desire to drink something, but it had different aim. The word "kehausan" that was referred to Prabowo meant a greed or voracity to be a winner in the president election 2019-2024. The real aim for this comment was Lastri hoped that Jokowi send someone to meet Prabowo in order to handle the prabowo's greedy to be president.

2. The sarcasm comment "Presiden apa preman bos" was taken from the video which entitled "MERINDING! Pidato Jokowi di Jogja, Saya akan melawaaan!" included to illocutionary sarcasm. Based on the definition of illocutionary sarcasm such as a general implicature to insinuate someone even in special circumstances, this sarcasm more utterances that express compassion, praise,

offensive question, etc. the comment was illocutionary sarcasm because the commentator did not ask seriously about the profession between president or civilian, but the commentator insinuated his attitude that referred to Jokowi like civilian. The comment was offensive question for Jokowi.

3. Next, the comment "Dikira onta Ternyata keledai,,gue kira elu cerdas ehh taunya pandir" given by Ainur Rofiq in the video "Pantun Ustadz Haikal Soal Jokowi Pulang! Inikah contoh usatadz Politik Itu?" was lexical sarcasm. One of characteristics of lexical sarcasm was extreme statement in the form of conventional relation and expressed with positive word accompanied negative effect. This comment was lexical sarcasm because he asserted with poem in the beginning of his statement that was positive statement. But, the connection of the poem had negative statement which real meaning from the commentator. The statement "gue kira elu cerdas ehh taunya pandir" was mean stupid and it referred to Prabowo's proponent.

4. Then, The sarcasm comment Muka kulitnya kan tembem jadi udah tak punya malu lagi" was taken in the video which entitled "Prabowo Kampanye Akbar "BOHONG AKBAR" Hemmm..?" was like-prefixed sarcasm. Based on like-prefixed sarcasm definition, this type was indicates a statement denied by speaker more clearly. Like-prefixed' sarcasm is more likely not to cause ambiguity and the aim of the sarcasm could be understood by the speaker itself. So, this comment was like-prefix sarcasm because not all people that had chubby face had no shame. The statements didn't refer to all people perspective

about chubby face. The sarcasm meaning was just the commentator's perspective. So, the aim of statement was just known by the commentator.

2.2 Sarcasm Comments from CNN Indonesia Channel

In the previous page, researcher displayed 10 sarcasm statements in each type according to theory of Elizabeth Camp. In this channel, the researcher took 9 sarcasm comments that was represented one comment for one type such as:

1. First, the comment "Kalah menang sudah biasa, tapi kalah melulu memang luar biasa" took from the video which entitled "Prabowo Kecewa Tapi Ikhlas Terima Putusan Sidang MK". This comment included to lexical sarcasm because this type was natural and clear of extreme statements in the sarcasm form. The commentator told that Prabowo was foolish man if he speaks without text. This comment was lexical sarcasm because the meaning of the comment that commentator mean was real and clear meaning.

2. Then, the comment "Kalah menang sudah biasa, tapi kalah melulu memang luar biasa" in the video which entitled "Prabowo Kecewa Tapi Ikhlas Terima Putusan Sidang MK". This comment was propositional sarcasm. As known that propositional sarcasm had statement was opposite with the real meaning. The comment included to propositional sarcasm because the commentator used positive word with "luar biasa" word, but it did not mean to praised Prabowo as a great man. The commentator aimed to insinuate Prabowo because he never wins on the presidential election for three times.

3. Next, The comment "Ko salah input bisa menang.. ya.." was illocutionary sarcasm. The comment was taken from the CNN Indonesia You Tube Channel which entitled "Sah! Jokowi Menang Ungguli Prabowo di Pilpres 2019, Ini Selisih Suara & Persentasinya!" was said as illocutionary sarcasm because the comment was not aimed to asked and want to know about the wrong of inputting the voice in president election, but the commentator just want to insinuate the cheating proponent.

2.3 Sarcasm Comments from metrotvnews Channel

As seen on the table 4.3, there were 5 sarcasm comments that have been categorized based on type of sarcasm proposed by Elizabeth Camp. Each type would be:

1. First, The sarcasm comment taken from metrotvnews You Tube Channel which entitled "Kalah 16,9 Juta Suara! Prabowo Gugat ke MK". The comment "Ada yang perlu kalian tau. Prabowo itu sakti, karena punya ilmu NGEYEL&NGAK TAU MALU..". This comment was included to propositional sarcasm because the comment was not aimed told Prabowo was a man that truly had supernatural power. The next sentence commentator told that Prabowo was stubborn and no shame power, it meant that commentator aimed to insinuate Prabowo.

2. Second, The sarcasm comment taken from the metrotvnews You Tube Channel. This comment was found in the video which entitled "Kalah 16,9 Juta Suara! Prabowo Gugat ke MK". The comment "Gugat ke alam goib sana loh kan itu

kelompok kumpulan genduruwo" which was given by Adrr forever 3 months ago. This comment was included to lexical sarcasm because the comment was meant to the real meaning. The commentator told that Prabowo should claim to the other world or to the GAIB. The commentator used word "genduruwo" it referred to ghost or devil and the commentator assumed that Prabowo's proponent was a ghost company.

3. Then, The comment "Hanya orang2 bodoh yang percaya kalau pak bowo menang" taken from metrotvnews You Tube Channel. This comment was found in the video which entitled "Prabowo Terjebak Ilusi Kemenangan". This comment was included to lexical sarcasm because the comment was meant to the real meaning. The commentator told that prabowo's proponent stupid because they believed prabowo win the election but the fact was not. The commentator aimed to tell prabowo's proponent was stupid and this was real meaning.

4. Next, The comment "PRABOWO SEMAKIN TAK WARAS AJA" taken from metrotvnews You Tube Channel. This comment was found in the video which entitled "Prabowo Terjebak Ilusi Kemenangan". This comment was included to like-prefix sarcasm because the comment was not relevant with real condition. The commentator told that prabowo crazier because he claimed that he wins the election but the fact, Jokowi that win the election based on the real count. This comment included like-prefix because the statement was not relevant with the real condition.

5. Finally, The sarcasm comment taken from the metrotvnews You Tube Channel. This last comment was found in the video which entitled "Akankah Prabowo Ucapkan Selamat ke Jokowi". The comment "Orang sombong kaya prabowo matinya bakal susah bumi gak bakal nerima!!!". The commentator judged that Prabowo was arrogant and commentator told that Prabowo would had trouble when he dead. This comment was included to lexical sarcasm because the comment was meant to the real meaning.

2.4. Sarcasm Comments from Indonesia Lawyers Club Channel

Based on table 4.4, researcher displayed 6 sarcasm comments in each type according to Elizabeth Camp's theory. In this channel, the researcher took 9 sarcasm comments that was represented one comment for one type such as:

1. First, The sarcasm comment taken from the Indonesia Lawyers Club You Tube Channel in the video which entitled "[FULL] Gonjang-Ganjing Pemilu. Catatan Demokrasi KIta ". The comment "KPU= Kelompok Penipu Ulung. BAWASLU= Bawak Sial Lu..Ehhh salah apa ya?". This comment was included to like-prefix sarcasm because the comment was not relevant with real condition. The commentator told that KPU was best liar company, BAWASLU was a jinx. This comment was not appropriate with the real condition. As we know that, KPU meant General Election Commission, while BAWASLU meant Election Supervisory Agency. The commentator assumed that KPU and BAWASLU could adverse the Prabowo's proponent.

2. Second, the comment "Cebong+Kampret berdamailah please keluarkan kata yang bijak biar hasilnya bijaksana". This comment was found in the video which entitled "[FULL] Sidang Sengketa Pilpres 2019 – Mendengarkan Saksi TKN". This comment was included the illocutionary sarcasm because the commentator hoped that proponent of Jokowi and Prabowo was peace in order to get the good result. But, he used the negative and impolite statement with animal name such as "cebong and kampret". It was insinuated for proponent of Jokowi and Prabowo.

3. Third, sarcasm comment taken from the Indonesia Lawyers Club You Tube Channel. This comment was found in the video which entitled "[FULL] ILC 20 Mei 2014 – Sudden Death: Jokowi vs Prabowo, Indonesia Lawyers Club". The comment "Semoga jokowi cukup satu periode saja. Karena saya sudah muak dengan selfinya". This comment was lexical sarcasm because it implied the real meaning or aim of commentator. He actually wanted to say that he was queasy with his behavior such as selfie or taking picture too much that was not totally like a president.

3. Research Findings

After analyzing of the data obtained in this study, it could be got some of findings as follows:

1. There were many sarcasm comments in You Tube Channel, especially about political

2. There were 30 sarcasm comments that was taken from 4 You Tube Channel such as JURNAL RADIO, CNN Indonesia Channel, metrotvnews and Indonesia Lawyers Club Channel that had been implied 4 types of sarcasm such as Propositional, Lexical, Like-Prefixed and Illuctionary sarcasm

3. In JURNAL RADIO, The researcher took 10 comments that contained 1 propositional, 6 lexical, 1 Like-prefixed and 2 Illuctionary sarcasm comments. For CNN Indonesia, there were 9 comments such as 2 propositional, 5 lexical and 2 Illuctionary. From metrotvnews, there were 5 comments such as 1 propositional, 3 lexical and 1 like-prefixed sarcasm comments. Last, in Indonesia Lawyers Club was taken 6 comments such as 2 lexical, 3 Like-prefixed and 1 illuctionary sarcasm comments.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

From the findings of research, there were some conclusions after analyzing Sarcasm comments from You Tube Channel such as:

1. There were 30 sarcasm comments from four You Tube channel such as JURNAL RADIO, CNN Indonesia Channel, metrotvnews and Indonesia Lawyers Club Channel.

2. Based on types of sarcasm from Elizabeth Camp's theory, 30 sarcasm comments were categorized into 4 propositional, 16 lexical, 5 like-prefixed and 5 illocutionary sarcasms, the sarcasm comments were explained and exemplified in each type for one comment from each You Tube channel proposed by Elizabeth Camp.

B. SUGGESTION

1. This research was suggested to the future researchers that want to conduct the researcher related to types and meaning of sarcasm.

2. This research was suggested for the readers or English student to classify and understand about types of sarcasm and its meaning, especially the sarcasm comment in social media, and also to study and comprehend about figure of speech, especially sarcasm and its types.

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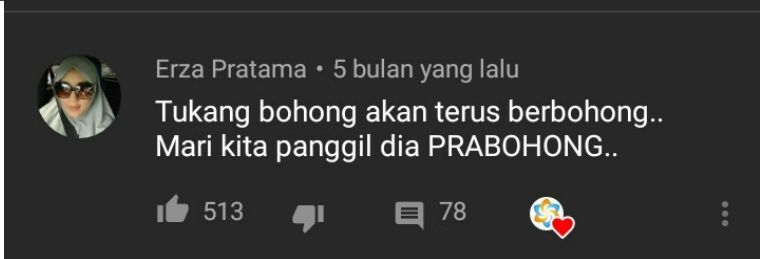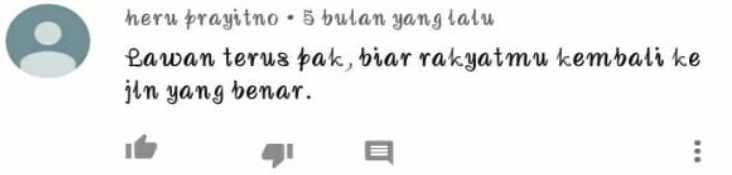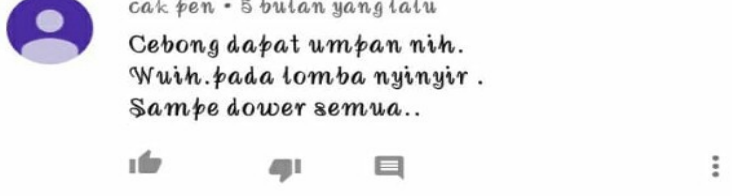
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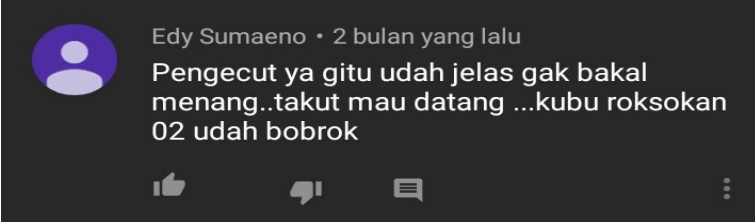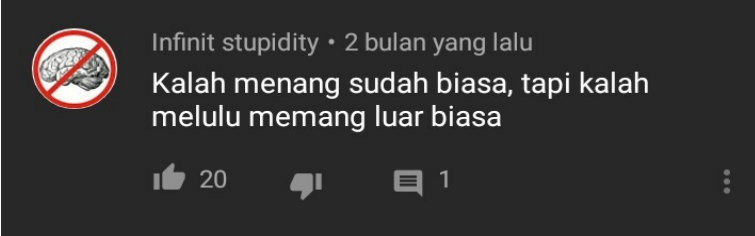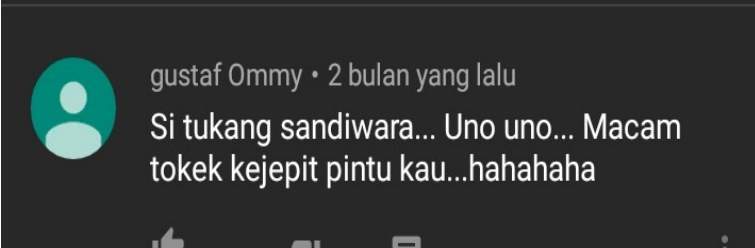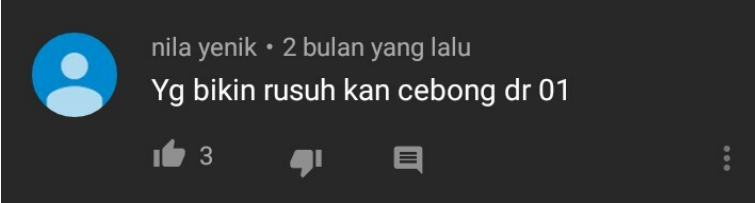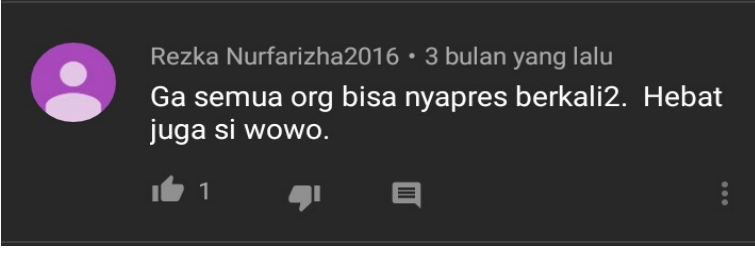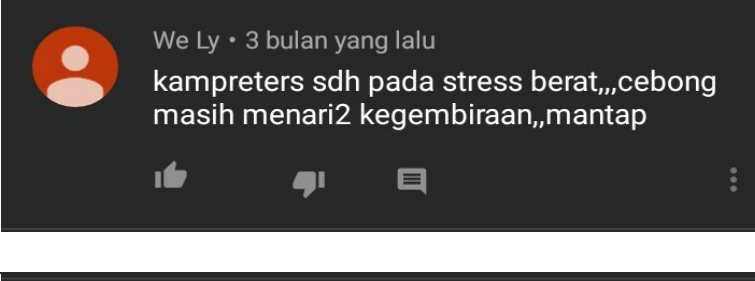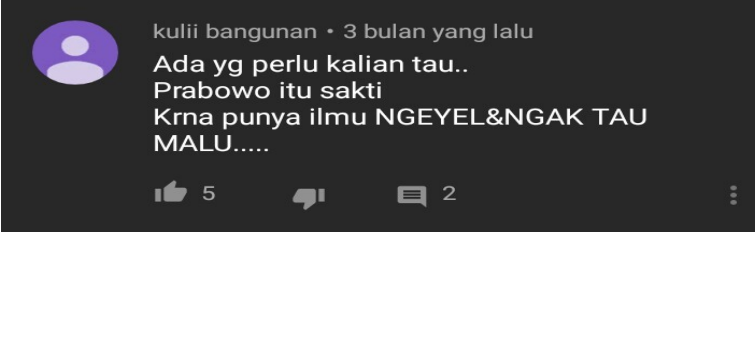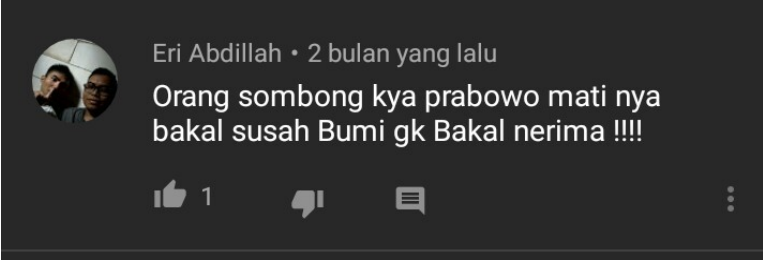https://m.youtube.com/channel/UCYEa4_MC7OFjcWrO6SO-u8g, Indonesia
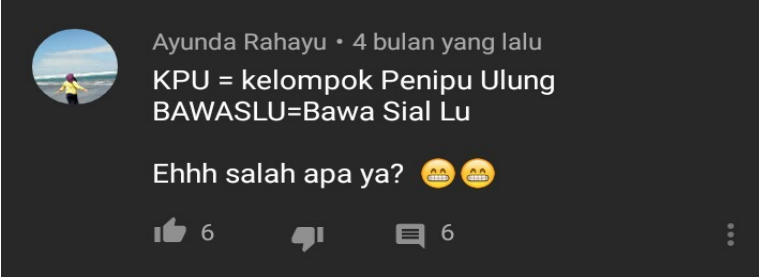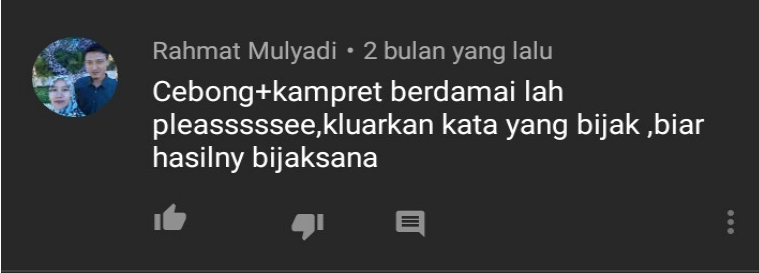Lawyers Club You Tube Channel

Appendix 1: Sarcasm Comments from You Tube Channel

No.	Comments	Types of Sarcasm
1.	Rasid Salsa • 4 bulan yang lalu Gerindra seruh bikin film aja deh gk cocok jdi capres isi nya sandiwara trus... 👍 4 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca because the commentator decla the same thing of the meaning. The commenta assumed that Prabowo was compatible to be a presid because he often gives "ho news.
2.	Erza Pratama • 5 bulan yang lalu Tukang bohong akan terus berbohong.. Mari kita panggil dia PRABOHONG.. 👍 513 👎 💬 78 🌀❤️ ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca because the commentator decla the same thing of the meaning. The commentator t that Prabowo was a liar a always be a liar, so he asked call Prabowo by Prabohong.
3.	Lastri ♥T • 4 bulan yang lalu semogga utusan jokowi dpt mengatasi kehausan nya bowo 👍 51 👎 💬 4 ⋮	This comment included propositional sarcasm because was not real lastri's aim as commentator. The w "kehausan" didn't m someone's desire to dr something, but it had differ aim. The word "kehausan" t was referred to Prabowo mear greed or voracity to be a winne the president election 2019-20 The real aim for this comment v Lastri hoped that Jokowi so someone to meet Prabowo in or to handle the prabowo's greedy be president.
4.	Iswahyud I • 4 bulan yang lalu 02 banyak ngomong/bohong sedikit prestasi.😁😁😁 👍 19 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca was lexical sarcasm because commentator declared the sa thing of the real meaning. commentator told that Prabow Proponent was much ta deceitful and less of achieveme

5.	heru prayitno • 5 bulan yang lalu Lawan terus pak, biar rakyatmu kembali ke jln yang benar. 👍 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca... because the statement aim ... real aim of commentator. Besi... that, the comment still norma... scale.
6.	Muhammad Wildan • 5 bulan yang lalu Presiden apa preman bos 👍 👎 💬 ⋮	was illocutionary sarcasm beca... the commentator did not ... seriously about the profess... between president or civilian, ... the commentator insinuated ... attitude that refers to Jokowi ... civilian.
7.	Ainur Rofiq • 4 bulan yang lalu (diedit) Dikira Onta Ternyata Ternyata Keledai..Gue Kira Elu Cerdas Ehh Taunya Pandir... 👍 32 👎 💬 1 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca... because he asserted with poem... the beginning of his statement t... was positive statement. But, ... connection of the poem ... negative statement which ... meaning from commentator. ... statement "gue kira elu cerdas ... taunya pandir" was mean stu... and it refers to Prabow... proponent.
8.	Ana Keelung Anacilung • 5 bulan yang lalu Muka kulitnya kan tembem jadi udah tak punya malu lagi 👍 37 👎 💬 5 🌸❤ ⋮	This comment was like-pre... sarcasm because the sarca... meaning or the aim of statem... just known by the commenta... This condition, generally, not ... people that had chubby face ... no shame it just parable.
9.	Muhammad Haqiqi • 5 bulan yang lalu Kasian para kampret calonnya begini.. hhh 👍 1 👎 💬 🌸❤ ⋮	This comment was illocution... sarcasm because the commenta... did not mean to give compass... or regret but it was a insinuatio... the Prabowo's proponent.
10.	cak pen • 5 bulan yang lalu Cebong dapat umpan nih. Wuih.pada lomba nyinyir . Sampe dower semua.. 👍 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca... because the meaning of ... comment was real meaning. ... commentator told that Jokow... proponent had a topic to fond... chatting until they droop th... lower lip.

11.	Nicko erdy kusuma • 2 bulan yang lalu Ga seru klo prabowo baca teks.. jadi ga ada tolol2nya gitu 👍 6	The commentator told t Prabowo was foolish man if speaks without text. This comm was lexical sarcasm because meaning of the comment t commentator mean was meaning.
12.	Edy Sumaeno • 2 bulan yang lalu Pengecut ya gitu udah jelas gak bakal menang..takut mau datang ...kubu roksokan 02 udah bobrok 👍	This comment was lexical sarca because the meaning of comment that commentator m was real meaning and comment aim to mocked Prabc and his proponent.
13.	Infinit stupidity • 2 bulan yang lalu Kalah menang sudah biasa, tapi kalah melulu memang luar biasa 👍 20 📧 1	This comment was included propositional sarcasm because commentator used positive w with "luar biasa" word, but it not mean to praised Prabowo a great man. The commenta aimed to insinuate Prabc because he never wins on presidential election for th times.
14.	gustaf Ommy • 2 bulan yang lalu Si tukang sandiwara... Uno uno... Macam tokek kejepit pintu kau...hahahaha	This comment was lexical sarca because the meaning of comment was real meaning. T commentator told that Sandi was theatrical man a commentator equated Sandi like a gecho impacted at the doc
15.	nila yenik • 2 bulan yang lalu Yg bikin rusuh kan cebong dr 01 👍 3	This comment was lexical sarca because the meaning of comment was real meaning. T commentator told that jokow proponent made cheating and referred to cheating in the t constitutional court of Indonesia

16.	Rezka Nurfarizha2016 · 3 bulan yang lalu Ga semua org bisa nyapres berkali2. Hebat juga si wowo. 👍 1 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was included propositional sarcasm because comment was not aimed to Prabowo was a great man that be president candidate for seve times. The word "hebat" was aimed to the real mean, but referred to mocked Prab because he always failed presidential election.
17.	Ujang Sutisna · 3 bulan yang lalu Ko salah input bisa menang..ya.. 👍 4 👎 💬 2 ⋮	This comment was included illocutionary sarcasm because comment was not aimed to as and want to know about it, but commentator just want insinuate the cheating proponen
18	Meymey Lian · 3 bulan yang lalu Yeeeeeeee👏👏👏,smoga 02 legowo 👍 3 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was included illocutionary sarcasm because comment was not aimed to tell feeling that showed compassion pity but, the commentator u word "yeee" to start her comm and it showed she was happy.
19.	We Ly · 3 bulan yang lalu kampreters sdh pada stress berat,,,cebong masih menari2 kegembiraan,,mantap 👍 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was included lexical sarcasm because comment was meant to the meaning. The commentator t that Prabowo's proponent alm lost of mind, while the Jokov proponent pleasurable-excitem with the decision.
20.	kulii bangunan · 3 bulan yang lalu Ada yg perlu kalian tau.. Prabowo itu sakti Krna punya ilmu NGEYEL&NGAK TAU MALU..... 👍 5 👎 💬 2 ⋮	This comment was included propositional sarcasm because comment was not aimed Prabowo was a man that truly supernatural power. The sentence commentator told Prabowo was stubborn and shame power, it meant commentator aimed to insinu Prabowo.

21.	Adrr forewer • 3 bulan yang lalu gugat ke alam goib sana loh kan itu kelompok kumpulan gendruwo 👍 66　　👎　　💬 4	This comment was included lexical sarcasm because comment was meant to the meaning. The commentator that Prabowo should claim to other world or to the GAIB. commentator used "genduruwo" it referred to gh or devil and the commenta assumed that Prabowo's propon was a ghost company.
22.	Ahmad Anis • 3 bulan yang lalu Hanya orang2 bodoh yg percaya klau pak Bowo menang 👍 2　　👎　　💬	This comment was included lexical sarcasm because comment was meant to the meaning. The commentator that prabowo's proponent stu because they believed prabo win the election but the fact not. The commentator aimed tell prabowo's proponent stupid and this was real meanin
23.	Prisilia Regar • 3 bulan yang lalu PRABOWI SEMAKIN TAK WARAS AJA. 👍 1　　👎　　💬	This comment was included like-prefix sarcasm because comment was not relevant w real condition. The commenta told that prabowo crazier beca he claimed that he wins election but the fact, Jokowi t win the election based on the count. This comment inclu like-prefixed because statement was not relevant w the real condition.
24.	Eri Abdillah • 2 bulan yang lalu Orang sombong kya prabowo mati nya bakal susah Bumi gk Bakal nerima !!!! 👍 1　　👎　　💬	The commentator judged Prabowo was arrogant commentator told that Prabo would had trouble when he de This comment was included lexical sarcasm because comment was meant to the meaning.

25.	Ayunda Rahayu • 4 bulan yang lalu KPU = kelompok Penipu Ulung BAWASLU=Bawa Sial Lu Ehhh salah apa ya? 😬😬 👍 6 👎 💬 6 ⋮	This comment was included like-prefix sarcasm because comment was not relevant w real condition. The commenta told that KPU was best company, BAWASLU was a ji This comment was not appropr with the real condition. As know that, KPU meant Gen Election Commission, wh BAWASLU meant Elect Supervisory Agency. commentator assumed that K and BAWASLU could adverse Prabowo's proponent.
26.	Rahmat Mulyadi • 2 bulan yang lalu Cebong+kampret berdamai lah pleassssee,kluarkan kata yang bijak ,biar hasilny bijaksana 👍 👎 💬 ⋮	This comment was included illocutionary sarcasm because commentator hoped t proponent of Jokowi and Prabo was peace in order to get the ge result. But, he used the negat and impolite statement w animal name such as "cebong kampret". It was insinuated proponent of Jokowi Prabowo.
27.	SANG JUANG • 8 bulan yang lalu Semoga jokowi cukup satu periode saja. karena sya sudah muak dengan selfinya 👍 35 👎 💬 2 ⋮	This comment was lexical sarca because it implied the meaning or aim of commenta He actually wanted to say that was queasy with his behavior s as selfie or taking picture much that was not totally lik president.
28.	vidvism majority • 8 bulan yang lalu Ganti si plonga plongo 👍 10 👎 💬 1 ⋮	This comment was like-prefi sarcasm because the sarca meaning was only understood the commentator. Plonga plon meant flabbergasted mouth lik fool that referred to Jokowi a president. Based on this conditi the reason of plonga plongo w that referred to Jokowi was o known by the commenta because not everyone assun like the commentator said.

29.	Aksin Januzaj • 4 bulan yang lalu	This comment was like-prefi...
	Pemilu terbusuk sepanjang masa Indonesia	sarcasm because the comment v...
		only known by the commenta...
	👍 50 👎 💬 1 ⋮	He assumed that this presid...
		election era was worst all of ...
		time, but based on the conditi...
		not everyone can be assumed th...
30.	V'cik 1933 • 4 bulan yang lalu	This comment referred to lex...
	salah infut ko trs o2 yg dirugin trs".. kpu bangsat goblokkk	sarcasm because the commenta...
		aimed to judge and insinuate K...
	👍 5 👎 💬 ⋮	that filled the wrong vote. T...
		comment included lexical sarca...
		because it implied the r...
		meaning or aim of commentato...

Form K-1

Kepada Yth : Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal :   **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Tri Hartono
NPM	:	1502050107
Pro. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif	:	156 SKS

Persetujuan Ket/Sekret, Prog. Studi	Judul Yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era	
	An Analysis of English Education Students Local Accent in Speaking English	
	The Effect of Has tag Battle in Indonesia President Election on Twitter	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 18 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Tri Hartono

Keterangan :
Dibuat Rangkap 3 :   -   Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
-   Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
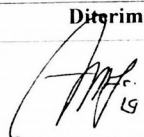-   Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa   :   Tri Hartono
NPM   :   1502050157
Pro. Studi   :   Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on YouTube in Presidential Election Era	19 Maret 2019

    Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 18 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon

Tri Hartono

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/ Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa	:	Tri Hartono
NPM	:	1502050157
Pro. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

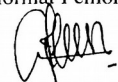Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on YouTube in Presidential Election Era

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu :

Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum   ACC

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 18 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Tri Hartono

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :- Asli untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Duplikat untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Jurusan
- Triplikat Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Nomor   : 2246 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
Hal   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
                  Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : Tri Hartono
N P M   : 1502050107
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : An Analysis of Sarcams Comments on You Tube in Presidential
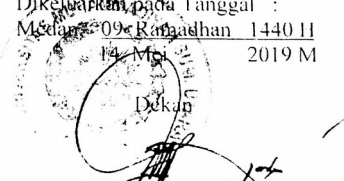   Election Era

Pembimbing   : Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal :   14 Mei 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

                          Dikeluarkan pada Tanggal   :
                          Medan, 09 Ramadhan   1440 H
                                  14 Mei   2019 M

                                  Dekan

                          Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
                          NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
    WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

PerguruanTinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Tri Hartono
N.P.M : 1502050157
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
30 April 2019	- Background of the study - The identification of Problem - The formulation of Problem	
10 Mei 2019	- Theoritical framework - SPU - Tense - Instrument of Collecting data - Techniques of data analysis.	
14 Mei 2019	Revision Chapter II Revision : Chapter III	

Medan, Mei 2019

Diketahui Oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Arianto S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Tri Hartono

N.P.M   : 1502050157

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : Analysis of Sarcasm comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era

sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Dosen Pembimbing,

Arianto S.Pd, M.Hum

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap   :   Tri Hartono

N.P.M   :   1502050157

Prog. Studi   :   Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   :   Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidentil
Election Era

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Sayhputri, M.Hum   **Arianto, S.Pd., M.Pd**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Webside http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan nama di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap	:	Tri Hartono
N.P.M	:	1502050157
Prog. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidentil Election Era

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Juli 2019
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Tri Hartono
N.P.M	:	1502050157
Prog. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidentil Election Era

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Juli 2019
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Tri Hartono

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
Website : http//fkip.umsu.ac.id   Email : fkip@umsu.ac.id

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor   : 𝜐𝜐ⲉ /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019   Medan, 28 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
Lamp   : ---   31 Juli   2019 M
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
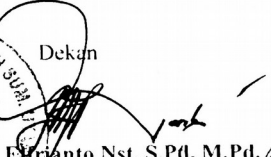Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Tri Hartono
N P M   : 1502050157
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia : Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election
                  Era.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 3797./KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Tri Hartono**
NPM	:	**1502050157**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Era"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>24 Muharram 1441 H</u>
24 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

PerguruanTinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Tri Hartono
N.P.M : 1502050157
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Analysis of Sarcasm Comments on You Tube in Presidential Election Era

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
13 September 2019	Revision Chapter IV		
16 sept 2019	Revision chapter V		
20 sept 2019	Revision Abstract		
21 sept 2019	Cover		
	Approved and ready to be examined	23/09-'19	

Medan, September 2019

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

Arianto, S.Pd., M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, mahasiswa Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Nama Lengkap	:	**TRI HARTONO**
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir	:	Medan, 03 Oktober 1997
Agama	:	Islam
Status Perkawinan	:	Kawin/Belum Kawin/Duda/Janda
No. Pokok Mahasiswa	:	1502050157
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat Rumah	:	Jl. Setia Marendal Psr III Gg. Mesjid
Telp/HP	:	0819-9686-1345
Pekerjaan/Instansi	:	-
Alamat Kantor	:	-

Melaiui surat permohonan tertanggal,   September 2019 telah mengajukan permohonan menempuh ujian Skripsi. Untuk ujian skripsi yang akan saya tempuh, menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya, bahwa saya :

1. Dalam keadaan sehat jasmani maupun rohani
2. Siap secara optimal dan berada dalam kondisi baik untuk memberikan jawaban atas pertanyaan penguji.
3. Bersedia menerima keputusan Panitia Ujian Skripsi dengan ikhlas tanpa mengadakan gugatan apapun.
4. Menyadari bahwa keputusan Panitia Ujian ini bersifat mutlak dan tidak dapat diganggu gugat.

Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat dengan kesadaran tanpa paksaan dan tekanan dalam bentuk apapun dan dari siapapun, untuk dipergunakan bilamana dipandang perlu. Semoga Allah SWT meridhoi saya. Amin.

Saya yang menyatakan,

TRI HARTONO

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 3.756/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Tri Hartono**
NPM	:	**1502050157**
Fakultas	:	**Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/ P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>24 Muharram 1441 H</u>
24 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

CURRICULUM VITAE
(DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP)

I.　　　　　　　　　**DATA PRIBADI**

Nama	: **TRI HARTONO**
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir	: Medan, 03 Oktober 1997
Jenis Kelamin	: Laki-laki
Agama	: Islam
Alamat	: Jl. Setia Marendal Psr III Gg. Masjid
Kewarganegaraan	: Indonesia
No. Hp	: 0819-9686-1345
Email	: hartonotri397@gmail.com

II.　　　　　　　　　**LATAR BELAKANG PENDIDIKAN**

1. SD Swasta YPI Delitua　　　　　　(2003 – 2009)
2. SMP Negeri 2 Delitua　　　　　　(2009 – 2012)
3. SMA Negeri 1 Delitua　　　　　　(2012 – 2015)
4. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (2015 – sampai sekarang)

III.　　　　　　　　　**KEMAMPUAN**

1. Berbahasa Inggris
2. Mengoperasikan Komputer

Demikian daftar riwayat hidup ini saya perbuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dapat dipergunakan dengan seperlunya.

Medan, Juli 2019

Hormat Saya,

Tri Hartono