

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

As the primary tool of communication, language is one of the most important elements in human life. Chomsky (2002) defines language as something natural that is a part of the human mind. Furthermore, Sapir (1921) states that language is a system of symbols that is created naturally by humans to convey thoughts, feelings, and desires. Therefore, it can be concluded that humans and language are two inseparable elements because humans are social beings who communicate by using language.

Language can be studied through the study of language, also known as linguistics. According to Gordon and Ladefoged (2001), linguistics is often described as 'the science of language'. Additionally, in The New Oxford Dictionary of English (2003), linguistics is defined as "the scientific study of language and its structure." Linguistics consists of many branches, including sound systems (phonetics and phonology), the structure of sentences (syntax), the relationship between humans and language (psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics), and the systems of meaning (semantics and pragmatics).

In order to dive deeply into the meaning of utterance, pragmatic is essential to understand. Without the study of pragmatics, human would easily misunderstand each other. Utterances would also often get misinterpreted. For this reason, the existence of pragmatics is necessary. Pragmatics according to Leech (1993) is a branch of linguistics that studies the study of contextual meaning in utterance. This study highlights the importance of context in utterance and how it influences communication. In conveying their messages, the speakers should take situational background such as who they are talking to into consideration so that the message can be conveyed smoothly. Therefore, by studying pragmatics, it would be easier to communicate.

Communication itself is divided into two, verbal communication and written communication. By stating utterance in conveying communication purposes, speech acts also appear in the process. Speech acts, according to Yule (1996) are actions that are performed through utterances. For example, in the utterance "*I promise you it's gonna be alright!*", the speaker is not only saying the utterance but also performing the act of promising.

Each acts is divided into three. The first one is locutionary act, which is the utterance itself. The second speech act is illocutionary act, which is the purpose of the utterance. Lastly, perlocutionary act is the outcome of the utterance. For example, in the utterance "Can you pass the salt?", the



locutionary act is the utterance, the illocutionary act is requesting, and the perlocutionary act is the hearer passing the salt to the speaker.

As speech acts take place in every utterance, speech acts can also be found in social media, including X (formerly Twitter). X is a media platform that is considered a safe place by many people. As a result, it is used for various purposes; such as voicing opinions, posting complaints, sharing stories, etc. The comments also take various forms, starting from positive, neutral, and negative.

One form of negative type of comment is sarcasm. According to Kreuz and Glucksberg (1989), sarcasm is a language style in which the utterance has a different intended meaning than what is seen from the surface. Additionally, McDonald (1999) defines sarcasm as a speech with implicit criticism. From these definitions, it can be concluded that sarcasm is used to criticize a certain target in an amusing way to others, but irritating to the target. Sarcasm can be classified into four: propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, 'like'-prefixed sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm (Camp, 2011). Sarcasm can be found easily on X, especially in certain popular topics.

The recent widely discussed discourse is regarding Gibran Rakabuming, the vice president of Indonesia in the 2024-2029 period. Before taking the role of vice president, he ruled as the mayor of Surakarta. Gibran is also known as the oldest son of the previous president, Joko Widodo. Due to this reason, some people labeled him as a "nepo baby". Stands for "nepotism baby", nepo baby is a slang given by Gen Z to describe someone who gets privilege by their parents' influences. Thus, Gibran Rakabuming is considered a fit for this term. Not only that, many of Indonesian X users think that Gibran is lacking for the position of vice president, due to low GPA and bad public speaking skills. Thus, Gibran Rakabuming received many sarcastic comments in X social media.

The researcher is interested in doing this research because Gibran is a controversial political figure in Indonesia. As Indonesians often use sarcasm as a tool to criticize politics, the researcher strives to examine how Indonesians engage in political discourses online through indirect and nuanced language. Thus, this research was conducted to reveal the illocutionary act used in sarcastic comments written by Indonesian users about Gibran Rakabuming on X. Sarcasm, especially in X, is still less explored by researchers. Thus, this research is carried out to explore



Statement of Problem

In the research background, there are five identifications of problems as follows:

1. The illocutionary acts used in sarcastic comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.

2. The perlocutionary acts in the comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.
3. The types of sarcasm used in the comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.
4. The intended meaning of selected sarcasm in the comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.
5. The purpose of the sarcasm in the comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.

1.3. Scope of the Problem

This study focuses only on three things, which will be analyzed by using the theory proposed by Yule (1996) and Camp (2011)

1. The types of illocutionary acts used in the sarcastic comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.
2. The types of sarcasm used in the sarcastic comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media
3. The intended meaning of the sarcasm in the sarcastic comments about Gibran Rakabuming on X social media.

1.4. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, there are three questions to be formulated for this study:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in sarcastic comments regarding Gibran Rakabuming written by Indonesian users on X social media?
2. What are the types of sarcasm used in the sarcastic comments regarding Gibran Rakabuming on X social media?
3. What are the intended meanings in selected sarcastic comments regarding Gibran Rakabuming on X social media?

1.5. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the purposes of this study are presented as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts used in sarcastic comments regarding Gibran Rakabuming written by Indonesian users on X.
2. To identify the types of sarcasm used in the sarcastic comments regarding Gibran Rakabuming on X.



l the intended meanings in selected sarcastic comments
; Gibran Rakabuming on X.

Objectives of the Study

earch, it is significantly expected that it could provide some
d practical benefits to the readers as follows:

1. Theoretically, the researcher greatly hopes that this research can contribute to linguistics, especially the pragmatics field. By exploring how illocutionary acts are used in sarcastic comments, this study aims to help people understand that meaning is beyond the literal words said. Furthermore, this research is also expected to provide a significant contribution in interpreting sarcastic expressions used in social media or any other media.
2. Practically, the researcher expects this study to help the readers understand more about illocutionary acts and how sarcasm works in daily communication. This research is also expected to become a reference for other people who want to conduct research in the same field.

1.7. Previous Studies

A number of researchers have done research in relation to illocutionary act and sarcasm. In order to support this research, the researcher used 7 of these studies as references.

The study by Siti Nurhalimah (2022) with the title “A Pragmatics Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Shopee Online Shop Comments” aims to reveal the types of illocutionary acts found in the comment section of Shopee online shop and the functions. In this research, four types of illocutionary acts were found out of seventy-nine comments, including representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. Each type held different functions, which are complaining, stating, giving opinion, begging, commanding, praising, thanking, forgiving, refusing, and promising.

The second research was conducted by Anisa Dara Oktaviani and Oktavia Surya Nur Alam (2022), with the title “Illocutionary Speech Acts and Types of Hate Speech in Comments on @Indraakez’s Twitter Account”. Its objective is to find out the types of illocutionary acts and hate speech in the comment section on @indraakez’s account. The researchers first classified the data into the appropriate types of illocutionary act, and then analyzed the types of hatred. In this research, there are three types of illocutionary acts were found, including assertive, directive, and expressive, while three types of hate speech were found, including insult, blasphemy, and unpleasant actions.

Next, Cut Natalia et al (2022) conducted a study regarding illocutionary acts on students’ Instagram accounts. The study aims to reveal illocutionary acts on posts and comments on Nommensen HKBP students’ Instagram accounts. From the 31 data, it is shown that three types used, which are representative, directive, and expressive, with representative being the most used by 19 data.

Next, from the previous three, the next four studies are related to research by Crescentia Aprilia Pakan (2022) aims to discover the types and the purpose of sarcasm in the debate text of



Joe Biden and Donald Trump. The result shows that there are three types of sarcasm found: propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. Furthermore, the purposes of sarcasm found are group affiliation, evaluation, politeness, and retract ability purposes.

Next is a research conducted by Emma Hadiana Cahyani (2017), bringing up the title “A Study of Sarcasm in the American Sitcom *The Big Bang Theory*”. Using a qualitative method, the researcher aims to analyze two points. The first one is which maxims are flouted in the utterances, and the second one is, what are the purposes of the sarcastic utterances. From the result, it is shown that the characters of *The Big Bang Theory* flouted all four maxims. Additionally, there were also several sarcastic utterances that flouted more than one maxim.

The next study was carried out by Raniah Shakir Al Anssari and Hussam Aldeen Nidhal Hadi, with the title “A Pragmatic Study of Sarcasm in Selected TV Shows” (2021). Sarcasm is strongly related to Grice’s Maxims Theory, as it violates one of the maxim. This study aims to examine how the dialogue in a TV show deviates from the maxims. The result shows that all maxims are flouted by the characters in order to tease or ridicule their friends.

Lastly, conducted by Iraisha Fadilah and Agus Wijayanto (2024) is also a study regarding sarcasm in social media, specifically, Instagram. The objective is to explicate the types and purposes of sarcasm used in the comments on Sam Smith’s Instagram posts. From the findings, it can be concluded that four types of sarcasm were utilized by netizens, including propositional, lexical, like-prefix, and illocutionary sarcasm. Moreover, the purposes of sarcasm were also found, which are sophistication, evaluation, politeness, persuasive communication, and retraction.

The researcher conducted this study with a different approach from the previous studies mentioned. The study analyzes both illocutionary act and sarcasm used in comments, which have never been done before. Furthermore, the difference also lies in the data source and the way the result would be presented in the chapter of findings.

1.8. Theoretical Background

1.8.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996: 4), pragmatics can be defined to four points as follows. First, pragmatics is the study of a speaker's meaning. By this definition, it means that Pragmatics is focused on the analysis of what a speaker wants to convey. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual factors. At this point, the importance lies on how speakers structure their line with their listener, where, when, and under which situations. Pragmatics also explores how meaning goes beyond the literal words. Through this approach, pragmatics studies how listeners infer meaning from what is said to understand the speaker's intention. The significance of



unsaid elements are highlighted in this type of study. Lastly, "*pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.*" In another word, distance also plays a significant role in pragmatics. The speaker assumes how much needs to be said by considering how close or distant the listener is. Additionally, Leech (1993) defines pragmatics as a study of meaning in utterance, involving context, speaker, hearer, purpose, place, and time.

Thomas simply defines pragmatics as "meaning in use or meaning in context" (1995: 1). This definition can be interpreted that pragmatics study the meaning of utterance by looking at the context. This definition is similar to Levinson (1983: 9), "Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language." This definition stated that context significantly affects language. Putting it another way, sentence's meaning can change if it is employed in different situation.

From these definitions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a field in linguistics that studies the relationship between language and context. Pragmatics is very context-dependent; thus, in pragmatics, understanding the context is needed to understand the meaning.

1.8.2. Speech Acts

Yule (1996: 47) defines speech act as "Actions performed via utterances." He stated that when people expressing themselves, not only that they produce utterances, but also perform actions via those utterances. For example, the compliment performed in "*You're beautiful*", or the expression of disbelief in "*Are you out of your mind*" utterances.

Additionally, Austin (1962) introduced the basic foundation of speech acts by arguing that language is not only used to describe something, but also to perform actions. He proposed to distinguish them as performative and constative. Constative sentence is sentence describing a situation, which can come as true or false. Conversely, performative do not describe with utterances, but instead perform an action, such as "I promise" or "I name this ship". Performative does not come as true or false, but felicitous (successful) or infelicitous (unsuccessful). However, this theory then developed into three types of speech acts, which will be explained later.

Speech acts itself include many sub fields, such as felicity conditions, and as explained above, performative utterances, and constatives utterances. However, the writer will not explain any further, research only focuses on illocutionary acts and sarcasm.

Field of speech act is highly important to understand, because it to comprehend what message wants to be conveyed in every When someone understand speech acts, it would be easier to aning of utterances by considering the context.



1.8.3. Types of Speech Acts

Speech acts according to Austin (1962) is divided into three: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1.8.3.1. Locutionary Act

According to Yule (1996), locutionary act is “the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.” This definition highlights that locutionary act is the act of saying something, which is the production of sounds, words and contents. Furthermore, Austin (1962) defines locutionary act as an utterance with specific meaning with certain reference. In conclusion, locutionary act is the act of producing utterances.

1.8.3.2. Illocutionary Act

When utterances are made, mostly they are performed with certain purposes. The purpose is also known as illocutionary act. Yule (1996) defines illocutionary act as the second dimension of an utterance. It is performed by the speaker through communication force. In simpler forms, it is what the speaker trying to do by saying something, such as apologizing, making a promise, or giving a statement.

Additionally, Hurford and Heasley (1983: 273) stated that illocutionary act is “the act viewed in terms of the utterance’s significance within a conventional system of social interaction.” This definition argues that illocutionary act reflects the intention of the speaker in saying the utterance. There are many forms of illocutionary act, like accosting, accusing, admitting, challenging, complaining, condoling, and many others

For instance, in the sentence “*I am very grateful to you*” performs the illocutionary act of thanking, which reflects the speaker’s purpose in uttering the utterance. .

Furthermore, the illocutionary act itself is divided into two, that is direct illocutionary act and indirect illocutionary act. Direct illocutionary act according to Hurford and Heasley (1983: 249) is the illocutionary act which is clearly conveyed through the literal reading of the utterance’s grammatical structure and vocabulary. From the definition, it can be concluded that direct illocutionary act is the literal interpretation, what is shown from the surface. On the other hand, indirect illocutionary act according to Yule (1996) is that the utterance and the intended meaning does not go hand in hand. The listener must interpret the meaning to understand what the speaker wants to convey.



nary Act

tionary act according to Yule (1996) is the effect of the utterance ner. In another word, perlocutionary act is how the speaker’s fects the listener, what it makes the hearer think, feel, or do.

Similar to Yule's definition, Hurford and Heasley (1983: 271) claimed that perlocutionary act is "The act of causing a certain effect on the hearer and others." Perlocutions can happen both intentionally or unintentionally. It means when the speaker utters something, it can affect the listener's action or feeling or purpose or sometimes by accident.

For example, when someone says "*There is a cockroach besides you,*" the reactions can be vary. The speaker's goal is only to inform the listener, but the reaction of the listener, which may be jump, running away, or hit the cockroach, are not the intention of the speaker. Thus, perlocutionary act depends on how people react, which can be unpredictable and accidental.

1.8.4. Classification of Illocutionary Act

There are five types of illocutionary acts, including declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive (Yule, 1996: 53). Each type holds a different function of language in communication, highlighting how utterances can serve not just to convey information, but also to perform actions.

First, declarations are the most unique, as they bring about a change simply by being uttered. "Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (Yule, 1996: 53)". Such acts like declaring, naming, and blessing are a form of declarations. For instance, a mother says to everyone in the ward "*I name this child Emily!*" or when a judge declares, "*You are hereby sentenced to ten years in prison,*" the act of saying the words actually affects the change. Other examples include baptizing and resigning.

Representative, also known as assertive, is the type of speech acts that express what the speaker believes to be true, such as asserting, claiming, predicting, informing, complaining, and concluding. For example, "*The weather is nice for a trip,*" they are offering an opinion based on their belief about the current weather conditions. Other representative utterances might include "I think he is lying," or "It was a bad movie."

The third type is expressive, which is a speech acts that expresses the psychological condition; the feelings of the speaker. The acts of expressive are welcoming, condoling, greeting, apologizing, mocking, complimenting, etc. An example of an utterance with an expressive type is, "*Nice clothes!*" This utterance can be interpreted as a compliment or even



depending on the context and tone. Expressive speech acts help interact with each other and show how they feel, whether they are

Furthermore, directive is the kind of speech acts that express the speaker for someone else to do something, such as ordering, suggesting, and requesting. For instance, "*Can I have a cup of coffee, please?*" is a polite directive, requesting the listener to

fulfill the request. Directive varies in directness and politeness, depending on cultural norms and context. A more forceful and impolite directive might be “Close the door,” while a softer form could be “Would you mind closing the door?”

Lastly, there is commissive, which is the opposite of directives. Commissive is an act where the speakers commit themselves to do something. Commissive acts include promising, offering, vowing, threatening, and refusing. For example, “*I’ll be back tomorrow*” is a commissive that assures the listener of the speaker’s return. This type of speech act is often used to establish trust, express determination, or show commitment.

To conclude these five categories of illocutionary acts help to understand how language goes beyond mere words, but also to perform actions. They indicate that utterances can perform, promise, persuade, or provoke. Acknowledging these distinctions is highly important in fields such as pragmatics, sociolinguistics, and discourse analysis, as they reveal the underlying meaning behind speech and how language reflects and shapes social life.

1.8.5. Sarcasm

Sarcasm often occurs both in real life and virtual life. According to Kreuz and Glucksberg (1989), sarcasm is a language style in which the intended meaning and produced utterance are polar opposites. Because of this difference, it causes a lot of misunderstanding between the producers and the receivers. Therefore, sarcasm is hard to understand just by seeing the surface. Both parties should have shared knowledge to understand the sarcasm.

Camp (2011: 815) believes that “Sarcasm involves a unified operation of meaning inversion, which is manifested in distinct ways by four different subspecies of sarcasm.” This definition explains that all four types of sarcasm involve the inversion of meaning, which means the meaning on the surface is different from the underlying meaning. What makes each of them distinct are the target of the sarcasm and the effect of the inversion.

Camp (2011) classifies sarcasm into four types:

1.8.5.1. Propositional Sarcasm



The first type is propositional sarcasm, which is known as the most hard, as it is used to directly satirize. Propositional sarcasm is where the surface utterance and the intended meaning are completely opposite. For example, there is a man who is a total coward, and someone says, “Wow, you are popular with girls!” At first glance, it looks like a compliment. It is actually sarcasm and the meaning is the opposite of what the speaker thinks that the target is unpopular with girls because

1.8.5.2. Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that contains sarcastic intention emphasized in certain words in the utterance. Lexical sarcasm tends to use extreme expressions, such as brilliant and genius. This type of sarcasm usually utilizes words with positive value. For instance, when someone utters, “*Your plan is fantastic,*” they actually think the opposite; that the plan is terrible. The sarcasm lies in the word fantastic, which is the more extreme form of ‘good’. However, the targeted expression can also denote a negative value, as in “If you manage to generate one more half-baked, inconsequential idea like that, then you’ll get tenure for sure.” The sarcasm is focused on the words “half-baked” and “inconsequential”, which hold negative values. What the speaker intends to convey is that the idea was really horrible, and if the standards for tenure are that low, maybe the listener would achieve it.

Lexical sarcasm and propositional sarcasm can be hard to differentiate. These are three examples to tell apart the difference:

- (1) Your idea sounds fantastic.
- (2) That is a brilliant idea.
- (3) That is a good idea.

In the sarcastic utterances of (1) and (2), the words heavily emphasized are ‘fantastic’ and ‘brilliant’, while (3) emphasize on ‘that’. This is because “lexical sarcasm is more likely to employ an expression at the extreme end of an evoked scale”, as explained by Camp (2011: 815). The converses of adjectives ‘fantastic’ and ‘brilliant’ are ‘terrible’ and ‘idiotic’, which are the kind of qualities that are very biting when used in mockery. On the other hand, the converse of ‘good’ in (3) is just ‘not good’, which gives mediocrity. Therefore, (1) and (2) are the examples of lexical sarcasm, as the sarcastic contents lie in the extreme words, while (3) is propositional sarcasm, because the sarcasm does not rely on any extreme word, but invert the meaning of the entire proposition.

1.8.5.3. ‘Like’-prefixed Sarcasm

‘Like’-prefixed is similar to propositional sarcasm, but ‘like’-prefixed sarcasm only uses declarative forms. Another difference is that ‘like’-prefixed sarcasm is clearer and more unambiguous. ‘Like’-prefixed sarcasm contains words that express comparison, such as like, as if, *als ob* in Germany, *si tu crois* in French, *kayak*, *seolah-olah* in Indonesian, etc. This is often used to express denial. For instance: “*Like I’m gonna marry James*” In this utterance, the sarcasm is very obvious, the speaker thinks it is not possible to marry James.

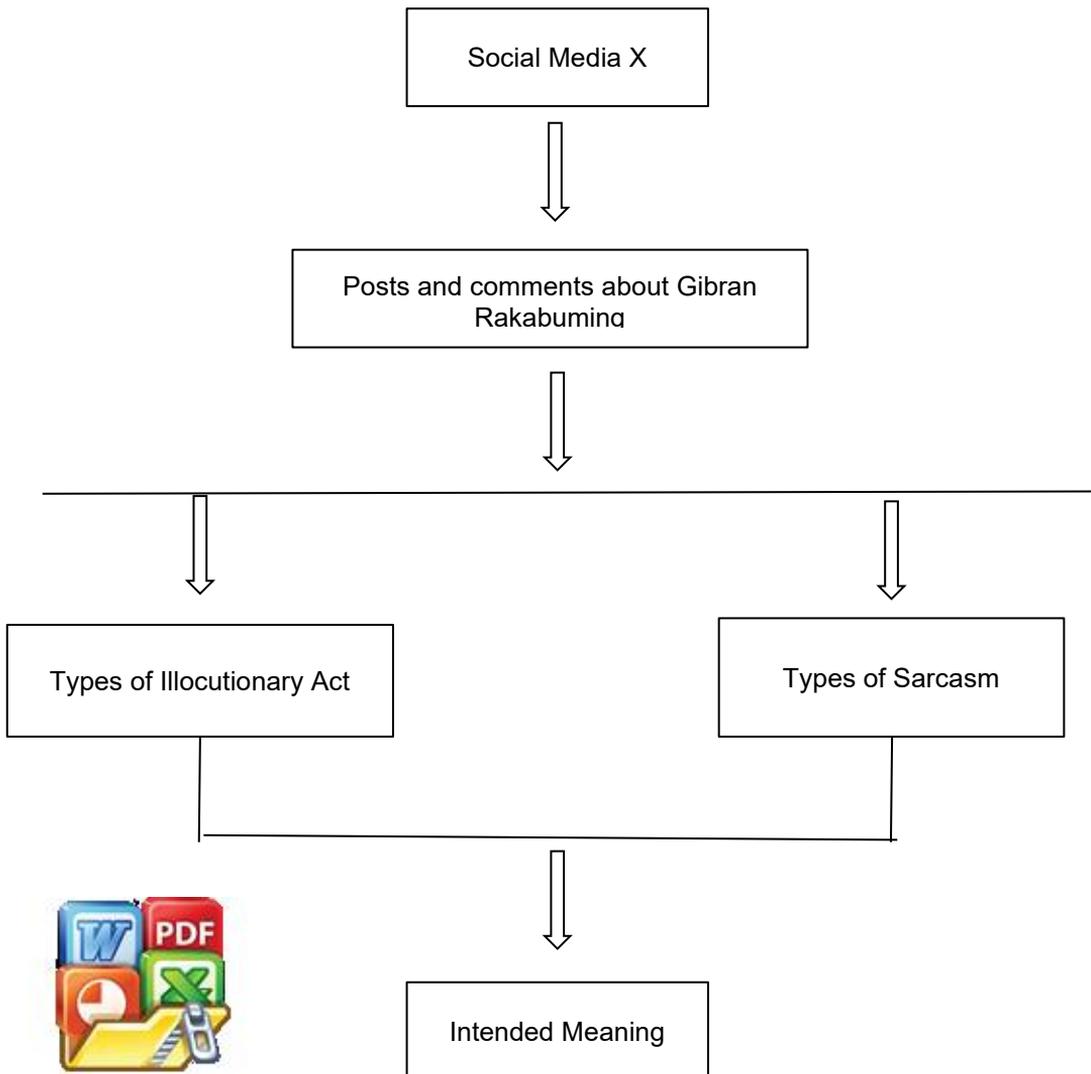


Illocutionary Sarcasm

Unlike the previous types of sarcasm, illocutionary sarcasm can only be identified by understanding the illocutionary act in the whole sentence.

When using illocutionary sarcasm, the expression used is the opposite of the attitude used in sincere expressions. In other words, the speech acts performed are opposite of the true feeling. For instance, when someone cuts the line, and you say "Thank you!" Instead of sincerely thanking, it shows the true feeling of the speaker, which is anger. Furthermore, in the situation when two people talk, and the speaker says "*How old did you say you were?*" The speaker is not asking because he forgot about the target's age, but because the target is too childish and does not act like his age.

1.9. Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1. Research Design

In this research, the method used was the qualitative method. Different from quantitative research, qualitative research focused on interpreting data by understanding the underlying meanings.

The first step of this research was collecting the data, which are acquired from X social media. After obtaining the data, the researcher used Illocutionary Act Theory by Yule (1996) and Camp (2011) to analyze the data in detail. These theoretical frameworks provided the tools to identify and categorize the illocutionary acts presented in the comments, as well as to decode to underlying sarcastic elements and intended meanings conveyed by the users.

The descriptive qualitative approach was chosen for its suitability in analyzing language use and interpreting meaning. This method helped the researcher to explore and describe how users on social media, specifically X, in terms of their language choices and the context behind their comments.

2.2. Source of Data

The data for this research were collected from posts on the social media platform X (formerly known as Twitter), specifically focusing on content related to Gibran Rakabuming Raka. The selected posts were written in English by Indonesian users, which spanned the period from October 2023 to March 2025. A total of 20 posts were purposely sampled, each expressing a clear use of sarcasm directed at Gibran. These sarcastic comments served as the primary dataset for analyzing how Indonesian users expressed their opinions and used language when talking about Gibran Rakabuming Raka.

2.3. Method of Data Collection

The data were collected through the following steps:

1. Searching with specific keywords

The writer used specific keywords in the search bar, such as “Gibran”, “Gibran stupid”, or “Gibran vice president”. By using these keywords, many relevant posts about Gibran in sarcastic tone appeared.

2. Reading the posts and the comments

To ensure the relevance and validity of the data, the comments must be read carefully. The writer searched for Gibran either directly or contextually. Moreover, as the object of search is the sarcastic comments, the writer excludes the ones that are not and only looked for the comments with sarcastic tone. After checking the relevance, the writer thoroughly read both the original posts and the accompanying comments.



3. **Selecting several comments containing sarcasm**

Among many sarcastic comments found in the social media, the researcher only selected several of them that are considered relevant to the research.

4. **Taking screenshots of 20 comments with sarcasm found**

After identifying and reading through the relevant posts and their accompanying comments, the researcher proceeded to document the data by taking screenshots of 20 selected user comments. This way of recording the data helped keep the comments in their original form, including the exact wording and context, and prevented the risk of them being deleted, changed, or removed from the platform later on.

2.4. **Method of Data Analysis**

The data were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. **Reading the selected comments several times to understand the intended meaning**

In order to ensure a thorough understanding of every comment's intended meaning, the writer read the selected sarcastic posts multiple times. By doing this repetitive reading process, the researcher was able to comprehend the nuances of sarcasm and the underlying meaning.

2. **Classifying the data by the types of illocutionary act and sarcasm**

After reading the data repeatedly to take a grasp, the second step is classifying the collected data based on two key aspects: the types of illocutionary acts and sarcasm. This process helped to organize the data for deeper analysis.

3. **Making a table of classification, followed by an explanation of each datum**

The third step consisted of organizing the classified data into a comprehensive table. This table presented each data alongside its identified type of illocutionary act and sarcasm. By organizing the data in this way, it became easier to visualize patterns and compare the different illocutionary acts and sarcasm used in the comments.

4. **Interpreting the meaning of illocutionary act and sarcasm**

Following the step of organizing data into tables, the fourth one consisted of interpreting each datum. The researcher provided a detailed explanation regarding the type of illocutionary act and sarcasm used in the comments. Not only that, the researcher also analyzed the g meaning of each sarcastic expression.

conclusions

step involved drawing conclusions based on the analysis of the l data. After carefully identifying the types of illocutionary act, s of sarcasm, and interpreting the intended meaning, a n was drawn. These conclusions summarized the main highlighted language and tone used, and revealed how



Indonesian users used sarcasm to share their opinions about political figures, specifically, Gibran Rakabuming Raka.



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