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Forewords

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, because of Allah's love for us so that we are still given a long life and can carry out our various daily activities. May all our activities become our acts of worship, Aamiinnn

We are also be proud that the number of submitted manuscripts is quite large, but only a few are acceptable and worthy of publication. This means that Jurnal Serambi Ilmu has become one of the scientific publications that are considered by experts and education enthusiasts.

For this reason, Jurnal Serambi Ilmu is committed to continuing to maintain the quality, service and discipline that applies in scientific publications.

March 30, 2023

Editor in chief,

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GARUDA
GARBA RUJUKAN DIGITAL



Analysis Of The Use Of Sarcasm Language Style In Student Interactions

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Abstrak

The purpose of this study is to describe the types of sarcasm and stylistic elements used by MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students in interacting with each other. This research is based on a descriptive qualitative methodology. The information for this survey comes in the form of sarcastic words, phrases and sentences that MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students use in their interactions. The students of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara in grades VII, VIII, and IX served as the study's data source. This study included note-taking, recording, and listening techniques to obtain data. Based on the research's findings, it was discovered that students of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara used sarcasm in the form of 43 data that could be grouped into four categories: (a) speaking with bitterness of 10 data, (b) bitter reproach of 8 data, (c) biting lips in anger with no data found, and (d) mocking or scathing satire of 26 data. 43 data point to factors that have an impact on MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students' use of sarcasm. Factors that influence the use of sarcasm style in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students are as many as 43 data. This data can be described in detail, (a) 15 data of peer influence, (b) 5 data of emotional factors, (c) 15 data of weak knowledge of language, and (d) 8 data of the influence of television and film media. This data can be broken down into the following categories: (a) 15 data on peer influence; (b) 5 data on emotional aspects; (c) 15 data on language proficiency; and (d) 8 data on the impact of television and films.

Keywords : *language style, sarcasm*

Dikomentari [H1]: Jumlah kata dalam abstrak disesuaikan dengan template

INTRODUCTION

Sarcasm is the use of language styles whose meanings contain ridicule, ridicule, satire, bitterness and bitter reproach, the language is harsher than irony and cynicism, expressing contradictory meanings. So, this style of sarcasm is a reference to the use of language that contains bitterness and reproach (Poerwadar Minta (in Tarigan, 2013)).

Keraf (in Zumi 2018) defines that sarcasm is a rougher reference that contains ridicule or scathing satire and hurts feelings. The word sarcasm is derived from the Greek word sarkamos, which is further derived from the work sarcasein which means "tearing flesh like a dog", "biting your lips in anger" or "speaking bitterly, for example: "Why are you fat now?" In addition, Poerwadarminta (in Tarigan, 2013: 92) defines that sarcasm is the use of language whose meaning contains ridicule, ridicule, satire, bitterness and bitter reproach, the language is coarser than irony and cynicism, expressing meanings that contrary. Therefore, sarcasm is an expression of anger or satire in the form of harsh words. This style of sarcasm is used to offend and satirize someone or something directly without using figures of speech or words that are contrary to the intent to be conveyed. The words used in sarcasm can be in the form of insults that express anger/annoyance by using harsh words. This style of sarcasm is a style of language with the harshest innuendo among the two other types of language styles.

Sarcasm is often found in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara. Based on the results of initial observations, the researcher found that there were some students who spoke harshly when talking to their classmates. It can also be influenced by several factors. One of the factors is the influence of the environment. Some of the students at MTsN 2 Aceh Utara live in coastal areas. The habit of coastal communities often uses harsh language in a high tone. This is very influential on their children when hanging out with other friends. They tend to follow the language used by their parents.

The following is a style of sarcasm that researchers found when making initial observations at MTsN 2 Aceh Utara.

- a. "I see him when he buys food a lot of times, you're really greedy, kid."

The use of the word greedy is included in the style of sarcasm. It appears that the speech used is a speech that is not pleasant to hear. The basic word greedy has the meaning of someone who likes to eat many by not choosing.

- b. "He's a stupid child, you can't even be asked to answer that question." The use of the word stupid is included in the form of sarcasm.

It appears that the utterances used are utterances that contain elements of bitter reproach. The word stupid has a meaning that is a trait that describes the state of someone who is not aware of something.

- c. "Watch out, don't get close to disgust when I'm with you."

The use of the word disgust is included in the form of sarcasm. It appears that the utterances used are utterances that contain elements of bitter reproach. The word disgust has a meaning that is to express dislike because it is dirty, vile and so on. Some of the utterances above are often used by MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students when talking to their classmates. Based on these initial observations, researchers feel the need to conduct research on "Analysis of the Use of Sarcasm in Student Interaction at MTsN 2 Aceh Utara". This is due to several reasons. First, the researcher is interested in analyzing the style of sarcasm that is often used in everyday interactions between MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. Especially when talking with school friends who aim to establish intimacy.

This is in line with Zumi's opinion (2018) which states that this style of sarcasm is very interesting to study because sarcasm is never separated from everyday life, especially in communication activities with peers. The low understanding of adolescents in everyday language often utters sarcasm to other people. Second, the study of sarcasm in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students is interesting to study, because the grammar they use is only understood by their own circle, besides that the grammar they use is different from the grammar used by people in general. Based on the results of the research, namely on the word sasimo, the word sasimo stands for here and there want. This abbreviation of sasimo is a grammar that is only understood by students and not understood by people in general.

Research on the use of sarcasm has been carried out by Rachmat (2017) with research title "The Use of Sarcasm Language in Student Association of the Faculty of Da'wah and Communication". The results of the study showed that many students used offensive language in social interactions, especially students from the Faculty of Da'wah and Communication at UIN Alauddin Makassar. In addition, research on sarcasm language style has also been conducted by Wardani (2019) with the research title "Sarcasm in Language in Everyday Life in the Kendal Regency Region (Sociolinguistic Studies)". This research examines the utterances of the everyday language used by the people of Kendal. What will be studied is the form, meaning, and function of sarcasm.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is descriptive with qualitative research. Sugiyono (2017: 3) defines that qualitative research is research that analyzes and interprets texts with the aim of finding the meaning of a phenomenon. The phenomenon referred to in this study is the use of sarcasm in the association of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students

which will be described in the form of words, phrases and sentences. This type of research is descriptive research. This type of research was chosen because the results are descriptive about the form of sarcasm in the interaction of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara. The data in this study are in the form of words, phrases and sentences in Indonesian and regional languages that contain sarcasm in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The source of the data in this study were all students at MTsN 2 Aceh Utara consisting of grades VII, VIII and IX. Data collection techniques in this study used listening, recording, and note taking techniques. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Sarcasm Language Style in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students

This study examines the style of sarcasm found in the interactions of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The data in this study were 53 data. This data can be grouped into (a) 10 data talking bitterly, (b) 6 data of bitter reproach, (c) biting the lips because anger was not found, (d) 37 data of ridicule or scathing satire.

Factors that influence the use of sarcasm language styles in adolescents are 53 data. This data can be described in detail, (a) the influence of peers is 20 data, (b) emotional factors are 7 data, (c) weak knowledge of language is 15 data, and (d) the influence of television and film media is 11 data. The research was conducted in the school environment such as in the canteen, in front of the class, on the sports field and in the classroom.

1) Talking bitterly

The following is a form of talking to the bitterness of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students.

Data 1 A: Sok sèlèb rumoh lam bak pisang.

B: Sèlèb *mak kah*, ka iem keudéh.

Translation (A: pretend to be a celebrity near the banana tree.

B: Celebrity mama you, you just shut up.)

In the data above, the style of sarcasm lies in the word your mama. Mama you belong to a form of sarcasm that speaks bitterly. Mama you were included in the curse of kinship class. The word was said by one of the students to curse his friend who likes to insult the student. The word mama you in the KBBI online edition V means female parents.

Data 2 A: Ka lhôh gigoe keuh nong, get that gigoe pih.

B: Ohh lagak gigoe lôn kon lagèe gigoe kah.

A: Baper ... baper.

Translation (A: You see your teeth, not good at all.
B: Ohh good, my teeth are not like yours.
A: Baper.. Baper)

In the data above, what is included in the style of sarcasm is the word look at your teeth. The word look at your teeth is included in the style of sarcasm speaking with bitterness because the word is addressed to his friend because he is not happy with his friend's ridicule.

Data 3 A: Nyan keuh *kureueng aja* jih buk.
B: Awak kah bek meunan, babah meuhi that awak Bangka.

Translation A: That's really insolent.
B: Don't be like that. His mouth is like that of a Bangka.

In the data above, what is included in the style of sarcasm is the word insolent. The word insolent is included in the style of sarcasm, speaking bitterly because the word is addressed to his friend because he is not happy with his friend's ridicule.

Data 4 A: Nyoe katamong?
B: Hi gam pukoe begeut ka peugah haba, bek lagèe aneuk inong.

Translation (A: Have you entered?
B: Wow, female genitals are nice for you to talk a little, don't be like a woman.)

In the data above, the style of sarcasm is the phrase female genitalia. One of the male students cursed his friend as female genitals. The student did not like his friend's style of speaking which was like women in general, namely gently. Such swearing is included in the form of speaking bitterly. In KBBI Daring Edition V, the word female genitalia means vagina.

Data 5 A: Heh, utak bokep nyan hai.
B: Muka polos, utak bokep.

Translation (A: Hehh that's a porn brain.
B: Plain face, porn brain).

In the data above, the style of sarcasm is the word porn. The word porn is included in the style of sarcasm that speaks bitterly, because the word porn brain is included in the curse of the class of organs of the human body. The word was said by one of the students because he was not happy with his friend. In the KBBI online edition V, the word porn means a porn film.

Data 6 A: Ci Neubayang-bayang peuaneuknyan.
B: Aneuk *bajeueng*.
A: Aneuk bajeueng i kheun Buk jeh.

B: Hom Bu jih teupuearti.

A: Aneuk buy.

Translation (A: Try to imagine what kind of child this is.

B: An *illegitimate child*

A: You call it an illegitimate child, ma'am.

B: I don't know, he knows what that means.

A: Piglets.)

In the data above, the style of sarcasm lies in the word illegitimate child. There were two students who were arguing with each other, one cursing as an illegitimate child and the other cursing as a piglet. That swearing belongs to speaking bitterly. In the online KBBI edition V, the word illegitimate child means a child born out of a relationship outside of marriage.

Data 7 A: Bapak kau gak punya pikiran *anjing*

B: Bapak kau

A: Apa emang

B: Apa emang

A: Gak senang kau bodoh amat.

Translation (A: Your father doesn't have a mind. dog

B: Your father

A: Is it really

B: Is it really

A: I'm not happy you're so stupid.)

In the word above which is a style of sarcasm lies in the word dog. The word dog belongs to a form of sarcasm which speaks bitterly, because the speech uttered by one of the students sounds like cursing. In the online KBBI edition V, the word dog means a mammal that is usually kept to guard the house.

2) Bitter Reproach

Reproach is an act of criticism or humiliation of a view, attitude and behavior that is not in line with it in general.

Data 1 A: Hai, gobnyan ureueng kuliah hai.

B: Göt that *bangai* jih

Translation (A: Hi, he's a college guy.

B: So *stupid* he is.)

In the conversation above, the style of sarcasm in the form of bitter reproach is the word *stupid*. One of the students criticized his friend as stupid, because his friend thought the research student was his new teacher. The criticism turned into bitter reproach. The word stupid in the KBBI online edition V means a lack of understanding.

Data 2 A: Glahh sa le *bacot*, lhèe buleuen jak kula le *bacot*.

B: Adek letting sok keras.

A: Di bantai nangis.

Translation (A: The first graders *talk a lot*, just three months from school they *talk a lot*.

B: little sister is so hard.

A: slaughtered crying.)

In the conversation above, what is included in the style of sarcasm is the word *bacot*. The word *bacot* is included in a form of sarcasm which is ridicule/innuendo, because this word was spoken by one of the students while mocking his friend for talking a lot. The word *bacot* in the KBBI online edition V means mouth.

Data 3 A: Kapalèh panyang ijih sidroe inongnyan.

B: Glah sa mantong.

C: Glah dua jih *bangai* nyan.

Translation (A: Oh my gosh that girl is the tallest herself.

B: He's still in first grade.

C: Second class he is, you *stupid*.)

In the conversation above is a form of sarcasm that occurs in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The *stupid* word uttered is a criticism or insult to his friend who likes to argue with him. Criticism or insults made by these students are included in the form of bitter reproach. The word *stupid* in the KBBI online edition V means a lack of understanding.

3) Spicy Jokes/Innuendo

Jokes are utterances that contain ridicule or jokes which are usually used only for fun. While satire is a kind of ridicule directed at other people indirectly or satirically.

Data 1 A: Jadi Bu, uroe nyoe awak lôn olahraga Buk?

B: Gak bawa baju,

C: Geupeugah teumulèh di dalam Bu.

D: Man soe guru olahraga?

A: Pak Ded.

B: Pak Dedi, Pak Ded yang raya pruet.

Translation (A: So Mom, today we do sports.

B: Did not bring clothes.

C: he said he learned it in class ma'am.

D: So who is the sports teacher?

A: Mr. Ded.

B: Pak Dedi, Pak Ded has *a big belly*.

A *big belly* is categorized as a form of sarcasm, ridicule, because the word was said by one of the students who likes to insinuate that the sports teacher has a big belly. The word big belly is a satirical thing, so this word is included in the form of ridicule/spicy satire. Big belly in the KBBI online edition V means distended.

Data 2 A: Hai ôk lagèe *bruek ulèe*

B: Ôk lagèe kupiah bulat.

Translation (A: Hey his hair is like *the cranium*.

B: Hey, her hair is like a round cap.)

In the conversation above, it is included in the style of sarcasm, namely the word cranium, there is a form of sarcasm, namely the round cap phrase. The word round cap is included in a form of sarcasm which is ridicule, because this phrase is spoken by one of the students who likes to make fun of his friends as a joke material. The cranium in KBBI means hard fruit skin.

Data 3 A: Kôp brat babah sigam nyan.

B: *Aneuk Bangka* biasa.

A: Kajak ukota sigeu-geu.

B: Nyankeuh bek kaduek i Bangka siuroe supot.

Translation (A: Bad times that guy.

B: An ordinary fart

A: Go to town once in a while.

B: So don't stay in Bangka too long.)

In the conversation above, the one who is included in the style of sarcasm is a Bangka child. The phrase Bangka child is included in a form of sarcasm which is ridicule/innuendo, because this phrase was uttered by one of the students who was teasing a male friend whose house is in Bangka village. The phrase Bangka child means a child who comes from a village located on the coast.

Data 4 A: Hai, pat ta peubeureutôh ie nyoe? Bak ulèe gop.

B: Bak ulèe sigam jéh, *meuchip ulèe aneuk* nyan.

Translation (A: Hey where do we break this water? on people's heads.

B: On the boy's head, knock on the boy's head.)

In the dialogue above, which is included in the sarcasm style of ridicule/ satire is the head-setting phrase. The phrase head-stirring is included in a form of sarcasm which is ridicule/innuendo, because this word was uttered by one of the students who was in the cafeteria holding a plastic filled with water to break over his male friend's head as a joke with his fellow friends. Penyet head has the meaning of an asymmetrical head.

Data 5 A: Hana yo ku, ie tanpa tanyoe, ta tanpa malah.

B: Kah sok gaya.

Translation (A: I'm not afraid, if you hit us, we'll hit you back.

B: You're so stylish.)

In the conversation above, what is included in the sarcasm style is the pretentious phrase. The phrase pretentious style is included in the style of sarcasm, ridicule / scathing satire, because this word was uttered by one of the students who insinuated his friend who felt himself brave enough to fight his enemy. The word pretentious in KBBI online edition V means pretense. Factors Influencing the Use of Sarcasm Style in MTsN 2 North Aceh Students.

Factors Influencing the Use of Sarcasm Style in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students

Murtadha (2015: 14) groups that the factors that influence the use of sarcasm language styles include the following:

a) Peer Influence

Peers are children with more or less the same level of maturity or age. One of the most important functions of the peer group is to provide a source of information and comparison about the surrounding environment, Santrock (in Rosyadi 2012: 16). The following are the influence factors of peers or the environment around MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students:

Data 01 A: Jadi Bu uroe nyoe awak lôn olahraga Buk.

B: Gak bawa baju,

C: Geupeugah teumulèh di dalam Bu.

D: Man soe guru olahraga?

A: Pak Ded.

B: Pak Dedi, Pak Ded yang raya pruet.

Translation (A: So Mom, today we do sports.

B: Did not bring clothes,

C: You say you study in the class, ma'am.

D: So who is the sports teacher?

A: Mr. Ded.

B: Pak Dedi, Pak Ded has a big belly.)

In the conversation above, there is the influence of peers or the environment that occurs in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The phrase that is pronounced "Pak Ded has a big belly". The phrase is a conversation that occurs between fellow students when asked who the sports teacher is in the class. The phrase "big belly" is a phrase that occurs when a child hears talk either in the environment or from the influence of

peers. This is of course very influential on the ethics of a child or teenager, especially since the phrase is uttered by a student who likens his teacher to "big belly". This phrase is a word that is rude and unpleasant to hear.

b) Emotional Factors

Dardjowidjojo (2012:16) says that acquisition is a language process that the child gets naturally or without being taught first. Of course, the language is the mother tongue. Emotional factors can also lead to the beginning of children's behavior using offensive language in their relationships. Someone who often expresses unkind and harsh words is a picture of a tangled, restless and rebellious emotional situation. The following are emotional factors for MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students.

Data A: A: *Hana yo ku, ie tanpa tanyoe, ta tanpa balah.*

B: Kah sokgaya.

Translation (A: I'm not afraid, if we get slapped, we'll slap back.

B: you're cocky.)

In the conversation above, there are emotional factors that occur in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The words that are spoken are not afraid of me, if we are slapped we are slapped back, which are words that occur when we are feeling anxious and emotional. Behavior like this expresses discomfort with an interaction that is being experienced. In this case, it is the emotional factor that influences the use of harsh language used by a student.

c) Weak Knowledge of Languages

According to Firmansyah, (2018: 35) states that the pattern of children's language development is strongly influenced by the environment and communication partners who strongly influence vocabulary in language use. The Indonesian language used by educated speakers is clearly different from that used by uneducated speakers. Following are the factors of weak language knowledge in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students.

Data A: Hai ôk lagèe *bruek ulèe*.

B: ôk lagèe kupiah bulat.

Translation (A: Hey his hair is like a skull.

B: Hair like a round cap.)

In the conversation above, there is a weak language knowledge factor that occurs in MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students. The sentence that is pronounced "His hair is like a skull." and the phrase "Hair like a round cap". This word refers to his friend whose hair looks like a skullcap and hair that is round like a cap. These words are words that have low language knowledge when communicating in everyday conversations. However, these words are very inappropriate when spoken by an educated student. Because they still keep other people's feelings when they hear it. This is inversely proportional to what happened to these students. They no longer care

about the feelings of those who hear them, so the phrase "Hey, his hair is like a skull." and this phrase "Hair like a cap round" is a rude and impolite word spoken by an educated student.

d) Influence of Media, Television and Film

Canggara, (2010: 123) defines that media is a tool or means used to convey messages from communicators to audiences. While the notion of mass media itself is a tool used in conveying messages from sources to audiences by using tools such as newspapers, films, radio and television. The following are the influence factors of the media, television and films on MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students.

Data A: Glah sa le *bacot*, lhèe buleuen jak kula le bacot.

B: Adek letting sok keras.

A: Di bantai nangis.

Translation (A: Class one yells a lot, after only three months of school, he talks a lot.

B: Letting sister pretends to be loud.

A: slaughtered crying.)

The data above is included in the media influence factor section. Such as television media, films and other social media such as gadgets. The word "Bacot" means mouth in the online KBBI edition V, which television broadcasters often shorten to "bacot" for example, such as film shows, comedy shows and others. So that it creates harsh language but is refined by becoming an abbreviation.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, the conclusions that can be drawn from this study are as follows:

1. There are 43 data types of sarcasm found in the conversation dialogues of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students which are divided into 4 parts, namely: (a) talking with bitterness totaling 10 data, (b) bitter reproach totaling 8 data, (c) biting his lip due to anger there were no data found, and (d) ridicule / scathing satire totaling 26 data.
2. There are 43 data that influence sarcastic language styles in the association of MTsN 2 Aceh Utara students which are divided into 4 parts, namely: (a) the influence of peers or the family environment totals 15 data, (b) emotional factors total 5 data, (c) weak knowledge of language is 15 data, and (d) the influence of media, television and film is 8 data.

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