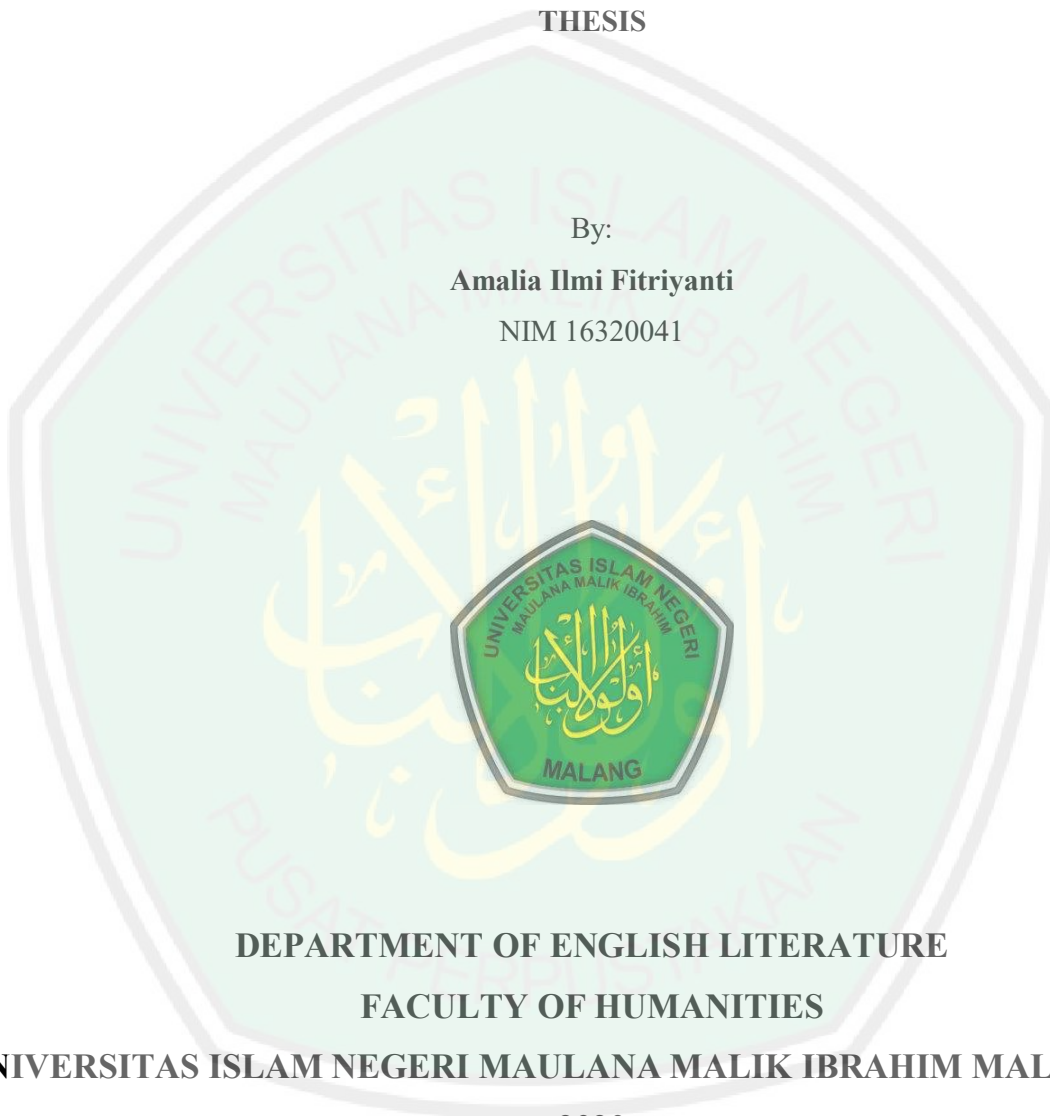# CREATIVE THINKING PORTRAYED FROM SARCASM OF THE NETIZENS' COMMENTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2020

CREATIVE THINKING PORTRAYED FROM SARCASM OF THE NETIZENS' COMMENTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

THESIS

Presented to
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2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"Creative Thinking Portrayed from Sarcasm of the Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump Instagram Account"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, June 16th 2020

Writer,

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Amalia Ilmi Fitriyanti's thesis entitled **Creative Thinking Portrayed from Sarcasm of the Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump's Instagram Account** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

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LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Amalia Ilmi Fitriyanti's thesis entitled **"Creative Thinking Portrayed from Sarcasm of the Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump's Instagram Account"** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 29 June 2020

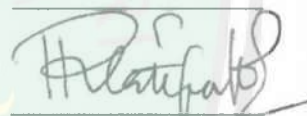The Board of Examiners   Signatures

H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D.   (Main Examiner)
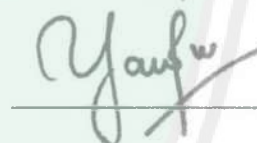NIP 196705292000031001

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MOTTO

Do what is right, not what is easy.

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents Mrs. Supiyah and Mr. Abdul Wahib who have already sacrificed many things for always pray, support, love me, and give the best for me. Also to my beloved siblings Syaddad and Maulidiah, and all members of my family who have supported me in all my decision and solemn prayer.

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However, this thesis cannot also be achieved without encouragement and helps from everybody around me. Therefore, I would also like to thank and give uncounted honor to my beloved parents, Mr. Abdul Wahib and Mrs. Supiyah who never stop supported and motivated me. I would like to send my sincere thanks to my advisor, Mrs. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M. Pd. who has patiently guided me, always takes time to read, revise, and advised me during writing the thesis, to my college advisor Mrs. Dr. Siti Masitoh, M. Hum. who has guided and educated me at this university, to all of my lecturers in the Department of English Literature who have given many lessons and experiences to me, to all member of Online Discussion, BPUN Gen 6, PPP Al Barokah, IMJ UIN Malang, Faza3, Sasing'16 and all of my friends who stand by me during my study at this campus and my journey in Malang, thanks for supporting me.

Furthermore, I realize that this thesis is still far for being perfect, so to make it perfect, suggestions and criticism are welcomed. Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful and give advantages to all the readers.

Malang, 16 June 2020

Amalia Ilmi Fitriyanti

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ABSTRACT

Sarcasm has often been studied in various disciplines, such as linguistics, sociology, psychology, neurology, and even cross-cultural studies. However, the nature that often invites annoyance causing a variety of responses from the listener. This study discusses the sentences in sarcasm comments used by netizens in Donald Trump's Instagram account. The purpose of this study is to clarify the sentence sarcasm into the types of sarcasm proposed by Camp (2011): illocutionary, lexical, like-prefixed, and propositional. As for Attardo's sarcasm (2001): sophistication, evaluation, tools for politeness, persuasive aspects, retractability, and group affiliation. Then, this study also categorizes the comment sentence into four categories of creative thinking proposed by Guilford (1956): fluency, flexibility, originality, and elaboration. The research method used is qualitative.

The results of this study indicate that first the types of sarcasm, in lexical sarcasm found as many as 19 data, illocutionary sarcasm as much as 18 data, propositional sarcasm as much as 9 data, and like-prefix sarcasm contained 6 data. Both objectives of sarcasm, For sophistication, found as many as 28 data, evaluation as many as 15 data, retractability there are 3 data. Then there are only 2 data for each category of tools for politeness, persuasive aspects, and group affiliation. Finally, creative thinking, that fluency is the most numerous data and representative of all 16 data comments. Then the originality category has 15 data, the elaboration category has 12 data, and the flexibility category is the least found in this data, which is 9 data.

This study also concluded that here lexical sarcasm is more natural-looking and is clear about the firm and hurtful speech acts. Netizens give statements with positive words but have negative effects. In this lexical sarcasm, netizens imply an extreme denial. Sophistication is more often used by netizens, which shows the utterance of sarcasm to play with language. Due to the surprising difference between explicit and implicit meanings to create humor. But netizens can still control their emotions and do not offend. Fluency, the ability of netizens to change the simple language into sarcasm to produce many diverse ideas.

الطاق

فزينتي، عليةعلم (2020) إبداعي من سخرية تعليقات مستخدمي الإنترت في حسب إنستغرام دونك تر امب. المرحلة الجامعة أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجلزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية الجامعة والزاهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

: الدوكتور الشرفيدوك وديياستوتي هير اواتي، الماجستير

الكلمت المفتاحيةكررية،إبداعي، مستخدمي إنذرنيتإنسجرام

غالبًا ما تمت دراسة السخرية في مختلف التخصصات، مثل اللغويات وعلم الاجتماع وعلم الـ..نفس وعلم الأعصاب وحتى الدراسات عبر الثقافات. ومع ذلك، فإن طبيعته التي غالبًا ما تهزم الإزعاج غالبًا ما تسبب مجموعة متنوعة من الردود من المستمع. تناقش هذه الدراسة الجمل .خرية التـي يس....تخدمها مس....تخدمو الإنترنـ..ت فـ...ي حسـ...ب إنسـ...تجر ام الخـ...ط ن هـ...ذه الدردمانللة هدتو اتضـ...يح الجملـ...ة السـ...خرية فـ..ي أنـ...واع السـ..خرية التـ..ي إكاترجههيـ...ساكتام و المبع(11)20)، و المسـ.....بقةة ودلمقدم الأغـ...رطس سـ...خرية يم، الأدوألكتلـلتـاردو(11)2001 لجواـنـ....ب المقنعـ.....ة، الترـاجـ......ع والانتمـ....اء الجمـ...اعي. بعـ....د ذلك، يصنف هذا البحث أيضًا جملـة التعليق إلى أربـع فئـات من التفكير الإبداعي التـ...): ليطلاققترحهـ....و المعووإنفـ.....ةوراله(1956 ـالة والتفـ.....يل طريقـ....ة البحـ....ث المستخدمة هي طريقة نوعية.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أنـه، أولاً، وجدت أنواع السخرية، فيا المعجوية..ة مـ....ا بيافضـ....لك إلوسى 91ية غيـ...ر منطقيانة يقـ....وو 18خرية افترطـ...نـية بقـ...بدواو 9..ت، وسـ...خرية مثـ...ل البادئـ...ة تحتـ...وي عـلـ...ى 6 بيانات. كـلا الهدفين من السخرية، بالنسبة للتسوّق، تم العث...رور عـلـ...ى مـ..بيايفينسـ...لك إلوتقيـ28ـيم مـ...ا صد...لـ يالنـ...ى 15ي، وقابلابلسـ..تـحب هذ...لك 3 بريقنقـ...ـطـلك هـ...لم تفـ...مقتهم بيلاز أدولكة2الأب والجوانـ...ب المقنعـ...ة والانتمـ...اء الجمـ...اعي. وأخيـرًا، يعد التفكير الإبداعي، أي الطلاقـة، أكبـر عـدد مـن البيانات وممثـل لجميع تعليقـات البيـات...ـتكـ...ورنـ6 فئـ....ة الأديانلـلة قت...ونف15..ة التفـ.....يل لبيدلينها12لت، وفئـ....ة المرونة هي الأقل وجودًا في هذه البيانات، وهي 9ونـانت.

خلصت هذه الدراسة أيضًا إلى أن السخرية المعجمية هنـا تبدو أكثـر طبيعيـة وتتضـح حـول والمولمـ....ة. يعطـ....ي مسـ....تخدمو الإنترنـ....ت ضـ...ريحت بكلمـ...ت إيجابيـ...ة ولكـ..ن لهـ..ا إنترنـ....ت القعجميءاوسـين هلبـ..ذا يشـ......ير إلـ...ى إنكـ...ارشـ..ديد. يسـ....تخدم مسـ...تخدمي رمـ....ر مـتبين الأحيـ...ان، ممـ..ا يـ..دل عـلـ...ى نطـ..ق السـ..خرية للعـ...رب مـ.ع اللغـ...ة. سـ....ب ين المعـدنـ...ى الصـ...ريح والضـ..مني لخلـ..ق الفكاهـ...ة. ولكـ...ن لا يـ...ز ال بإمكـ...ان مسـ...تخدمي الإنترنـ....ت الـ...تحكم فـ..ي عـواطفهم ولا يسـيئون حقًّا. الطلاقـة، قدرة مستخدمي الإنترنـت على تغيير اللغة البسيطة إلى السخرية لإنذاج العديد من الأفكار المتنوعة.

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ABSTRAK

Fitriyanti, Amalia Ilmi (2020) *Creative Thinking Portrait from Sarcasm of the Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump's Instagram Account*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Penasehat: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *Sarcasm, Creative Thinking, Netizen, Instagram*

Sarkasme sudah seringkali dipelajari diberbagai disiplin ilmu, seperti linguistic, sosiologi, psikologi, neurologi, dan bahkan studi lintas budaya. Namun demikian pembawaannya yang seringkali mengundang kejengkelan, sehingga menimbulkan berbagai macam respons dari pendengarnya. Penelitian ini membahas tentang kalimat pada komentar sarkasme yang digunakan oleh netizen dalam akun Instagram Donald Trump. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengklarifikasi kalimat sarkasme ke dalam jenis-jenis sarkasme yang dikemukakan oleh Camp (2011): illocutionary, lexical, like-prefixed, dan propositional. Sedangkan untuk tujuan sarkasme Attardo (2001): sophistication, evaluation, tool for politeness, persuasive aspect, retractability, dan group affiliation. Kemudian, penelitian ini juga mengkategorikan kalimat komentar tersebut ke dalam empat kategori creative thinking yang diusulkan oleh Guilford (1956): fluency, flexibility, originality, dan elaboration. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, pertama jenis-jenis sarkasme, pada *lexical sarcasm* ditemukan sebanyak 19 data, *illocutinary sarcasm* sebayak 18 data, *propositional sarcasm* sebanyak 9 data , dan *like-prefix sarcasm* terdapat 6 data. Kedua tujuan sarkasme, Untuk *shopistication* ditemukan sebanyak 28 data, *evaluation* sebanyak 15 data, *retractability* terdapat 3 data. Kemudian hanya terdapat 2 data untuk masing-masing kategori *tool for politeness, persuasive aspect, dan group affiliation*. Yang terakhir pemikiran kreatif, yaitu *fluency* merupakan data yang paling banyak dan representative dari seluruh komentar 16 data. Kemudian kategori *originality* terdapat 15 data, kategori *elaboration* terdapat 12 data, dan kategori flexibility merupakan kategori yang paling sedikit ditemukan dalam data ini, yaitu sebanyak 9 data.

Penelitian ini juga menyimpulkan bahwa, disini lexical sarcasm lebih terlihat alamiah dan jelas akan tindak tutur yang tegas dan menyakitkan hati. Netizen memberikan pernyataan dengan kata-kata positif namun memiliki efek negative. Dalam sarkasme lexical ini netizen mengimplikasikan sebuah penyangkalan yang ekstrim. Sophistication lebih sering digunakan netizen, yang mana menunjukkan ujaran sarkasme untuk bermain dengan bahasa. Dikarenakan perbedaan mengejutkan antara makna eksplisit dan implisit sehingga dapat menciptakan humor. Namun netizen masih bisa mengendalikan emosi dan tidak benar-benar menyinggung perasaan. Fluency, adanya kemampuan netizen dalam mengubah

bahasa yang sederhana agar menjadi sarkasme sehingga menghasilkan banyak ide yang beragam.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a background of the study, problems of study, objectives of the study, significances of study, scope and limitation of the study, research method, and clarifications of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

This study examines sarcasm to language style focus. That language style is the way of use language in a particular context, by certain people, for particular purposes (Leech & Short, 1981, p. 278). Today the development of the language of people who have been ejected in various places has varied. Many of them also use words or utterances that contain language styles in their daily interactions. Even technological developments can affect the style of language they use. Like using the dirty and rough language it has often been heard in various places for now. Language styles that contain gross and rude meanings in linguistics are called sarcasm.

Sarcasm is included in the type of figurative danger style. What is the style of figurative language? It is the style seen in terms of meaning, which cannot be interpreted according to the words that make it up. One must look for meaning outside the set of words or sentences. Sarcasm is a style of language in the form of innuendo that uses harsh words. Apart from the type of figure that is ambiguous, the language in sarcasm contains words that hurt people.

Longman Dictionary of Online Contemporary English (2007) writes that sarcasm is a way of speaking or writing that involves telling the opposite of what is meant to be a bad joke or sowing that there is irritation.

Although there are irony and cynicism that also implies synergy, this sarcasm is ruder than irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is the crudest style of the syndicate language, and its delivery always shows something that is not pleasant to hear (Kerraff, 2008, p.143). According to Sperber and Wilson (1981), sometimes the use of sarcasm shows implicit meaningful criticism aimed at insulting the recipient. Cursing people with rude and rude words and sarcasm will always hurt the other person (Tsoory et al, 2005).

The use of sarcasm language today is not rare. Supported by a forum for exchanging information, making speeches containing sarcasm more and more issued and heard. One of them is social media which is currently a communication forum that is widely used for everyone without exception. Several social media sites are currently widely used such as *Facebook, Twitter, Line, Instagram, WhatsApp, YouTube,* and many more. All of those social media can be accessed freely by anyone, in addition to communication and seeking information, it can also be a place to express themselves. Especially Instagram which is currently more widely used than other social media sites. There they can freely obtain and give the comments they want. Including a comment that contains the language of sarcasm that aims to hurt or offend and insinuate someone.

As many have recently happened among social media, various comments use language sarcasm. They give each other words without thinking about who they comment on, what they comment on, and what will be the next effect if they comment. Because they are in the virtual world and do not know each other, it is the reason they are not ashamed and not afraid when they give whatever comments and for anyone. They are generally referred to as netizen, they are people who are called active in cyberspace or social media (Hauben, 1990).

As the case on social media, on several accounts, people have many followers. One of them is the Donald Trump account, the president of the United States. Many netizens comment on each post of this account. In every Donald Trump post, there are certainly good and bad comments from netizens. Not a few netizens who comment on each of these Donald Trump posts with language that contains sarcasm. Both comments intended for the post, as well as comments for other netizens who according to him deserve sarcasm comments. They commented in the language of sarcasm to injure and insinuate one of their enemy groups.

Even though sarcasm is a negative thing, sarcastic can make someone's creative thinking process, according to researchers in the journal Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes found that sarcasm forces people to think harder about more abstract thinking which ultimately helps people make more creative connections. Lexical sarcasm is one example of the type of sarcasm put forward by Camp (1994). Which is often expressed

in positive words but has a negative effect? Example: "*If Alice is so brilliant, then she'll be the perfect dupe for our little plan*." (Camp, 1994). In the example above, the statement uses positive words like "so brilliant". However, the statement was also accompanied by a negative effect afterward, namely "the perfect dupe". This shows that the speaker did not praise Alice as an intelligent person. This statement also shows that the example is included in the Flexibility component of creative thinking by Guilford (1956). Where flexibility is the potentiality to change approaches to work out a problem using different methods. Like the example above that uses positive words at the beginning of a sentence which then turns it into a negative sentence.

The need for innovative problem-solving skills for sarcasm actors is one of the reasons writers are interested in trying to portray creative thinking in writing in sarcasm sentences. As stated by Wang (2011), there is a positive relationship between reading and writing with the ability to enrich ideas. The result of reading and writing activities is where reading can gather knowledge then apply knowledge and express ideas by writing. Based on the thinking of many researchers Wang (2011) argues that creativity can be developed through activities such as reading and writing. Reading and writing are intuitively attached to creativity and help improve the ability of creative thinking because reading and writing require critical powers, analysis, and self-expression. Because the brain must think creatively to understand and convey sarcastic comments and then sarcasm can lead to clearer and more creative thinking so that sarcasm can increase the creativity of the users.

Creative talent consists of two characteristics: One is creative of the intelligence and thinking then the other is non-intellectual aspects and personal creativity. Creative thinking is an element of intelligence in one's nature. In every human personality, the ability to think creatively will remain only to a certain degree, Guilford (1956) states "to know that every person's creativity is only to a certain degree, we only need to realize that all problem solving involves creative events at some point and problem-solving is an activity carried out by all." (p. 557). In He (2017), Guilford's theory proposed four components of creative thinking, those are Fluency (ability to generate a large number of ideas and can express them differently), Flexibility (ability to think from a different point of view and directions), Originality (ability to solve problems with the unusual ideas and approach then resulting in something new), Elaboration (ability to imagine and explain the detail an object or incident). As people know that the purpose of creative thinking is to produce something that has never existed in the form of intellectual or material products. As from the discovery of these new things, limiting the generalization and indirect reflection of the inherent relationship between human brains is impossible. Besides generalization and indirect reflections, it is also necessary to add reflection to the initiative as a requirement for creative thinking.

The language of sarcasm in writing comments on President Donald Trump's Instagram account is very interesting to learn and can add information related to the language of sarcasm. Sarcasm can create new

concepts and ideas through the ability to think creatively. So that it can be known the process of thinking concepts or new ideas that can solve problems originally and usefully. This can be seen from the phrase chosen by someone in expressing expressions, ideas, and comments in every upload, post by President Donald Trump. The reason for using social media, especially Instagram in this study is not only because Instagram is currently one of the most popular places for public communication and the existence of social media, but also it is easily accessible by anyone. Also, comments from internet people around the world have now arrived in the realm of social media. Therefore, there is a need for a study of the discussion of sarcasm in a language in writing comments on President Donald Trump Instagram account.

By extent, the writer was inspired to make this study after she read the paper from Dinari (n.d) which discusses types and markers of sarcasm in The Return of Sherlock Holmes novel using theory Camp (2011) and Olsen (2015). Cahyani (2017) analyzed sarcasm purposes used by Attardo (2001) which obtained data from the American sitcom The Big Bang Theory. Rajadesingan (2014) analyzed social media to implement sarcasm on Twitter using behavioral modeling recommendations by Rockwell (2007). Analysis of creative thinking by Regina Temple (1992), discusses creative thinking and humor using the theory of humor from Ziv (1959) and Guilford (1956).

In this study, the author wants to investigate sarcasm in netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account. This research has similarities with the researchers above, one of them in terms of theory. This research uses the same

theory as the theory used by Irene Dinari in analyzing the types of sarcasm used theory of Camp (2011). Then to used sarcasm purposes in this study were inspired by the theory used by Cahyani namely the theory of Attardo (2001) to analyze the purpose of sarcasm in the American sitcom the big bang theory. The theory of creative thinking by Guilford (1956) in this study obtained from research by Regina Temple who also uses the same theory about creative thinking.

However, it also has a difference from previous research that the objects discussed by previous researchers used several different objects such as novels, sitcoms, and twitter texts. Whereas in this study using netizens comments in Instagram accounts. Besides, this previous studies only focused on one topic, sarcasm and creative thinking. Different from this research which combines both sarcasm and creative thinking.

So, the writer wants to continue his previous studies on analyzing figurative language focusing on sentences of sarcasm which then combine them with creative thinking from sarcasm netizens' comments. The writer uses netizens' comments to be different from previous studies. Also, another reason is that at this time very many netizens are giving comments that contain sarcasm on social media.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background study, the writer is interested to answer the following questions:

1. What types of sarcasm are employed by netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account?

2. What are the sarcasm purposes of netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account?

3. What is the most representative creative thinking of the sarcasm netizens' comments in Donald Trump's Instagram account?

C. Research Objectives

In line with the research questions stated above, the writer aims to achieve the following objectives.

1. To identify the types of sarcasm used on netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account.

2. To describe sarcasm purposes used on netizen comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account.

3. To find out the most representative creative thinking in sarcasm netizens' comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account.

D. Significances of the Study

To analyze this topic, the writer hopes this research can provide benefits both in theoretical and practical contributions. Especially in learning about sarcasm on social media from a pragmatic perspective using creative thinking. Theoretically, the writer hope that this study can make a valuable and useful contribution to the study of language skills. It is also estimated that the results

of this study can contribute to the world of knowledge and provide a source of data about sarcasm in Camp (2011) and Attardo (2001) and creative thinking by Guilford (1956).

Practically, this study is expected so that readers can understand comments on social media that use sarcasm and produce creative thinking. Therefore, when they read comments on social media then they know the types and sarcasm purposes that conceive the creative thinking found on social media. Thus, the use of sarcasm in comments on social media can make us careful and think more creatively when commenting on others. Also, future researchers can have the inspiration to conduct similar studies, especially in analyzing literary works from the perspective of creative thinking.

The reader is expected to be able to understand both theoretically and practically about sarcasm in pragmatics. Through social media analysis as the main object of this study provide a more specific understanding of sarcasm.

E. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on linguistics, especially in sarcasm in the type of language style is pragmatic. The writer focused on netizens' comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account. Then the writer limits to analyze sarcasm the Donald Trump Instagram account post in some comments in January and some comments in February. Because the writer investigated the comments of netizens that only contain sarcasm and conceive creative thinking. Besides, the netizens' comments were selected only based on the

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theory that used in this study, namely the theories of Camp (2011), Attardo (2001), and Guilford (1956).

F. Definition of Key Terms

To clarify the key terms used in this study, the writer gives some definitions are put forward:

1. **Sarcasm** is a language style that is offensive and unpleasant to hear (Keraf, 2008, p. 143).

2. **Creative Thinking** is one's ability to apply imagination to generate ideas, questions, and hypotheses. Which can be used as an alternative to experiment and evaluate ideas, the final product, and the process. (Kampylis and Berki, 2014, p. 6).

3. **Netizen** is the stands for Citizen of The Net, people who are actively involved in the internet.

4. **Instagram** is the application of social media which made for sharing photos and videos with the caption and can make comments.

G. Previous Studies

This study attempts to present several related studies or researchers in this study. It is supposed to be a comparison and comprehension of the knowledge or sarcasm. Therefore, the previous researchers would be classified in the below:

Firstly, this study was inspired to make a research paper, entitled was Sarcasm Comments on Donald Trump Instagram account on social media, after read the paper from Irene Dinari which discusses sarcasm in The Return of Sherlock Holmes novel. It discusses various types and markers of sarcasm by Camp (2011) and Olsen (2015). In this journal found 50 data language sarcasm in The Return of Sherlock Holmes novel, which is divided into four types, in the type of propositional sarcasm there are 35 majors sarcasm, in Lexical Sarcasm, there are 10 majors sarcasm. But like-prefixed sarcasm type is not found in the novel, and there are five types of sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm in the novel.

Next, a study was done by Cahyani (2017). The research discusses sarcasm in The Big Bang theory of the American sitcom. The researcher addressed two research questions, about flouting maxims in the purpose of sarcasm in The Big Bang Theory of the American Sitcom. The researcher analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods by collecting data from the transcripts of five episodes of the American sitcom big bang theory season nine. Then, the researcher used data techniques from Miles and Huberman (1994) to analyze the data obtained.

To answer the problem of study, the researcher classified the data which include flouting maxims using Grice's theory (1967) of the Cooperative principle. Then to answer the next problem, categorizing data which includes sarcasm purposes based on Attardo's theory (2001). The result showed of

flouting maxims and some sarcasm in the characters of the American sitcom The Big Bang Theory. Then, as well as the sarcasm purposes of the data.

Thirdly, the analysis of sarcasm in the research of Rajadesingan (2014). The author analyzes social media to implement sarcasm on Twitter using behavioral modeling recommendations. This research attempts to overcome the challenging problem of detecting sarcasm on Twitter. Compared to other conventional studies, this study uses Twitter because it is more informal with a popular vocabulary and abbreviations and has a limit of 140 characters per tweet which provides less words-level ambiguity. One of them is with Rockwell's theory (2007), this study only analyzed information from Twitter text. These techniques treat sarcasm as a linguistic phenomenon, with limited emphasis on the psychological aspects of sarcasm.

Fourth, an analysis of creative thinking by Regina Temple. Regina uses descriptive quantitative method analysis of critical, creative thinking and humor. This research departs from several theories, one of which is the theory of humor from Ziv (1959) Guilford's theory of creative thinking and critical thinking theory from Ennis. This research discusses the importance of finding ways to initiate humor into educational experiences by incorporating humor into critical and creative thinking activities. This research also links humor and critical to creative thinking in problem-solving explored. The results of this research support the positive impact of humor on student learning concerning critical and creative thinking and problem-solving. Demonstrate ways to use humor in the classroom to create critical and critical thinking that

can create a positive climate, to prevent and deal with management problems, and to facilitate learning curricula.

According to several of the previous studies above, the writer earns a full contribution to analyze the sarcasm netizen comments on social media. Though in sources that were read by the writer not all have the same topic and theory as the researcher, it is very helpful to solve. The researchers provide tremendous benefits to the writer as a reference for sarcasm. One of them was the research of Dinari (n.d), which discussed sarcasm in the novel. Although the data needed is different, nevertheless, in this study, the same theory and research problem are the same. This journal also did not explain the types and markers of sarcasm, but only produces the kind of sarcasm found in the novel returning Sherlock Homles. Therefore the writer would like to add to explain what is lacking in this journal to a different topic so that the writer can explain the types of sarcasm again. But still using the theory and the same method, which uses the theory of Camp (2011) to solve the first research question. Then to find the answer to the second research question, the writer uses Attardo (2001) as in the research by Cahyani (2017). Then the writer also uses theories from Guilford (1956) about creative thinking that will support this study. Elaborate and categorized data that contain sarcasm with creative thinking under theories and using qualitative research methods which are also used in this study.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

The research design used by the writer to help execute the study with a focus on the objective, the method of collecting data, and the strategies of analysis to submit the findings and conclusion. This study uses a qualitative approach because the purpose of this study is to describes a language phenomenon about figurative language, which is sarcasm with creative thinking.

In short, this study is categorized as a descriptive qualitative approach because the data in this study is in the form of sentences containing sarcasm and using creative thinking to get the types and purposes so that the writer can get the description of the usage of the sarcasm in the social media.

2. Data Source

The data source of this study was social media, especially on Instagram. This study took netizens' comments from Donald Trump's Instagram account as data. Netizens' Comments that used the language of sarcasm and contained a component of creative thinking will be analyzed in this study. The data was taken from a post on Donald Trump's Instagram account in January and February.

3. Instrument

In a descriptive qualitative approach, the main instrument to collect data from this study is the writer. Additionally, the writer also a person identifying and analyzing the data objectively. Therefore, this study uses instruments in conducting the research. That note-taking is also carried out by the writer

when collecting data on comments from netizens who had been categorized as sarcasm. The researcher directly observed the data from the netizen comments of Donald Trump's Instagram account, because it is easy to find the netizen comments on this social media. Donald Trump's Instagram account is a popular account of the government in the USA today so it is exciting to analyze.

4. Data Collection

To collect data, this study has taken several steps. First, the writer browsed online netizen comments from Instagram. Second, the writer also focused on certain issues concerning the study topics that are netizen comments. Third, the writer reads the comments to understand the content. Then the writer screenshots the comments that are related to the analysis by searching about netizen comments in Donald Trump's Instagram account. Four the writer identified the types of sarcasm such as propositional, lexical, like-prefixed, and illocutionary sarcasm on netizen comments of the Donald Trump's Instagram account based on Elisabeth Camp's theory and sarcasm purposes by Attardo (2001) and creative thinking by Guilford (1956).

5. Data Analysis

Since the study focuses on a study of sarcasm with creative thinking, the writer uses a qualitative approach. By using a qualitative approach, the writer had research results which had rich in descriptions of the study. The writer uses data analysis techniques based on Miles and Huberman (1994). These three steps were data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification.

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a. **Data Reduction**

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves data reduction. Data reduction is the process where the writer tries to reduce irrelevant information from the data by applying a process called coding. "Codes are tags or labels for assigning units of meaning to descriptive or inferential information collected during a study. Codes are usually attached to 'chunks' of various sizes-words, phrases, sentences, or whole paragraphs" (Miles & Hubberman, 1994, p.56). By giving the code to the information unit, the writer can put the data into the conceptual classification.

First, the writer selected data on sarcasm netizens' comments. Then the writer chooses data, data that is irrelevant and unrelated to the research question discarded. Second, the writer makes code to make data analysis more conceptual. The coding process is adapted to the research objectives which are to find out the types and sarcasm purposes that contain creative thiking. The writer labeled a sarcasm of the netizens' comments with SNC followed by a number, such as SNC1 for the sarcasm of the netizens' comments 1.

Table 1.1. Recapitulations on the Findings of the Types of Sarcasm, Sarcasm Purposes, and Creative Thinking

No.	Date	Data	Findings		
			Type	**Purpose**	**Creative Thinking**
1.	24 January	You will never come close to being a real man like Obama **(SNC25)**	**LS**	**E**	**Flu**

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2.				
3.				
4.				

The writer labeled the types of sarcasm such as PS for propositional sarcasm, LS for lexical sarcasm, LPS for like-prefix sarcasm, and IS for illocutionary sarcasm. For sarcasm purposes, there are six labels namely, S for sophistication, E for evaluation, TfP for tool for politeness, PA for persuasive aspect, R for retractability, and GA for group affiliation. Whereas the writer's creative thinking gives labels such as fluency as Flu, flexibility as Fle, originality as Ori, and elaboration as Ela. These sarcasm comments are categorized based on the types of sarcasm comments they write and according to their purpose. They are also classified according to aspects of creative thinking contained in netizens' sarcasm comments.

b. **Data Display**

The second step is data display. To draw conclusion, displaying data in tabular, graphic, network, and other graphic formats are needed (Miles & Huberman, 1994). By analyzing the compressed data, the writer can understand the data and decide what ongoing actions must be taken. The data obtained in this study about the types and sarcasm purposes associated with creative thinking are shown in the table below.

Table 1.2. the Data Display of the Types of Sarcasm are Employed by Netizen Comments on Donald Trump's Instagram Account

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Types of Sarcasm	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Propositional Sarcasm (PS)	9	17,31%
Lexical Sarcasm (LS)		
Like-Prefix Sarcasm (LPS)		
Illocutionary Sarcasm (IS)		
Total (Σ)		

After all sarcasm netizens' comments are collected, the writer classify them into table 1.2. based on the tpes of sarcasm written by netizens in the comments. Then, the amount of each type of sarcasm used will be counted. The calculation was presented as numbers and percentages.

Table 1.3. the Data Display of Sarcasm Purposes of Netizen Comments on Donald Trump's Instagram Account

Sarcasm Purposes	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Sophistication (S)	28	53,85%
Evaluation (E)		
Tool for Politeness (Tfp)		
Persuasive Aspect (PA)		
Retractability (A)		
Group Affiliation (GA)		
Total (Σ)		

The sarcasm comments that have been collected are classified into table 1.3. based on their purpose. The number of sarcasm purposes was calculated. Then it was presented in forms of number and percentages.

Table 1.4. the Data Display of Cretive Thinking of the Sarcasm Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump Instagram Account

Creative Thinking	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Fluency (Flu)	16	30,77%
Flexibility (Fle)		
Originality (O)		

Elaboration (Ela)		
Total (Σ)		

Finally, the creative thinking contained in sarcasm netizens' comments were classified into table 1.4. which is presented in the form of numbers and percentages.

c. Conclusion and Verivication

Getting conclusion or verivication is the last step in conducting qualitative research. In this step, the writer could conclude the results of the study after analyzing the data. The writer was also be able to start developing preliminary conclusions while gathering data (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Then, the validity of the data obtained is verified to get a perfect conclusion.

I. Triangulation

To obtain data whose validity value has validity, the writer conducts data validity checks to take advantage of something else, beyond that to check or a comparison of the data. Researchers try to examine the data by examining several sources and checking the results of research to experts with the topic of this study is Abdul Aziz, M. Ed, Ph. D. So that this technique can increase the writer's understanding of data and facts and success to get the right research conclusions.

J. Drawing Final Conclusion

There will be significant points from this study. This study was conducted to determine the sarcasm used by netizens who commented on posts of Donald Trump's Instagram account and creative thinking included in the commentary. The conclusions of this study can be summarized based on the problem of this study. The writer will find the selected data in terms of comment sarcasm with creative thinking in a few Donald Trump's Instagram account posts. Theories of Elisabeth Camp and Attardo and Guilford in creative thinking have been used to answer problem questions based on the data. To find out each type and purpose of sarcasm and creative thinking at the comments, the author aims to check some netizens' comments who commented on some of Donald Trump's Instagram posts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer is aimed to examine sarcasm comments from netizen on the Donald Trump Instagram account. This chapter explained the review of related literature as the function to fork up a fuller discernment of the related literature.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that observes language and studies meaning in interactions suitable to the context of its use that is as a means of communication between speaker and listener. Thomas (1995) simply defines pragmatics as *"Meaning in use or meaning in context"* (p. 1).

Purwo (1990) defines pragmatics as a study of the meaning of utterance using context-bound meanings. Whereas treating language pragmatically is treating language by considering its context, that is, its use in communication events (p. 16&31). Leech (1993) also defines pragmatics as the study of language use that focuses on a meaning related to the context in each situation. (p. 8)

According to Tarigan (1985), pragmatics is a general study of how context influences the way a person interprets sentences (p. 34). Another opinion was conveyed by Leech (1993) that a person cannot understand the true nature of language if he does not understand pragmatics, how language is used in

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communication (p. 1). This statement shows that pragmatics cannot be separated from the use of language.

Meanwhile, according to George (1996), he argued that pragmatic is the study of how the speaker (or writer) can convey a meaning which then the listener (or reader) interprets that meaning (p. 3). So, this study of pragmatic deals more with an analysis related to the purpose of an utterance. Then finding out the meanings of separate words or phrases in a speech. Thus pragmatic science involves one's interpretation in understanding a context.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that what is meant by pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics that studies the language structure externally, namely how linguistic units are used in communication. Pragmatics investigates meaning that is bound to the context that embraces and lies behind the language. So it can be stated that the relationship between spoken communication and context is the basis in pragmatic understanding.

B. **Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is included in the type of figurative danger style. What is the style of figurative language is the style seen in terms of meaning cannot be interpreted according to the words that make it up. One must look for meaning outside the set of words or sentences. Sarcasm is made of the linguistic process in the form of innuendo that uses harsh words. Apart from the type of figure that is ambiguous, the language in sarcasm contains words that hurt

people. In Longman Dictionary of Online Contemporary English (2007) which says that sarcasm is a way of speaking or writing that involves saying the opposite of what is meant to be a bad joke or showing that there is irritation.

Although there are irony and cynicism that also implies synergy, this sarcasm is cruder than irony and cynicism. Sarcasm is the crudest style of the syndicate language, and its delivery always shows something that is not pleasant to hear (Kerraff, 2008, p. 143). According to Sperber and Wilson (1981), sarcasm is usually employed to show implicit criticism of the receiver to insult. Cursing people with rude and rude words and sarcasm will always offend the other person (Tsoory et al, 2005, p. 288).

C. Types of Sarcasm

There are four of sarcasm types listed in the Camp (2011) theory. The types of sarcasm are propositional, lexical, like-prefix, and illocutionary.

1. Propositional Sarcasm

This type of sarcasm is a form of sarcasm itself. Moving within the scope of sarcasm in the form of a proposition. This propositional sarcasm is the most obvious type. Where this type uses sarcasm which directly leads to the intention which is intended to 'satire'. But in this type of instruction, the proposition and the design of the speaker are the opposite. Speakers will openly say inverted content that is not what is meant.

Example: "*James must be a real hit with the ladies*" (Camp, 1994, p21).

The above example does not implicitly contain the element 'satire'. But in these conditions that James is someone who is not famous among women. Speakers express the statement by saying the opposite to insult.

2. **Lexical Sarcasm**

Lexical sarcasm sounds the most natural. If the statement of the speaker is more pragmatic in the propositional sarcasm. So in lexical sarcasm, it is more natural-looking and clearly shows extreme statements that are conventionally related to the normative scale. Talks of speech that contain lexical sarcasm do speech acts with force. But, just some cases of lexical sarcasm and not all of them use explicit and comparative manifestations. Here the only type of sarcasm attached to the speaker's evaluative proportion is lexical sarcasm compared to propositional sarcasm.

Example: *"If Alice is so brilliant, then she'll be the perfect dupe for our little plan"* (Camp: 1994)

This example above is the statement that uses positive words like 'so brilliant'. However, the statement is inseparable from the negative effect given afterward, which is 'the perfect dupe'. This shows that the speaker does not praise Alice as a smart person. But there is another purpose directed at him, which is insulting.

3. **Like-Prefix Sarcasm**

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This type of like-prefixed sarcasm is similar to propositional sarcasm, but in this type of sarcasm, there is only a merging of the sarcasm statements with a declarative sentence. In propositional sarcasm very strongly implied by the speaker and contrary to the intention to be expressed, whereas in 'like'-prefixed sarcasm shows a statement that is more clearly seen to deny by the speaker. Denial of an idea is even better automatically because the possibility of denial has a greater advantage. Like-prefixed sarcasm implicates to form of meaning inversion specifically. As well as this type is more likely not to cause ambiguity.

> Example: *"Like it's a nice cool day today"* (Camp, 1994, p. 31).

In the example above, the statement of the speaker shows that the weather on that day is cool. But in reality, the weather was hot with the hot sun. The statement is clearer and easier to understand the content of the sarcasm by the speech partner because it is supported by a conflicting situation.

4. **Illocutionary Sarcasm**

Illocutionary sarcasm expresses the opposite of what the speaker will express. In this type, sarcasm is not only seen from the elements in a speech but can become a unified whole including other speech acts that accompany it. Illocutionary sarcasm covers all relevant implicatures including specific implicatures so that these sayings function to provide an

evaluative attitude towards the actual situation. Such as speech expressing compassion, admiration, or praise.

> Example: "How old did you say you were?" (Camp, 1994, p. 815)

In this example, a speaker asks the age of the speech partner. But the speaker does not intend to tell about the age of the speech partner, but only a satire. The speaker asks that question as a form of teasing to his speech partner who is acting childish.

D. Sarcasm Purposes

The interactions between humor and irony: per adaptation mode to the failure of detection by Attardo (2001). There are six sarcasm purposes, those are the sophistication, the evaluation, a tool for politeness, the persuasive aspect, the retractability, and group affiliation.

1. Sophistication

Sarcasm is a tool to show the ability of the speaker in a game with language. By fiddling language, the speaker can show how to control his emotional level (Attardo, 2001, p. 183). So that sarcasm can be called an act of speech that is sophisticated and indirect. Because the listener must process the meaning implied in the speaker's speech first. Besides sarcasm is also used to create humor. Here, the speaker says one thing that is different from the intended meaning. Dews, Kaplan, and Winner (1995) also added that the difference between implicit and explicit meanings in

speech can create humor (p. 348). So making sarcasm and humor can have subtle connections. Kreuz, Long, & Church (1991) state that utterances that contain sarcastic are often considered humorous than words that express the literal meaning (p. 154). Furthermore, the mismatch of the speech with the implied meaning is produced by the speaker (Dews et al, 1995). Yet there is a case of humor that does not contain sarcasm and sarcasm cannot create humor.

2. **Evaluation**

   Grice (1989) said that sarcasm is related to feelings, attitudes, and evaluations (p. 53). Sarcasm includes a form of verbal irony aimed at giving a negative opinion towards someone. But sarcasm can also act as an evaluation that can kill the negative critical effect and positive praise (Dews & Winer, 1995). The way sarcasm silences both aspects simultaneously becomes the level of using sarcasm (Attardo, 2001, p. 183). Therefore, the use of sarcasm as an evaluation of the speaker does not mean that he wants to show negative things in criticizing someone, nor does he want to show a positive effect in giving the laud. This deadly function to be the purpose of using sarcasm of the true meaning is implied in a speech. Thus, Grice (1989) said that sarcasm refers to the evaluative aspect of the intention or meaning intended by the speaker.

3. **Tool For Politeness**

   There is a lot of discussion about the use of sarcasm as a tool for hospitality. In this case, sarcasm can be used to be polite. Sarcasm seems

aggressive, but in fact, can be used in polite sarcasm than a clear allusion hurt. (Attardo, 2011, p. 184). Dews and winner (1995) state that sarcasm can be employed to reduce the impact of threats from the intended meaning. Barbe (1995) also revealed that the use of sarcasm can avoid conflict because it does not express words offensively. Riots from negative aspects can be decreased with the civility of the speaker's words. Therefore, the function of sarcasm is called a face rescue strategy (Attardo, 2011).

4. **Persuasive Aspect**

Sarcasm as a persuasive aspect can be used to persuade someone to do something. Three aspects can be achieved in this sarcasm. Sarcasm can be a powerful instrument of rhetoric as an influence to make truth. Sarcasm is easier to remember than literal. It is one of the speakers' successes in communicating effectively (Kreuz et al, 1991). Besides, Giora (1995) also saw that sarcasm is very informative and can function as a politeness strategy. Hence, the speaker and listener need to share knowledge to achieve a successful communication. All aspects of this sarcasm can be used persuasively (Attardo, 2001, p. 184).

For example, it happens between friends and one of them tries to persuade another friend and says "Come on, tell her that no other man will win as soon as you lose her". From these words, a friend cynically persuades his friend to immediately approach the person he likes. By speaking the literal meaning, the speaker uses sarcasm to show that his

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words can be accepted as truth and are also easier for the listener to memorize (Christiani, 2016).

5. **Retract Ability**

Berendonner (1981) claims that sarcasm allows one to state something and its opposite at the same time. They can avoid responsibility for the falsehood he said. Resulting in an attitude that is not committed to what the speaker says directly in their minds (Attardo, 2001, p. 184).

6. **Group Affiliation**

Sarcasm as Group Affiliation has two conflicting objectives in affiliating with a group: inclusive and exclusive. This shows that sarcasm works in two ways (Myers-Roy, 1981). Sarcasm can create cohesiveness in groups with the standards or values that the group has. On the other hand, sarcasm can be used to express negative judgments and statements that underestimate others outside their group standards (Attardo, 2001, p. 183). In other words, sarcasm can also be used to exclude.

For example, when a student enters a class but he does not greet the teacher or one of his classmates. Even though his teacher was in front when he was about to go to his workbench. Then the teacher said, "sometimes the silence is better, but not this one by ignoring us." As a teacher, obviously hoping to be greeted by their students. This shows that the actions of these students do not meet the values of teachers who have standards for their class. The teacher's desire is to be respected by students

or students to respect their elders. This is an example that shows sarcasm as a group affiliation.

E. Creative Thinking

Creative thinking is the intelligence factor in creative talents (He, 2017). Creative thinking is an idea that is described as typical, subjective, spontaneous, or even miraculous. The different ideas that involve the ability to find solutions to a problem. In the theory of philosophical creativity Koestler (1964) revealed that this is a unique way of thinking. Connecting between those who are linked up and those who are not connected which then produces something new. From research started by Guilford in the late 1950s, it was stated that creativity is considered a characteristic, indifferent quality, from all people and who works in any discipline. Creative thinking has become a useful concept for understanding, supporting, and measuring one's creativity.

1. Fluency

This refers to the ability to generate multiple ideas and provide diverse solutions quickly. This power can be measured by the number of ideas generated for open problems. This is an important force for creativity because smoother means having more opportunities to make choices. By developing this fluency you will be able to push past the first 'correct' answer and produce several more 'correct' answers. So that there are many choices and after consideration of the possibility that one of the ideas will become a greater breakthrough idea.

2. **Flexibility**

This is about the number of conceptual categories different from the ideas generated. In the form of the ability to visit borders and make long-distance alliances. That can also be called the breadth of ideas. The ability to generate ideas in various categories to see things from different points of view. In developing flexibility skills will be able to make connections across domains or between ideas that might seem disconnected. To be able to see the situation to produce solutions from various perspectives and provide quality insights from new connections. High Flexibility Thinkers are non-linear thinkers and can hold two opposing viewpoints in their minds simultaneously.

3. **Originality**

The ability to generate new ideas and responses by avoiding the familiar. Which was then developed by giving an unusual response so that this originality becomes unexpected and may often lead to a breakthrough solution. When someone thinks creatively, they come up with fresh and interesting original ideas. Originality can be measured by how different and rarely statistics arise. This can occur because original ideas tend to emerge after several ideas that are not original and are generally explored. It takes an edition and tries to expand to original ideas. When we generate more ideas, we will be more likely to produce more categories of more original ideas.

4. Elaboration

The skills used to develop, augment, and embellish an idea that focuses on each resolution. This can be called a deep idea with possible responsibilities that are more aligned with intelligence. The ability to systematize and organize the details of a complex idea and describe it in detail and specifics. So that it adds value and creates more interesting ideas. These detailed elaboration skills help bring ideas to life that can often turn old ideas into new ones with greater potential.

F. Netizen

According to Hauben, one of the internet pioneers and authors of his writings, The Net and Netizens: The Impact of the Net Has on People's Lives. Netizen understanding is literally "internet citizen". The term NETIZEN is formed from two words: INTERNET and CITIZEN (citizens). Netizens are active internet users in communicating, expressing opinions, collaborating, on the internet media.

In authority, a netizen is someone who uses the internet actively, especially appropriately and responsibly. Netizens are not people who come online for a profit. Instead, they are people who need the efforts and actions of everyone to make the internet a regenerative community and resource. Netizens decided to devote their time and efforts to make the internet, enlivening the internet world.

Active Instagram, active Facebook, bloggers, Twitter users (tweeps), and other social media "activists" are included in the netizens category. If a user only occasionally opens the internet, for example, to send and receive/read emails, it cannot be called Netizens. Because usually referred to as netizens are people who are actively involved in the online community or the Internet in general.

G. Social Media (Instagram)

Instagram is an image-based social media that provide photo or video sharing services online. Similarly, Instagram can upload photos using the Internet, so that the information we want to convey can be had promptly. On the Instagram application, it allows users to upload captions as well as comments on each post. Instagram as a social media is governed by private accounts and public norms. In many cases, this combination factor provides rules for networks (Johns, Chen, and Hall, 2004).

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the finding of the study, the creative thinking portrait from the sarcasm of the netizens' comments. The writer analyzes the data on Donald Trump's Instagram account. This chapter is divided into two parts; research findings and discussion. Significantly, the findings are discussed to answer the research questions.

A. Findings

The analysis of this study is based on the research problem formulation in Chapter I. This research problem aims to analyze the types of sarcasm and its purpose, as well as about creative thinking that occurs in netizens' sarcasm comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account.

Comments on Donald Trump's post in January-February 2020 have been selected by the writer to analyze the type of sarcasm. In short, the writer only focused on analyzing 52 netizen comments categorized into different parts of sarcasm and creative thinking.

All data is sourced from netizens' comments that contain sarcasm and creative thinking on Donald Trump's Instagram account, which is then analyzed by the writer. Finally, the research problem will be answered and explained by the writer in the form of sarcasm and creative thinking in this

study. Data findings that are matched with the research questions will be illustrated in Appendix 1.

From Appendix 1, it is known that the author found 52 sarcastic comments in Donald Trump's Instagram account posting in the January - February period. A total of 52 data are further divided into 4 categories of types of sarcasm, 6 categories of sarcasm purposes, and 4 categories of creative thinking.

1. **Types of Sarcasm**

   In the types of sarcasm, the lexical sarcasm category is the most commonly found data, namely 19 data. The illocutionary sarcasm category is as much as 18 data, the propositional sarcasm category is 9 data, and the sarcasm like-prefix contains 6 data.

Table 3.1. the Findings of the Types of Sarcasm are employed by Netizen Comments on Donald Trump's Instagram Account

Types of Sarcasm	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Propositional Sarcasm (PS)	9	17,31%
Lexical Sarcasm (LS)	19	36,54%
Like-Prefix Sarcasm (LPS)	6	11,54%
Illocutionary Sarcasm (IS)	18	34,62%
Total (Σ)	52	100%

2. **Sarcasm Purposes**

   For the 6 categories of sarcasm purposes that is, the sophistication category is the most data found, that is 28 data. There were 15 evaluation categories and 3 retractability categories. Then there are only 2 data for

each category of tools for politeness, persuasive aspects, and group affiliation.

Table 3.2. the Findings of the Sarcasm Purposes of Netizen Comments on Donald Trump's Instagram Account

Sarcasm Purposes	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Sophistication (S)	28	53,85%
Evaluation (E)	15	28,85%
Tool for Politeness (Tfp)	3	5,77%
Persuasive Aspect (PA)	2	3,85%
Retractability (A)	2	3,85%
Group Affiliation (GA)	2	3,85%
Total (Σ)	**52**	**100%**

3. **Creative Thinking**

Whereas 52 data from creative thinking are divided into 4 categories. Fluency category is the most data and representative of this research data, 16 data. Then the originality category consists of 15 data, the elaboration category has 12 data, and the flexibility category is the least found in this data, which is 9 data.

Table 3.3. the Findings of Creative Thinking of the Sarcasm Netizens' Comments in Donald Trump's Instagram Account

Creative Thinking	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Fluency (Flu)	16	30,77%
Flexibility (Fle)	15	28,85%
Originality (O)	12	23,08%
Elaboration (Ela)	9	17,31%
Total (Σ)	**52**	**100%**

Next, to facilitate understanding of the differences between categories in the types of sarcasm, the sarcasm purposes, and creative thinking, the following will present a sample of data included in each category:

Sample Data 1:

"Geez... I hope these two won't turn out to be globalists but will be true to their America." (@geigermyster13) **(SNC12)**
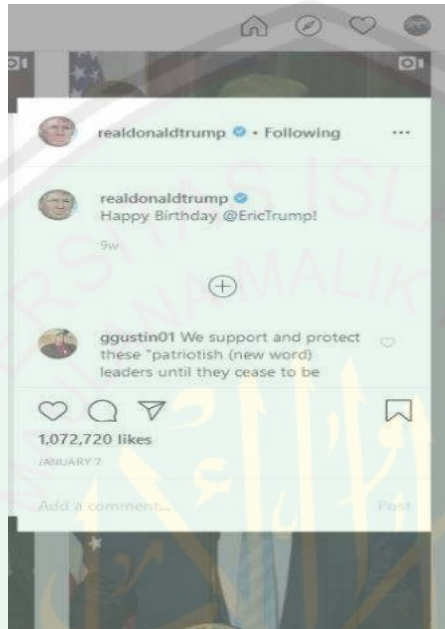
In the context of the sentence above, when Donald Trump posted a photo with his son, Eric. By making a caption wishing her son a happy birthday which was then responded to by netizens' comments hopefully they would be loyal to America.

The data shows the sarcasm illocutionary sarcasm category, that is, the sarcasm has a relation between the utterances before and after it. In the comments, netizens expressed their hopes that Donald Trump and his son would not become globalists. That according to him, globalism is a negative phenomenon. Therefore he (netizen) hopes that Donald Trump will not become a globalist. As people know that Donald Trump is known as a hard leader character. It can be seen in the clause "I hope these two won 't turn out to be globalists" both of which are intended for Donald Trump and his son Eric because a child is certainly not far imitating the actions of his parents. But there is a connection sentence that states "but will be true to their America". That he (netizen) connects his first statement with a positive sentence that both (Donald Trump and Eric) will be good people, especially for their own country, namely, America.

The sarcasm purpose is retractability because it makes the speaker act like he is not committed to what he said.

Where netizens say "I hope these two won't turn out to be globalists" is a negative sentence but in that sentence, he (netizen) connects with the words "will be true to their America". This event is

avoidance declaring something and doing the opposite at the same time. With the aim that the speaker (netizen) can avoid mistakes made by saying a sentence like that.

The comment from this netizen is included in the flexibility component of creative thinking. Where creative thinking flexibility can produce ideas from different perspectives. As stated by netizens that he does not want Donald Trump and his son to become globalists. But in his expression, he uses a different perspective by adding the phrase "will be true to their America". This is a sign that he is flexible in generating his creative ideas because even though he gives sarcasm he still gives constructive arguments for better reasons.

Sample Data 2:

"Donald Trump is the pettiest president ever." (@criesinfairy) **(SNC24)**

In the sample data above Donald Trump posted a picture of himself and Obama, the previous American president. In this post, there is no caption mentioned by Donald Trump. However, this picture shows that Donald Trump is being spied on by Obama. Which then there are netizens commenting on Donald Trump's post, by saying that Donald Trump is the prettiest president.
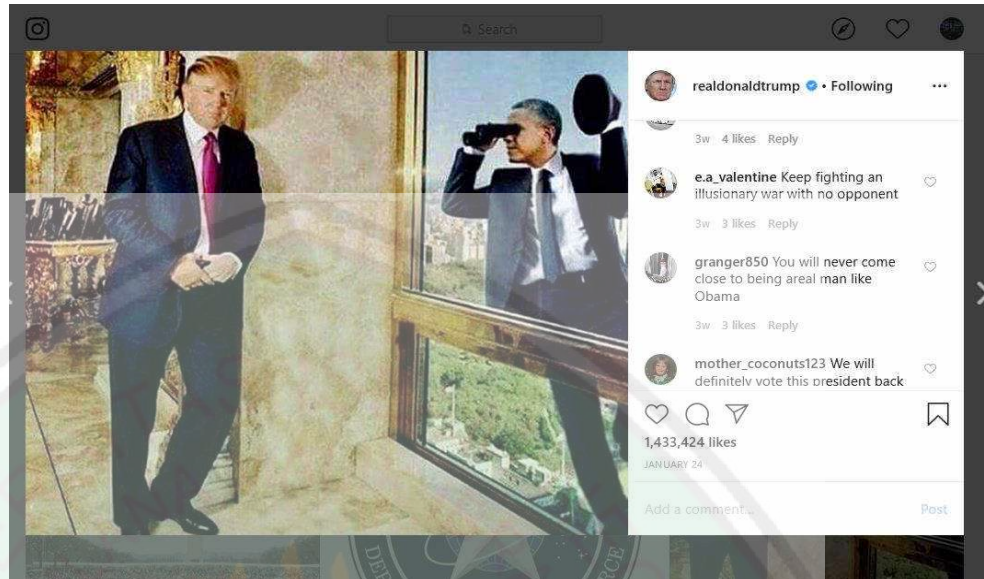
The data is included in the propositional sarcasm because, in its disclosure, netizens quipped Donald Trump directly by saying that he was the prettiest president but accompanied by laughing emoticons and skull heads.

The purpose of this sarcasm is included in sophistication. Which is where netizens make comments by playing Language. However when the netizens give their sarcastic comments using positive sentences such as "prettiest" so that it will not offend someone.

Creative thinking that can be found from this comment is originality, where netizens express a sentence of sarcasm using language that is simple but unique and is not usually given by other netizens.

Sample Data 3:

*"you will never come close to being a real man like Obama."* (@granger850) **(SNC25)**

The context of the situation that occurs in the data is the same as the previous data. The data is included in the sarcasm type *Lexical sarcasm* because there is a firm sentence. Netizens expressing sentences such as "you will never come close to being a real man like Obama" shows that Donald Trump is not a real man like Obama according to netizens.

The purpose of sarcasm in the expression of netizens is included in the evaluation, by giving a satire that contains a negative meaning. By comparing Donald Trump's attitude with Obama, this netizen provides sarcasm to evaluate Donald Trump's actions as in the picture above. Netizens also provide criticism in the picture which indicates as if Obama conducted surveillance of Donald Trump.

The creative thinking of this post is fluency. Netizens can responsibly express ideas by comparing that Donald Trump would never be a real man like Obama. But on this scale only he (netizens) who judge about the nature of Donald Trump who will never be a real man. Because he only compares Donald Trump to Obama. So according to netizens, real men are like Obama.

Sample Data 4:

"President Donald trump 2020. Nancy Pelosi, Bernie Sanders, etc. need to go to the nursing home, take their pills, change their diapers, and just relax." (@arses_ariamanesh) **(SNC44)**
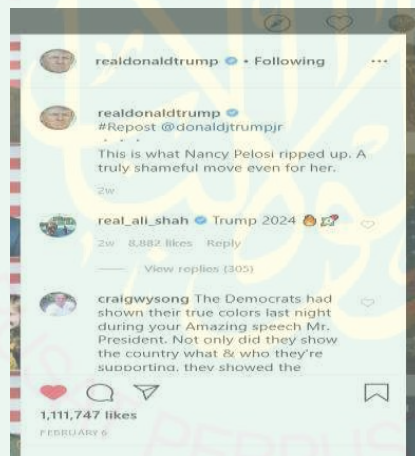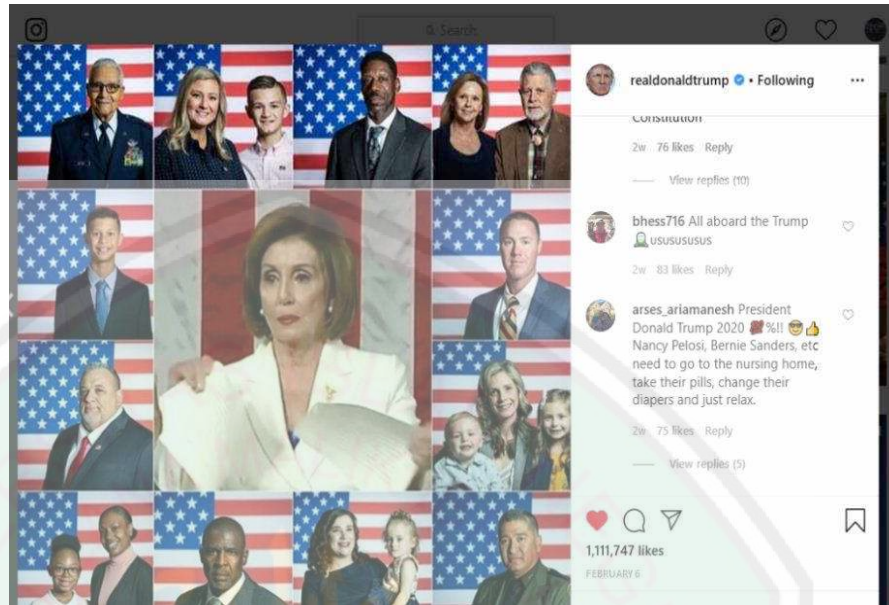
The situation that occurred in the picture posting was Nancy Pelosi who was seen tearing Donald Trump's speech paper. And there are also photos of other American officials in the post. Donald Trump also gave a caption in posts such as "This is what Nancy Pelosi ripped up. A truly shameful move on for her. "Which was then commented on by one netizen by expressing comments like the above.

Data obtained from this sarcasm comment are included in the *Illocutionary sarcasm* type. Where netizens give sarcasm comments in the form of utterances that lead to advice. In this sarcasm, there is also a function to provide evaluative attitudes aimed at Nancy Pelosi, Bernie Sanders, etc. This can be seen from the fragment of the phrase "Nancy Pelosi, Bernie Sanders, etc. need

to go to the nursing home, take their pills, change their diapers, and just relax ". But in this sentence sarcasm still contains negative expressions that criticize.

The purpose of sarcasm found in the sentence above is *evaluation*. Which can give a negative effect criticism to the intended person as in the picture above? The sentence given by netizen is telling Nancy Pelosi and Bernie Sanders to go to nursing homes "Nancy Pelosi, Bernie Sanders, etc. need to go to a nursing home" but in the context of the nursing home, netizens also say "take their pills, change their diapers and just relax" as an evaluative of the attitude that Nancy Pelosi, etc.

Creative thinking here is *flexibility*. Where netizens can give broad ideas. Who was able to make long-distance associations and differ from the ideas generated by telling Nancy Pelosi to go to a nursing home and change diapers. But in reality, Nancy Pelosi is not someone who should be in a nursing home, and certainly in a nursing home is not a place that is only used to change diapers.

Sample data 5:

"If Washington's a swamp this dude is Shrek." (@disco.worm) **(SNC28)**
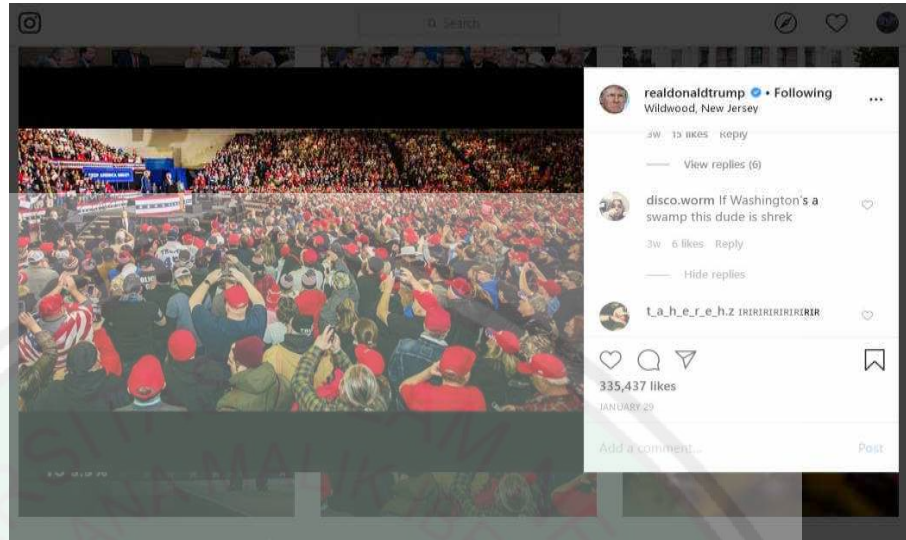
Caption:

"If you want your children to inherit the blessings that generations of Americans have fought and died to secure—then we must devote everything we have toward victory in 2020. Only this way, can we save the America we love – and drain the Washington Swamp once and for all!"

In this post there is a piece of the caption from Donald

Trump-*like "Only this way, can we save the America we love - and*

drain the Washington Swamp once and for all!" Donald Trump had written "the Washington Swamp", this phrase was then commented on by one netizen by giving a parable back to Donald Trump.

The data obtained from this sarcasm comment is *like-prefix sarcasm* type because in this comment there is a declarative sentence. Which in netizens' expression also shows the denial of what was expressed in the caption by Donald Trump. By adding the sentence *"if Washington's a swamp this dude is Shrek"*

The purpose of this netizen commentary sarcasm is *sophistication* because it expresses an implied meaning. As in this "*dude is Shrek*", netizens make expressions that contain humor because here there is a difference between implicit and explicit meanings. So that it creates a subtle connection between sarcasm and humor. Netizens also use language games in these comments, such as about "swamp". Netizens likened Donald trump to Shrek who lived in the swamp, connecting from a piece of a sentence that Donald Trump said "*the Washington swamp*".

The creative thinking in this comment is *originality*, from the sentences generated by netizens that contain unusual utterances. He likens Donald Trump as a human to a character from a cartoon. In this comment, it also contains a comparison produced by netizens. An original swamp and a swamp implicitly

from the intention of netizens addressed to Donald Trump. This shows that netizens can generate new ideas that are innovatively different.

B. Discussion

This part discusses the result of data analysis of sarcasm and creative thinking on netizens' comments use the theory of Camp (2011), Attardo (2001), and Guilford (1956). This part stated and clarified the types of sarcasm, purposes, and creative thinking in netizens' comments on Donald Trump's Instagram account. After analyzing netizen comments, this study found 52 comments, each of which included in types of sarcasm, sarcasm purposes, and creative thinking under the above theory.

In this type of sarcasm were 6 like-prefix sarcasm, 9 propositional sarcasm, 18 illocutionary sarcasm, and the most frequently occurring types are lexical sarcasm, which are 19 data. Based on the purpose of sarcasm, counted 28 of sophistication, 15 of evaluation, 3 of retractability, and each of them contained 2 data from the tool for politeness, persuasive aspect, and group affiliation categories. While creative thinking was 16 from fluency, 15 data from originality, 12 data from elaboration, and 9 data from flexibility.

This study found that lexical the types of sarcasm with sarcasm purposes is sophistication, and the components of fluency creative thinking were the most frequently found in netizens' comments. This type of purpose was used by

netizens to demonstrate their ability to play with language well, which could express feelings that indirectly produced creative ideas.

In addition, this study had differences and similarities with the research of Irene Dinari (n.d) and Cahyani (2017). They analyzed types of sarcasm and sarcasm purposes that occur in the novel and sitcom. Although they have the same topic/subject with this present study, we had found. Besides, the two studies did not connect sarcasm with creative thinking. The study of Dinari found that propositional sarcasm is more frequently used in the novel. While the finding in the Cahyani study (2017) is the same as this study that sophistication is the most frequently found in the sitcom, especially the American sitcom The Big Bang Theory. However, the sarcasm sentences discussed in this study with sarcasm sentences that have been studied by Irene Dinari and Cahyani are different from this study. The sarcasm analyzed in this study is the comments of netizens where they more often and freely expressed their opinions and collaborate with others (Hauben, 1996). Therefore, netizens' comments on social media more often gave comments using sentences that seemed beautiful but were very painful for those who accept these comments. This was because they were trying to show the power they have in the form of denial expressed through sarcasm in comments on social media.

On the contrary, the sentence from the novel studied by Dinari was a mystery genre novel in the form of solving murder cases. Here a type of propositional sarcasm appears more often in speech because of the disclosure of mysteries that used more deduction and expressions which tend to be

clearly expressed. But it was inseparable from the implicature in the expression of sarcasm. Then, the sitcom analyzed by Cahyani was a genre of humor. Where sophistication of the most frequently used by the characters to create humorous effects in their utterances. They played with their language to say one thing while aiming to express another thing.

Thus, it could be concluded that the object of sarcasm sentences from novels and sitcoms studied by Dinari and Cahyani was found in many dialogues between characters. Overall, the main difference between this study and previous research was the object of the sentence sarcasm itself. This was because in previous studies that took the object of sarcasm from direct speech between two characters. In contrast to this study, netizens' comments were only written and did not get replies from the target, so they could create sentences of sarcasm in accordance with the creativity they think. This was in line with the opinion of researchers in the journal Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes that sarcasm forces people to think harder about more abstract thinking which ultimately helps people make more creative connections.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two important points, conclusions, and suggestions that are related to the analysis the has been done in the previous chapter. Thus, the writer also provides suggestions related to this study for readers, especially for the next researchers who use similar theories or subjects as used in this study.

A. Conclusion

There will be significant points from this research. This study was directed to find the sarcasm in netizens' comments given in Donald Trump's Instagram account post. The conclusion of this study can be developed based on the research statement. The writer has found fifty-two data selected in terms of comments on several Donald Trump Instagram account posts. Three theories have been used in this research such as Camp's theory to analyze the type of sarcasm, Attardo's theory to find out the purpose of sarcasm and Guilford's theory to find creative thinking from sarcasm comments by netizens.

Several posts from Donald Trump's Instagram account have been preferred by writers from January to February. Thus, the writer selects and captures the comment text from Donald Trump's Instagram account posting itself which consists of one type of sarcasm, sarcasm purposes, and creative thinking.

The writer found fifty-two netizens' comments in Donald Trump's Instagram account posting that was adjusted to the type and characteristics of sarcasm. Which is then categorized in sarcasm purposes and creative thinking. In that case, all types and goals of sarcasm, as well as creative thinking can be found in every netizen's comments. Only some of these categories of sarcasm and creative thinking rarely occur to netizens' comments on Instagram and often occur only in conversation.

Finally, through analysis, the writer will mention which netizens' comments consist of sarcasm and creative thinking. The first types of sarcasm, lexical sarcasm found 19 data, illocutionary sarcasm as much as 18 data, propositional sarcasm as much as 9 data, and like-prefix sarcasm found 6 data. Both objectives of sarcasm, For sophistication 28 data found, evaluation 15 data, retractability 3 data. Then there are only 2 data for each category of tools for politeness, persuasive aspects, and group affiliation. Finally, creative thinking, that fluency is the most numerous data and representative of all 16 data comments. Then the originality category consists of 15 data, the elaboration category has 12 data, and the flexibility category is the least found in this data, which is 9 data.

This is due to the netizens commenting on Donald Trump's Instagram account which is a president. Where a president is always space gives blasphemy from the people or other people who do not like him. Most people disagree with Donald Trump's often unreasonable policies. So they expressed their annoyance with Donald Trump by commenting sarcasm on Donald

Trump's Instagram account every time he posted. Illocutionary sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that includes a variety of implicatures that express evaluative attitudes of netizens who seem to give praise to Donald Trump but are turned into insults due to the opposite meaning expressed.

Lexical sarcasm is more natural-looking and is clear about strict and hurtful speech acts. Netizens give statements with positive words but have negative effects. In this lexical netizens imply an extreme denial in his comments. Sophistication is frequently used by netizens, which shows the utterance of sarcasm to play with language. Due to the surprising difference between explicit and implicit meanings to create humor. But netizens can still control their emotions and do not offend. Fluency is the most representative, because of the ability of netizens to change the simple language into sarcasm to produce many diverse ideas.

B. **Suggestion**

From this study, the author realizes that this research is still lacking and far from being perfect. There will be many unintentional mistakes made by the author while undergoing an analysis of netizen comments on Instagram. This study only focuses on the type and purpose of sarcasm, as well as the creative thinking contained in the types and sarcasm purposes in comments. Many aspects can be analyzed regarding sarcasm with theories and other critical approaches. Some suggestions to further researchers to analyze the same field.

First, further researchers can explore the types and sarcasm purposes based on theories. They can also apply the same theory to other research objects. The second suggestion, they can another pragmatic approach, such as about markers of sarcasm or about sarcasm which results in a violation of the maxims. Then, the data can be collaborated by exploring critical thinking under the pragmatic perspective on sarcasm.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Amalia Ilmi Fitriyanti was born in Jombang on March 17, 1998. She graduated from MAN 1 Jombang in 2016. Along her Senior High School time, she actively participating in extracurricular Paskibra. She started her Higher Education in 2016 at English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished her study in 2020. During her study at university, she lived in the Islamic Boarding School Al Barokah. She had also been a reporter in tabloid GEMA UIN Malang in 2017 - 2019. Moreover, she also was a Community Organizer (CO) department networking of Ikatan Mahasiswa Jombang (IMJ) UIN Malang in 2018 - 2019. Besides, she has also internship and be a tour guide in Prambanan temple, Yogyakarta and be an English tutor in Kampong English Malang for English Holiday. Meanwhile, along her undergraduate degree, she has also been working as a private tutor for all of the objects in tuition center.

APPENDIX 1 the list of data and findings of the types of sarcasm, sarcasm purposes, and creative thinking.

No.	Date	Data	Findings		
			Type	Purpose	Creative Thinking
1.	1 January	All of your troops are less than one of our general (SNC1)	LPS	S	Ori
2.		Unfortunately you lie so much that you can't be believed (SNC2)	IS	E	Ela
3.		Trump escapes your near death (SNC3)	IS	S	Ori
4.		We don't let you sleep (SNC4)	LS	S	Ori
5.		Soon you will be in the dustbins of history (SNC5)	LS	S	Ela
6.		The US State of the politics that succeeds your Soviet union will get closer to collapse with crazy old man Trump (SNC6)	PS	E	Flu
7.	4 January	Using prayer for a distraction when there's big issues in the world that need satisfaction! Where's the privacy in prayer everyone prays differently! DISRESPECTFUL (SNC7)	IL	E	Flu
8.		I don't have to watch I've been following this circus for three years. It's Trump circus it's his monkeys let's see what they do (SNC8)	LS	S	Ela
9.		Trump is being impeached because he is putting America in danger. Hey Trump just because you and your wife are 80 near death doesn't mean the rest of the world is ready for death. War takes too many lives. It's not okay. (SNC9)	LS	E	Flu
10.		Took action to stop the war, when will you take responsibility about those people you've killed (SNC10)	LS	PA	Fle

11.		As long as Khamenei is the leader, you will die in the dream of victory **(SNC11)**	**LS**	**S**	**Flu**
12.	7 January	I hope these two won't turn out to be globalists but will be true to their America **(SNC12)**	**IS**	**R**	**Fle**
13.		Trump is one of the most impure people on earth **(SNC13)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
14.		The hard revenge of your Trump dog **(SNC14)**	**IS**	**S**	**Ori**
15.		You're like Thanos from Avengers infinity war. - kills Iranian general and hero- A soul for a soul **(SNC15)**	**LP**	**S**	**Ela**
16.	9 January	Then don't be president next time **(SNC16)**	**IS**	**E**	**Flu**
17.		It will be a joke **(SNC17)**	**IS**	**S**	**Flu**
18.		As long as you are a president of US. I'm afraid to be a victim of a world war caused by someone crazy like you Mr. Trump **(SNC18)**	**LS**	**S**	**Ela**
19.	24 January	This actually shows how insecure you are **(SNC19)**	**IS**	**E**	**Ori**
20.		Not funny, Pathetic that the leader of the world has time for such nonsense **(SNC20)**	**IS**	**E**	**Fle**
21.		Obama was by far a better president than you. He focused on the people not his own interest like you **(SNC21)**	**LPS**	**E**	**Fle**
22.		Obama was a great man, but what about you (poop emoticon) **(SNC22)**	**LS**	**E**	**Flu**
23.		You are so jealous, Obama is everything you could never be **(SNC23)**	**LS**	**E**	**Flu**
24.		Donald trump is the pettiest president ever **(SNC24)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
25.		You will never come close to being a real man like Obama **(SNC25)**	**LS**	**E**	**Flu**

26.		Ridiculous child (SNC26)	IS	S	Ori
27.	29 January	Did the dummy rant about toilets and dishwashers? Go to sleep grandpa , jail would be ever better (SNC27)	LS	S	Fle
28.		If Washington's a swamp this dude is Shrek (SNC28)	LPS	S	Ori
29.		Liberal men sit when they pee!!! (SNC29)	IL	S	Flu
30.		Israel doesn't exist in any human brain (SNC30)	LS	S	Ori
31.		Palestina is not your country, that's not your business. Shame on you cruel president. (SNC31)	IS	E	Ela
32.		Palestina is not for sale!!! (SNC32)	IS	TfP	Fle
33.	31 January	Like this if you are voting for Trump in 2020 (SNC33)	LPS	TfP	Flu
34.		People Obama can't win, please groan (SNC34)	IS	PA	Flu
35.		Trump will be the most hated man after Hitler and Saddam in world history (SNC35)	PS	S	Ela
36.		That impeachment trial is a joke. It's a waste of time and money (SNC36)	IS	E	Ela
37.		Absolutely, Trump is in love with evil (SNC37)	PS	S	Ori
38.		We are disgusted with our lying president. This derisive, childish beh40.avior will not end well (SNC38)	LS	GA	Fle
39.	3 February	Disapproval of you continues to exceed 50%. Worst president ever (SNC39)	LS	S	Flu
40.		I can't believe anybody actually likes this guy (SNC40)	LPS	S	Flu
41.		Watching Nancy Pelosi behind president Trump was gold. Pelosi-how embarrassed I am. Nothing I concocted has worked so I better just smile and hope my teeth don't fall out	LS	R	Fle

		(SNC41)			
42.		Nancy Pelosi might be the worst America ever **(SNC42)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
43.	6 February	She is forgotten she is supposed to represent the people, time for her to go home! **(SNC43)**	**LS**	**E**	**Flu**
44.		Nancy Pelosi, Bernie Sanders etc. need to go to the nursing home, take their pills, change their diapers and just relax **(SNC44)**	**IS**	**E**	**Fle**
45.		Nancy Pelosi is the no. 1 enemy of the state and next generation! **(SNC45)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
46.		Donald Trump literal shame the American people every day by lying to them!!! **(SNC46)**	**IS**	**GA**	**Ela**
47.		We are Iranian. We love people American but we don't love president American. President America is narcissistic **(SNC47)**	**LS**	**R**	**Ela**
48.	18 February	Best damn president ever! **(SNC48)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
49.		Thank god you are not on it and you never will be. Worst president ever to exist end breathe **(SNC49)**	**LS**	**S**	**Ela**
50.		Donald Trump is worse than global warming **(SNC50)**	**PS**	**S**	**Ori**
51.		Thank the Lord your fake Trump smug is not there **(SNC51)**	**LS**	**S**	**Ela**
52.		You are illegitimate so you are not included **(SNC52)**	**LS**	**S**	**Flu**

Abbreviations:

Types of Sarcasm
PS : Propositional Sarcasm
LS : Lexical Sarcasm
LPS : Like-Prefix Sarcasm
IS : Illocutionary Sarcasm

Creative Thinking
Flu :Fluency
Fle : Flexibility
Ori : Originality
Ela : Elaboration

Sarcasm Purposes

S   : Sophistication
E   : Evaluation
TfP   : Tool of Politeness
PA   : Persuasive Aspect
R   : Retractability
GA   : Group Affiliation