

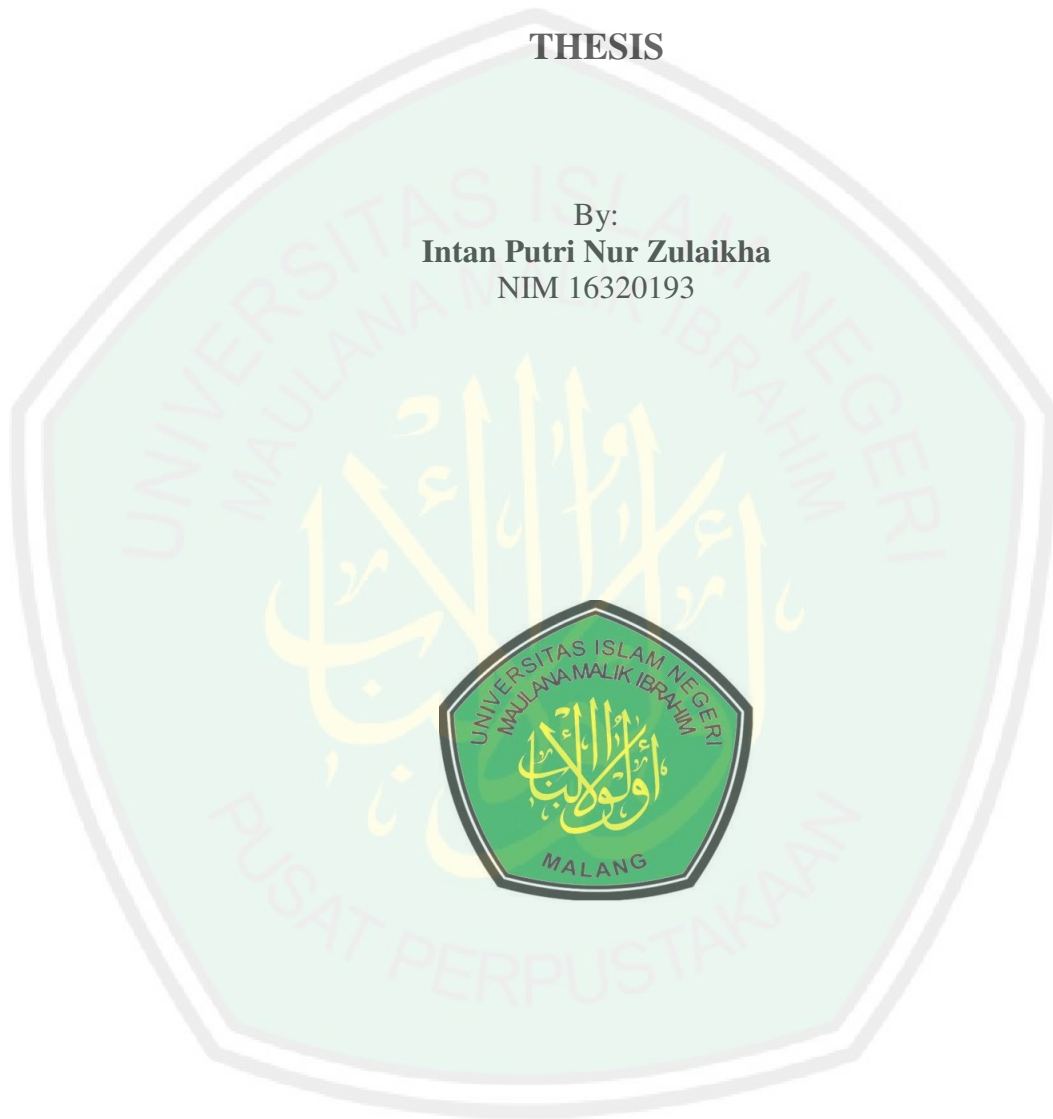
**CRITICAL THINKING ON IRONY UTTERANCES: A CASE
STUDY OF CORONAVIRUS TWEETS**

THESIS

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**DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2020**

CRITICAL THINKING ON IRONY UTTERANCES: A CASE STUDY OF CORONAVIRUS TWEETS

THESIS

Present to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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MALANG
2020**

STATEMENT OF AUNTHENCITY

I state that the thesis entitled “Critical Thinking on Irony Utterances: A Case Study Of Coronavirus Tweets” is my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there are any objections or claim from others.

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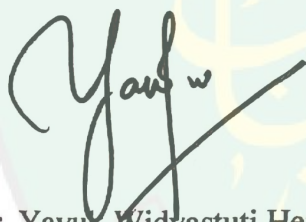
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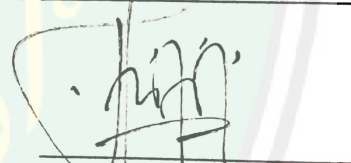
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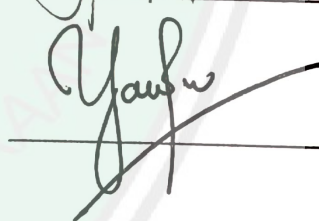


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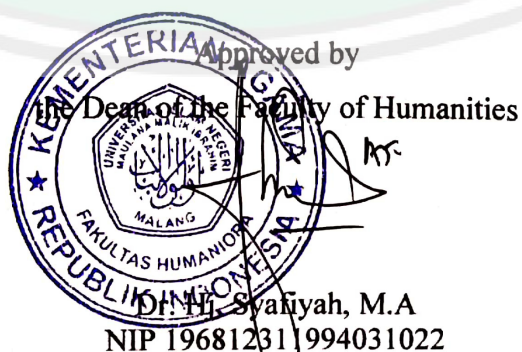
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MOTTO

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief

(Al- Inshirah: 6)



DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to: The first person who introduce me to english, my father, Alm. Zainal Abidin who was a man that in his life very passionate about english language and descended on me. To my mother, Siti Musyawaroh who always supports me with her reassuring words, love and pray for my success. My brother, Ichwan Alifudin and all my big family members. Also, Mrs. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd who has led me all this time to complete my thesis. The last, My beloved roommate Salma, my beloved Chorrochi friends, my beloved Nitemare friends, all sastra inggris friends, and all people who I have met during my university life who give so much moral supports for me to finish this thesis.

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Praise be to Allah SWT for blessing the researcher so she could finally finish this thesis entitled CRITICAL THINKING ON IRONY UTTERANCES: A STUDY OF CORONAVIRUS TWEETS. The second is peace and blessing be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companions and all his followers. He is the role model for humankind.

Finishing this thesis needs support, motivation, and contribution from many people. Therefore, I want to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Mrs. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd, who has given patience, suggestions, and corrections.

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reassuring words, love and endless pray for my success. My brother, Ichwan Alifudin and all my big family members.

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This thesis is far from the perfect, therefore any criticisms and suggestions for improvement are expexted and will be fully appreciated. Hopefully, this thesis can inspire and give contribution to future the research.

Malang, 25 June 2020

Intan Putri Nur Zulaikha

Abstract

Zulaikha, Intan Putri Nur. 2020. *Critical Thinking on Irony Utterances: A Case Study of Coronavirus Tweets*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Critical Thinking, Irony, Verbal Irony, Coronavirus, Tweets*

In communicating, people can choose their own communication strategy depends on what goal they want to achieve. One of the communication goals is criticism. Criticism is sometimes a fragile topic, so people need to do it properly due to avoid the breakdown of communication. Also, the point of the critic in criticism has to be clear. That is the reason there are many ways to deliver criticism. What researcher found, people use verbal irony to deliver criticism.

The major concern of this research was the verbal irony used by netizens and how critical thinking portrayed in verbal irony utterance. This research deals with linguistics, especially figurative language. This was a descriptive study. The data were taken from twitter account of @CNNbrk which talked about coronavirus. The sampling chosen was the irony comments from netizens that have a significant relationship with the research question. There were eighteen data found and analyzed with the theory of type of verbal irony from Closton and further analyzed of critical thinking by using critical thinking theory by Doyle.

The result of this research revealed that there were three types of verbal irony used. They were Ironic Criticism, irony understatement, and Ironic Analogy. The type of verbal irony that frequently used was Ironic Criticism. Concerning the critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances, it shows that all irony utterances contained analysis skills. Therefore, with good analysis skills, the researcher urges that irony utterance is a good strategy to make good criticism.

The result of this research was expected to give an additional view and information in the study of irony and its type for the students, lecturer, and other researchers who interested in the study of irony.

مستخلص

تاريخ، انتان بوري نو. 2020. التفكير النقدي في الجمل الساخرة: دراسة حالة عند تغريد فيروس كورونا. البحث . قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

مشرفة : الدكتورة يايوك ويدياستوتي هيراواتي الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية : التفكير النقدي و السخرية و السخرية اللفظية و فيروس كورونا و التغريد

يذلل فدهلأى لء دمتعت مهبة صاخلا لاصتلا ءيجيتار تسا رايتخا سانلا نكمي ، ل صاوتلا في سانلا جاتحك لذل ، شه عوضوم ن ايدلا اضعب في دقتلا . دقتلا وه لاصتلا فادهأ دحأ . بمقيقت نوديري اذه . ءحضاو دقتلا في دقانلا ءهجو نوكتنأ بعب ، اضيا . ل صاوتلا عاطقنا بئجتلا جىحصل لكشب لكذب مايقلا ميجوتلا ءيظفللا ءيرخسلا سانلا مدختسي ، ثحابلا مدجو ام . دقتلا ميجوتلا ديدع قرط دوجو في ببسلا وه دقتلا .

الغر □ الرئيسي من هذا البحث هو مناقشة السخرية اللفظية التي يستخدمها مستخدمو الإنترنت وكيف يتم تصوير التفكير النقدي في الكلام الساخر عند إبداء التعليقات. يركز هذا البحث على اللغويات ، وخاصة على استخدام التعبيرات التصويرية. هذا البحث هو دراسة وصفية نوعية ويستخدم أخذ العينات الهادف كتقنية لأخذ العينات. البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها من حساب تويتر CNNbrk @ الذي يناقش فيروس كورونا. العينات المأخوذة هي تعليق مستخدمي الإنترنت الذي يحتوي على جمل ساخرة ولها علاقة وفقاً لسؤال هذا البحث. في أثناء العملية ، تم البحوث عن ثمانية عشر بيانات يمكن تحليلها بعد ذلك باستخدام نظرية نوع السخرية من كولستون ثم تحليل التفكير النقدي باستخدام نظرية دويل.

وجدت نتائج هذا البحث أن هناك ثلاثة أنواع من السخرية المستخدمة. وهي النقد السخرية ، والمبالغة السخرية ، والتناظر السخرية. نوع السخرية المستخدم غالباً هو النقد السخرية. فيما يتعلق بالتفكير النقدي الوارد في الجملة الساخرة ، تظهر النتائج أن جميع أنواع السخرية تظهر المهارات التحليلية. لذلك ، مع مهارات تحليلية جيدة ، يستنتج الباحثة أن جملة السخرية هي استراتيجية جيدة لإعطاء النقد.

من المتوقع أن توفر نتائج هذا البحث معارف و معلومات إضافية لتعلم السخرية وأنواعها للمحاضرين والطلاب والباحثين المهتمين الآخرين.

ABSTRAK

Zulaikha, Intan Putri Nur. 2020. *Pemikiran Kritis Pada Kalimat Ironi: Studi Kasus Tweet Virus Corona*. Thesis. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang.

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Kata Kunci: *Pemikiran kritis, Irony, Verbal Ironi, virus corona, Tweet*

Dalam berkomunikasi, manusia dapat memilih strategi komunikasinya sendiri, tergantung tujuan yang ingin dicapai. Salah satu tujuan berkomunikasi adalah untuk mengkritik. Mengkritik seringkali adalah topik sensitif. Orang-orang harus melakukannya secara benar agar bisa terhindar dari kerusakan komunikasi. Selain itu, saat mengkritik harus menunjukkan point kritik yang baik. Karenanya, banyak cara untuk menyampaikan kritik. Yang penulis temukan, orang-orang menggunakan verbal irony untuk menyampaikan kritik.

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah membahas tentang verbal ironi yang digunakan oleh netizen dan bagaimana pemikiran kritis digambarkan dalam ucapan ironis dalam komentar mereka. Penelitian ini berfokus pada linguistik, terutama pada penggunaan bahasa kiasan irony. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data didapatkan dari akun twitter @CNNbrk yang membahas tentang virus corona. Sampling yang diambil adalah komentar netizen yang mengandung kalimat ironi dan memiliki hubungan yang sesuai dengan pertanyaan penelitian. Dalam prosesnya, ditemukan delapan belas data yang kemudian akan dianalisis menggunakan teori tipe ironi dari Colston dan selanjutnya menganalisis pemikiran kritis dengan menggunakan teori dari Doyle.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga tipe ironi yang digunakan. Ketiganya adalah Ironic Criticism, irony understatement, dan Ironic Analogy. Tipe ironi yang sering digunakan adalah ironi criticism. Mengenai pemikiran kritis yang tergambar dalam kalimat ironi, hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa semua tipe ironi menunjukkan keterampilan menganalisa. Karenanya, dengan keterampilan menganalisa yang baik, peneliti membuat kesimpulan bahwa kalimat ironi adalah strategi yang baik untuk memberi kritik.

Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberi tambahan pengetahuan dan informasi untuk pembelajaran ironi beserta tipe nya untuk para dosen, para mahasiswa dan peneliti yang lain yang tertarik dengan bahasa kiasan ironi.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, the significance of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The primary function of the human language is communication (Yule, 2010). As a social being, human needs to communicate with each other to socialize with others. There are many ways to communicate. Wardhaugh (1985) in Yule (2010) mentions that people are able to choose their language. It means that people can choose the way how they communicate. It depends on what goal in communication they want to achieve. In other words, people can choose their own communication strategy.

One of the communication goal humans can have is criticizing. Criticizing is one of the functions of communication. It is the case where somebody says they do not agree with someone or something (Cambridge Dictionary). People criticize when they have a different opinion or different point of view about something. They criticize to show that they are on the opposite side of others. In simple words, criticizing is crosses other's opinions. This is why people who criticize should be careful about what they are going to say. It is because if this is not taken properly, it will cause the breakdown of communications. Therefore, the communication strategy in criticism needs to be found. One strategy of criticizing is using verbal irony.

Verbal irony is one of the type of irony (Colston,2017) in figurative languages that uses words and expressions which have a distinct meaning from the literal meaning. Using figurative language is the act of pretending to be something else, doing one thing to accomplish something else, or saying one thing to mean another. Many researcher had attempted to define verbal irony. Gibbs et al (2014) said that verbal irony is characterized as cases in which the sender attempts to express the opposite of what they literally say. Also Colston (2017) stated that *Verbal irony usually refers to spoken or written creation of ironic contradictions*. It means verbal irony has other intended meaning behind what is being said. With those definitions, verbal irony is categorically an indirect language. People with an indirect language is considered to be more polite than people with a direct language. Often, verbal irony involves humor in it as well. Hence, people find criticizing with verbal irony or what is called irony utterances is possibly more effective.

Making an irony utterances for criticism is reasonable. Irony utterances is an offensive word, however, it hides. For example, “thanks for ruining my evening”. This utterance is ironic. The intended meaning of this utterance is to criticize and judge which is negative. However, they put the word ‘thanks’ which is positive and so makes this utterance less negative. Pexman and Olineck (2002) consider irony to be more offensive than direct insults, but yet more polite. It is because irony always focuses on attitudes rather than attacking the particular individual (Averbect, 2007). Dews et al. (1996) in Flippova (2014) found that irony had an impact on the statements' perceived meanness but also humor. As it

is said, the irony is subtle yet still contains attack. Hence, the researcher put an interest into the investigation on irony utterances used in criticism.

At some point, it is not easy to make an irony utterances in criticism. What needs to be considered is the sender has to keep it to be accepted by the receiver or the society in terms of social behavior. The thing is to avoid the unwanted situation. The sender has also to make sure that they make sentences in a good way as possible. To make a good irony utterances in critics, some aspects also need to be considered. In producing the irony utterances, the researcher believes there is a process in thinking. In evidencing this belief, researcher has decided to focus on critical thinking skills.

Critical thinking according to Suls (1972) in (Temple, 1992) is used to refer to systematic, goal-oriented thinking. It involves evaluating the premises, procedures, and results in making a decision, solving a problem, or formulating inferences from the given information. According to Islam (2015), critical thinking is the ability to analyze the way we think and present evidence for our ideas. It means to present we ideas in criticism, we need to think objectively and make a reason of judgment (Doyle, 2019). Therefore, good criticism is the one which shows critical thinking in the statement.

Another definition stated by Suls (1972) in Temple (1992), critical thinking is the rational, critical way of thinking which society accepts. Society acceptance can be in terms of the rational of the criticism and also in terms of how they deliver their criticism. Islam (2015) said that thinking clearly and systematically can improve the way we express our ideas. It means, the way we

give critics also shows our critical thinking. Accordingly, then the researcher is interested to investigate how was critical thinking was portrayed in irony utterances.

Criticizing using irony is one of the strategies in communication we can meet. Nowadays, everything is easily exposed through the internet, people are very free and feel facilitated to give their opinions. People can easily give comment on the current issue through social media especially Twitter. They do not need to go to the publisher or TV station to give their opinion however only sit in wherever they are and just post their opinion on the reply section on Twitter. Thus people can leave a comment on everything on twitter even the news that come from the official news portal. Therefore, the researcher is interested in investigating the irony utterances found in CNN news portal twitter account, @CNNbrk.

CNNbrk is one of the news portal from CNN Digital that has a twitter account with the number of followers for about 56.4 Milion people. This account joined twitter since 2007 and until this article is made, it has about 69.2K tweets. CNN is a big news portal and their news is already from all around the world. With all the massive followers that CNN has also with the board market they have, the researcher is then interested to make the CNNbrk twitter account as an object of this research. Remembering that this twitter account has an enormous tweet of the news, therefore the researcher only picks up the newest issue, coronavirus, that receive many comments from netizen recently.

As mentioned before, the purpose of this research is to describe the irony utterances as a strategy in the criticism tweets and how critical thinking was portrayed. Therefore, the investigation would be the researcher identifies the irony types first and then employs critical thinking skill by Doyle (2019) to describe how the critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances.

This research looks up to the study from Salikha, T.T., & Noorsanti, P.H (2016) under the title “Analisis Strategi Off Record Ironi dalam Tuturan Merendahkan Orang Lain pada Drama Gakkou No Kaidan” which tries to describe the strategies in underestimating people using irony with the theory *off record* by Brown and Levinson. The similarity between this research and the study is that both focused on describing the irony as a strategy in communication. However, it used a different object and theory. Next, a study on types of verbal irony has already been done by Whalen, J. M., Pexman, P. M., Gill, A. J., & Nowson, S. (2013) entitled “Verbal Irony Use in Personal Blogs”. This study used the theory of forms of verbal irony: hyperbole, understatement, rhetorical question, sarcasm, and jocularity. The similarity with this study was that both focused on the form of verbal irony that frequently used. However, this current study used a different theory, because the researcher thought that the theory of types of verbal irony from Colston (2017) was more related to the characteristic of the data. The third was from Lestari, W. (2019) under the title "Irony Analysis of Memes on Instagram Social Media". The aims of this study were to identify the types of irony in meme and to describe the meaning of irony used in memes. The theory of types of irony by Perrine (1966) and the theory of meaning by Leech

(1981) were used to do the analysis. The difference in this current study was the focus of the study. This current study was more focused on verbal irony only. However, the similarity was both used social media as the object of the study. Both also used the descriptive method. Previous study on critical thinking was from Sari, T. P., Dawud, D., & Andajani, K. (2019) which found out that critical thinking affected the ability in academic writing. Although the object is different between academic writing and in this research is irony utterances, however, the researcher thinks that this study is still related because it has the same focus which is to describe critical thinking in a written-based object.

The previous studies give many benefits to the researcher as a reference for analysing irony utterances and critical thinking. There are similarities and also differences between this research and previous studies. This research will use the theory of verbal irony by Colston (2017) to identify the types of irony. Also, the researcher adds more focus on the way how critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances. In analyzing the critical thinking, the researcher adopts the theory of critical thinking skill from Doyle, A. (2019). Different from most of the previous studies which used the quantitative method, this research uses qualitative descriptive method to analyze because the researcher wants to go for a deeper understanding of the topic. Also, this research chooses tweets as an object focusing on coronavirus tweets which become the main topic of discussion on the internet recently. Therefore, this research applies a different theory, different method and different object.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background, the research question will be formulated especially as follows:

- 1) What are the types of verbal irony found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to verbal irony types from Colston (2017)?
- 2) How was the critical thinking portrayed in verbal irony utterances found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to critical thinking skill from Doyle (2019)?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background, the objectives of the study will be formulated especially as follows:

- 1) To find out the types of verbal irony found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to verbal irony types from Colston (2017)?.
- 2) To find out how the critical thinking portrayed in the verbal irony utterance found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to critical thinking skill from Doyle (2019)?.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focuses on linguistics, especially figurative language. According to Roberts and Kreuz (1994) there are four kinds of popular figurative language that often appear. Among the kinds, the researcher limits this research to irony. The first focus in this research is analyzing the type of irony utterances. The researcher uses the theory from Colston (2017) which mention the types of irony, they are; Irony Praise, Irony Criticism, Hyperbole, Understatement, Irony Analogy and Irony Restatement. The second focus of this research is to describe how critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances. Critical thinking skill theory used from Doyle, A. (2019) they are; Analysis skill, Problem-solving skill, Creativity skill, and Open-mindedness skill.

The researcher will only analyze the irony utterances in the form of text. The data is obtained from twitter. The researcher chooses the object of this research from the netizen's comment found in CNNbrk's twitter account. To limit the data, the researcher will take only the irony utterances to the topic of coronavirus-related from 28 January 2020 up to 18 February 2020.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to be able to widen the theoretical of irony and its relation to critical thinking. That is in terms of giving more description on how critical thinking works in the production of irony utterances. The researcher hopes that this research can be used to understand the verbal irony and critical thinking under the study of linguistics.

Practically, this research can directly give more information about how to deliver critics using irony utterances. It is useful for people who want to use verbal irony in communication. Moreover, types of irony that are described here hopefully can help people to catch the irony message easier so they can decide the best response to the ironic statement they found around. Also, the critical thinking skill expectantly to be applied not only in the production of irony utterances but in another utterance.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- 1) Critical thinking: Suls (1972) stated that it is a term used to refer to systematic, goal-oriented thinking. It involves evaluating the premises, procedures, and results in making a decision, solving a problem, or formulating inferences from the given information.
- 2) Verbal irony: Verbal irony is characterized as cases in which the sender attempts to express the opposite of what they literally say (Gibbs, 2014).
- 3) Coronavirus: Coronavirus disease or (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. This type of virus is very quick to spread. Days after days people who fall sick because of this virus is increase masively around the world. World Health Organization confirmed this disease as global pandemic. This outbreak started in Wuhan, China in Desember 2019 and still become a spotlight of attention until today this research released.

- 4) Twitter: Twitter is an microblogging and social networking service on which users post and interact with messages known as "tweets". Registered users can post, like, and retweet tweets, but unregistered users can only read them. Users access Twitter through its website interface, through Short Message Service (SMS) or its mobile-device application software ("app"). Tweets were originally restricted to 140 characters, but was doubled to 280 for non-Asian languages in November 2017.
- 5) Netizens: Netizens is a plural form of netizen. Netizen is derived from the combination of the words "Internet" and "citizen." The term netizen is used to describe people who use the Internet to participate in or contribute to an Internet group or society. The word may also be used to describe an individual who spends a lot of time on the internet.

1.7 Reasearch Method

1) Research Design

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative method to explain the data in detail. It is because the data of this study is the symbolic reality. The data is in the form of text and not in the form of numbers. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. It is because the objectives of this research are to describe the type of irony utterances and to describe how is critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances. So this study needs to be done with more explanation on the process of analyzing.

2) Research Instrument

The main researcher of the study was the writer herself because she is who actively and directly participating in collecting the data and analysis. In doing the analysis, the researcher uses corpus in the form of table.

3) Data Source

The researcher chooses the data from twitter because twitter is the biggest social media by 2019. Twitter has 330 Million users globally. It means the audience of twitter is very huge in number and the researcher believes that there will be numerous different opinions or criticism from people all around the world as well.

The object of this research is netizen's tweets that are taken in @CNNbrk. CNNbrk is one of the news portal from CNN Digital that has a twitter account with the number of followers of 56.4 Milion people. This account has joined twitter since 2007, and until February 2020, it has about 69.200 tweets. Remembering that this account has an enormous tweet of the news, therefore the researcher only picks up the newest issue to be analyzed. The data are specifically the tweets related to coronavirus from 28 January 2020 up to 18 February 2020.

4) Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher collects the data from Twitter, especially the official account of CNNbrk portal news, @CNNbrk. Then, the researcher looked up the tweets that were related to the coronavirus news. After that, the researcher read all the replies from netizens about the tweets. Then the researcher

took a screenshot of the replies that were considered as irony utterances to be analyzed later.

5) Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used the technique of data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) which is involving three steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

The first phase of the qualitative data analysis requires data reduction. Reduction of data means summing up, choosing the basics, concentrating on important things, searching for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2014:247).

Firstly, the researcher opened the Twitter application. Then, the researcher go to @CNNbrk portal news page. Secondly, the researcher looked up the tweets that are related to the coronavirus news. After that, the researcher read all the replies from netizens in the reply section and took a screenshot to the replies that were considered as irony utterances to be analyzed later. The irrelevant data which were not related to the research question were discarded. The irrelevant data was the data which had no relation with the theme of the study but related to the research. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive.

2. Data Display

The second step is the data display. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the research questions. The formulation of the research questions are: (1) What are the types of irony utterances found in tweets at @CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to verbal irony types from Colston (2017)? (2) How was the critical thinking portrayed in verbal irony utterances found in tweets at @CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to critical thinking skill from Doyle (2019)?

This step was done by presenting a set of information that was structured and possibility of drawing conclusions, because the data were obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in the form of narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents. To make it easier, the researcher facilitated a corpus of categorization.

To answer the research question number one, the categorization follows in corpus 1.

Irony Praise (IP), Irony Criticism (IC), Hyperbole (Hb), Understatement (Un), Irony Analogy (IA) and Irony Restatement (IR).

Datum	Irony Utterances	Irony types by Colston (2017)					
		IP	IC	Hb	Un	IA	IR
1							
2							
3							

4							
Etc.							

Corpus 1. Irony types according to Colston (2017)

To answer the research question number two, the categorization follows
in corpus 2.

Datum	Irony Utterances	Critical Thinking skill (Doyle,2019)			
		Analysis skill	Problem solving skill	Creative thinking skill	Open-mindedness skill
1					
2					
3					
4					
Etc.					

Corpus 2. Critical thinking skill by Doyle (2019)

After displaying the data, a conclusion was drawn.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The researcher used some steps to analyze the data after collecting the data from the data source such as: first, the researcher identified and classified irony utterances in types of verbal irony according to Colston (2017); Ironic Praise, Ironic Criticism, Hyperbole, Understatement, Ironic Analogy and Ironic Restatement. Second, the researcher analyzed how critical thinking was portrayed in irony utterances using the theory Critical thinking skills by Doyle, A. (2019) they are; Analysis skill, Problem-

solving skill, Creativity skill, and Open-mindedness skill. The last, the researcher concluded how critical thinking was portrayed in irony utterances and made an important statement that covers all the results of this research.

Triangulation

Triangulation is the technique of validation which uses the other element, for validation or comparison to the data. According to Norman k. Denkin's there are four types of triangulation techniques, they are namely: (1) Methodological triangulation, (2) Investigator triangulation, (3) Triangulation of data resource and (4) Theoretical triangulation. From those types of triangulation, the researcher chose the methodological triangulation to get the validity of data. Moreover, the researcher chooses an expert of linguistic to have an expert judgment and compare the finding of research with a certain theory. The expert is Mr. Abdul Aziz as the lecturer of State Islamic University Of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

1.8 Outline of Research

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of the Background of the study, Research Questions, Objectives of the Study, Scope and Limitation, Significance of the Study, Definition of Key Terms, Previous Study, and Research Method.

Chapter II is Literary Review. It is the review of related literature. Related literature on topic of the research, method of the research and object of the research.

Chapter III is Finding and Discussion. This section contains the results obtained from the data or data collection followed by the data analysis process under the objectives of the research and the approach used. Exposure and data analysis aimed directly to answer the research question. The results of the analysis are then concluded explicitly.

Chapter IV is the Conclusion. This section includes conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions contain findings that are directly related to the formulation of the research question and research objectives and formal findings related to research contributions. While the suggestions must be sourced from the results of the analysis that are linked to the scope of the study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the review of related literature which covers the topic's content. There are five kinds of reviews related to literature, such as pragmatics, verbal irony, type of irony, critical thinking, and previous study. The researcher makes the easiest way to understanding in this chapter to make the reader understand and capture the content of this discussion in this chapter.

2.1 Figurative language

Figurative language is a language that used in a sentence that different from its ordinary meaning. People use figurative language when they say something they did not mean or simply they mean it to something else. Figurative language sometimes can be in the form of comparing two different things in such a way, or in the form of unusual constructions put in a sentence. Katz (1988) said that figurative language is the creative interplay of language and thought.

Roberts and Kreuz (1994) listed such commonly used forms of figurative language: Metaphor (an explicit or implicit comparison, which is literally false: "my car is a lemon"); idiom (conventionalized expression in which the intended meaning often is difficult or impossible to recover from the words making up the expression: "He kicked the bucket"); indirect request (a request phrased as a nonrequest: e.g., one can be asking whether one possesses some material when one intends to ask someone to actually perform some action with the material,

such as, "Do you have a dollar?"); irony (a statement contrary to intended meaning: "what a fine friend" intending to convey that the friend is not good).

From the definition above, it can be conclude that figurative language is a form of language that departs from normal sentence based on common literal meaning to form of language that goes beyond the literal meaning. The aim is to achieve a particular effect. They are used to emphasize, clarify, and embellish what is being said.

2.2 Verbal Irony

Verbal irony is a part of the figurative language. Figurative language is the words or sentences that have a different meaning from the ordinary meaning. Simply, using figurative language is the act of saying one thing to mean another. The use of figurative language has a purpose to add the sense to the sentence so the sentence would have more impact on the reader. The use of the right figurative language in a sentence is very important. The right use of figurative language in the right situation will attract the reader. If not, the use of figurative language would be useless and sometimes could annoy the reader. Figurative language has many types and one of them is verbal irony.

Many scholars have attempted to define verbal irony but until now there is no final and fixed definition. However, scholars have a similar concept to define verbal irony. Verbal irony is being used to saying something which is completely contradicting to reality. According to Colston (2017) verbal irony refers to *spoken or written creation of ironic contradictions*. It means that verbal irony refers to the contradiction that happens between a person's linguistic vs the situation (reality).

For example, someone says “What a great weather we're having”. It is quite possible if that person means what he is saying that the sun is shining, the bird is singing and the wind is calm. But if the weather is horrible, the cloud is gloom and the wind is wild and someone says, "Great weather we're having", probably he does not mean that. He probably means that the weather is horrible, but he has said the opposite. So verbal irony is when the speaker says the opposite of what they actually means or reality.

Within this, so irony has one signifier (expression) with two choices of signified (meanings or realities). In verbal irony, those two realities contain an antonymy or completely opposite one another such as like in the example above (good weather or bad weather). Verbal irony, in other words, contains a strong discrepancy between literal meaning and what is being said (such as in the example above when he says “great” for bad weather). So in verbal irony, there are often relying on the meaning of semantic inversion. Besides, irony comprehension is very dependent on the context. If the context does not exist then a mocking sentence can be perceived as a compliment and vice versa.

The irony is a type of nonliteral expression (Gibbs, 1986; Karsetter, 1965) intended to fulfill several important social functions (Dews, Kaplan, & Winner, 1995). Verbal irony or so-called irony utterances can serve different communicative purposes including evoking humor, evoking a sense of solidarity between speaker and addressee, and also diminishing or enhancing critique. Irony may be used to approach potentially awkward goals of a conversation,

simultaneously adhering to the necessities of social decorum, such as when a speaker expresses disapproval or criticism of another's behavior.

From the definition above, verbal irony is the form of language which has the opposite meaning from the actual meaning. Often it used as a strategy to mock or to deliver criticism in a very subtle way. It is because verbal irony has the characteristic which is implicit yet still contains a strong attack.

2.3 Type of Verbal Irony

According to Colston (2017) verbal irony has six types, they are Ironic Praise, Ironic Criticism, Irony Hyperbole, Ironic Analogy, Ironic Restatement, and, Irony Understatement. The further explanation will be presented below:

2.3.1 Ironic Praise

Ironic Praise are terms for when the speakers express positive expression through seemingly negative utterances. Simply saying a bad thing while the reality is a good thing. (e.g., "You raging psychopath!" said to someone kind).

2.3.2 Ironic Criticism

Ironic Criticism are terms for when the speakers express the negativity by uttering something seemingly positive. Simply saying a good thing while reality is a bad thing. (e.g.. "Nice stain you've got there")

2.3.3 Hyperbole

Usually, irony hyperbole is used to define the size, magnitude, frequency, quantity, etc. of some comparison topic as larger or bigger, or at least different from reality. (Eg: That'll take forever.)

2.3.4 Ironic Analogy

Ironic Analogy also known as rebuttal analogy (Whaley & Holloway, 1996; Colston & Gibbs, 1998; Colston, 2000a) refers to an ironic expression via an analogical construction. In Ironic Analogy, the ironic structure is like the vehicle to refer to the associated target. For example

Letterman said in his interview "A guy named Dave Tebet, who worked for NBC and was like a talent liaison- in the same way, that Al Capone was a beverage distributor, he came to us and he said 'you can't have a band. you can have a combo'.

In the Letterman comment, he is referring to Al Capone as a "beverage distributor" is ironic. True, Capone did distribute beverages in Prohibition-era Chicago, Illinois. But he did so illegally and through violent, gangster tactics. This ironic structure is then grafted onto the referent person Dave Tebet, whom Letterman wishes to paint also as heavy-handed, through the analogous ironically understated label, "talent liaison."

2.3.5 Ironic Restatement

Ironic Restatement refers to a repetition of another statement that is markedly wrong or to show that statement's wrongness. People often restate others' statements to question the statement or for other reasons. If a speaker claims for example that global warming is a hoax, other speakers can repeat that statement with unconvinced intonation to express their attitude towards the statement, "Global warming is a hoax??!!". This mechanism can become ironic if

the repetition pretends, typically with some degree of obviousness, to convey agreement, "Oh, YES, absolutely. Global warming IS a hoax!"

2.3.6 Irony Understatement

Irony understatement is the opposite of irony hyperbole. If the irony hyperbole is used to define size, magnitude, frequency, quantity, and et cetera of some comparison topic as large or bigger, then irony understatement as smaller. For example, "it is just a scratch" said when blood won't stop streaming out of the leg.

2.4 Critical Thinking

An activity that humans always do all the time is thinking. They are thinking in a relaxed state or in a serious state. As proof, all matters relating to life were not out of the range of human thought, from the most trivial problems to the most essential problems. Therefore, humans are given the nickname 'homo sapiens' which in Latin means "the wise human" or "the clever human.". The word 'think' has the meaning of mind, memory, and opinion. Thinking is defined as the activity of using your mind to consider something. A general developments in ideas, concepts, and henceforth can be called the acts of thinking (Suhartono, 2014). In other words, 'thinking' is about the development of ideas or concepts.

Then, Critical thinking according to Suls (1972) quoted by Temple (1992) is used to refer to systematic and goal-oriented thinking. It involves premises evaluating, decision making, problem-solving, or inferences formulating from the given information (Temple, 1992.). According to Islam (2015), critical thinking is the ability to analyze the way you think and present evidence for your ideas. It

means to present your idea, you need to think objectively and make a reason of judgment (Doyle, 2019). Therefore, good criticism is the one that shows critical thinking in the statement.

Another definition stated by Suls (1972), critical thinking is the rational, critical way of thinking which society accepts (Temple, 1992.). Society acceptance can be in terms of the rationale of the criticism and also in terms of how they deliver their criticism. Islam (2015) said that thinking clearly and systematically can improve the way you express your ideas. It means the way you give critics also shows your critical thinking.

Critical thinking is the reflection of thoughts focused on the decision to believe or not to believe. Doyle (2019) stated good critical thinkers can draw reasonable conclusions from a set of information, and discriminate between useful and less useful details to solve problems or make decisions. As a process of critical thinking, there are three components, namely the formation of understanding, forming opinions, and conclusions. Doyle (2019) has listed the top skill in critical thinking, they are:

2.4.1 Analysis skill

Part of critical thinking is the ability to examine something carefully, whether it is a problem, a collection of data, or a text. Individuals with analytical skills will analyze information, understand what it means, and clarify the consequences of that information to others appropriately.

Analysis skill includes Asking Thoughtful Questions, Data Analysis, Research, Interpretation, Judgment, Questioning Evidence, Recognizing Patterns, Skepticism

2.4.2 Problem solving skill

Problem-solving is another critical thinking skill involving the identification of a problem, the development and execution of a solution, and the assessment of the plan's progress. Think critically about the details is not enough, practical solutions need to be found too.

Problem-solving skill includes Attention to Detail, Clarification, Decision Making, Evaluation, Groundedness, Identifying Patterns, Innovation

2.4.3 Creative thinking skill

In certain instances, critical thought requires imagination and innovation, called creative thinking. The creative thinker may need to see the problem from a different view or come up with a solution that nobody else has ever thought of before.

Creative thinking skill includes Flexibility, Conceptualization, Curiosity, Imagination, Drawing Connections, Inferring, Predicting, Synthesizing, Vision.

2.4.4 Open-mindedness skill

Open-mindedness skill is the skill that allows any assumptions or judgments to be put aside and merely analyzes the received information. They need objectivity. In other words, competence in open-mindedness is the bias-free assessment of ideas.

Open-mindedness skill includes Diversity, Fairness, Humility, Inclusive, Objectivity, Observation, Reflection

2.5 Previous Study

There are some previous studies that have done by previous researchers. First, from Salikha, T.T., & Noorsanti, P.H (2016) entitled “Analisis Strategi Off Record Ironi dalam Tuturan Merendahkan Orang Lain pada Drama Gakkou No Kaidan”. It has the aim to describe the strategies in underestimating people using irony based on the theory *off-record* by Brown and Levinson. The object of this study is dialogs in the Japanese drama ‘Gakkou No Kaidan’. In this research, they found that the off-record irony strategy is done by slipping or putting words that have a literal meaning which is positive, but they use it to have contrary goals (aiming to negative meaning). In off-record strategy, the word that has good meaning can be functioning as praise or compliment at only at the beginning of a sentence with the aim of underestimating people. The researcher also found and stated that the function of using a word that has an opposite meaning is to emphasize the sender's statement to the target. The last result is that since irony strategy can make the dual interpretations or more so they believe that social factors such as conversation situation, sender and target relation, and the tone of voice very possible to support the irony formation and understanding. This study is related to the recent study because both have concern to verbal irony. The difference is that it used different theory, it mainly because it has a different scope.

The second was from Whalen, J. M., Pexman, P. M., Gill, A. J., & Nowson, S. (2013) entitled "Verbal Irony Use in Personal Blogs". This paper investigated Verbal irony with personal blogs as the object of the study. The researcher used the theory of forms of verbal irony: hyperbole, understatement, rhetorical question, sarcasm and jocularity. The researcher focuses on the form of verbal irony that frequently used. Also, topic and emotional valence of the ironic utterances were examined. Results showed that hyperbole and understatement were more frequently used than the other forms of ironic language. Discussion of hobbies and social outings was the most commonly occurring topic of ironic language, and bloggers used verbal irony to convey both positive and negative intent. The results of this study demonstrated that adult bloggers do use a variety of forms of verbal irony in their personal blogs, despite the potential risk of being misunderstood. This current study has a similarity with this study which is both focuses on identify the types of verbal irony. However, this current study used a different theory, because the researcher thought that the theory of types of verbal irony from Colston (2017) was more relate to the characteristic of the data.

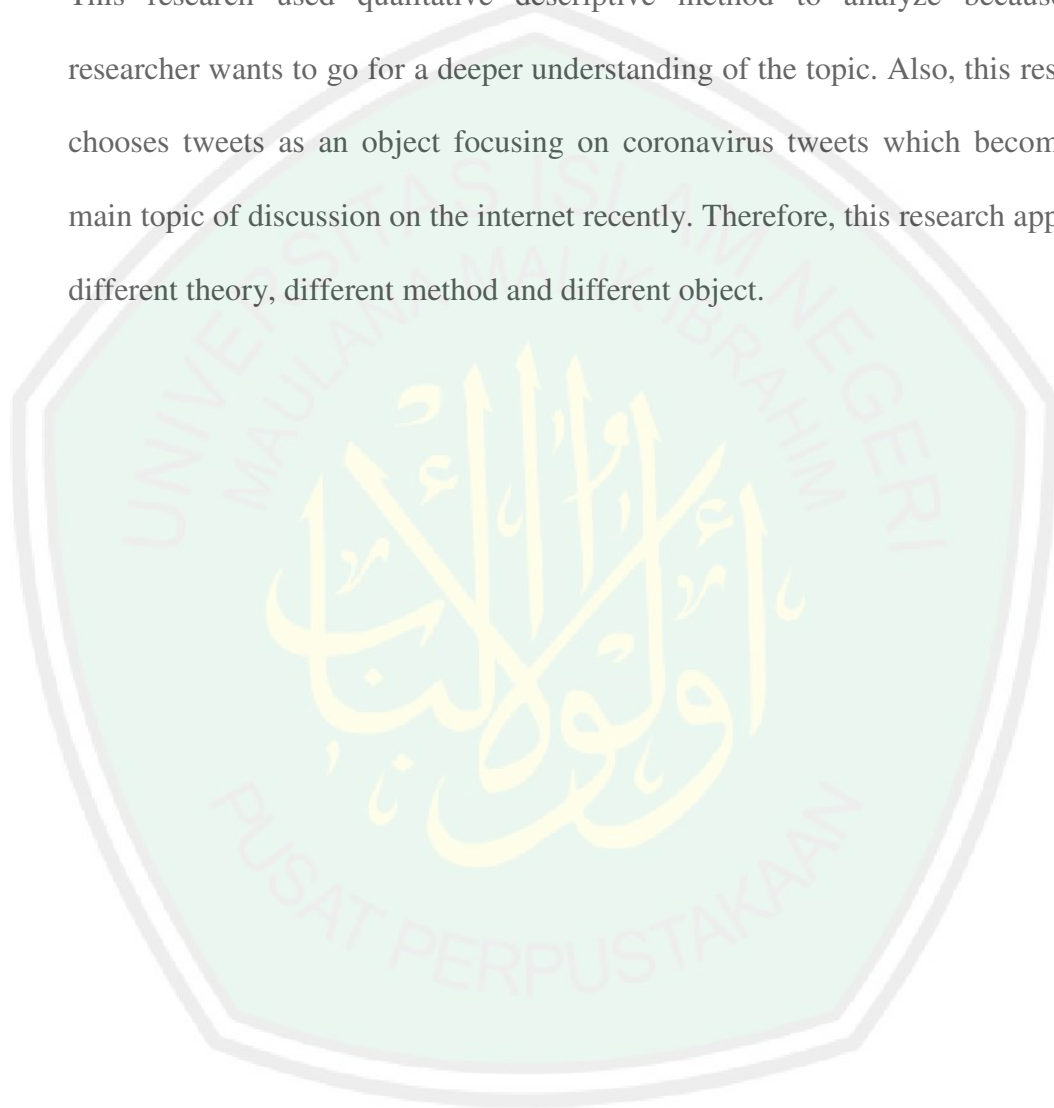
The third was from Lestari, W. (2019) with the title "Irony Analysis of Memes on Instagram Social Media". The aims of this study was to identify the types of irony in meme and to describe the meaning of irony used in memes. The object of this study was memes from social media, instagram. Theory of types of irony by Perrine (1966) and theory of meaning byLeech (1981) were used to do the analysis. The result shows that there are 2 types of irony found in this research, they are verbal irony and situational irony. Verbal irony in memes

can attract the readers interest, and situational irony gives funny effects because of discrepancy between appearance and reality, or between expectation and fulfillment. The difference of this current study with this study was the focus of the study. This current study was more focused to verbal irony only. However the similarity was both used social media as the object of the study. This study also used the descriptive method.

The last was from Sari, T. P., Dawud, D., & Andajani, K. (2019) entitled “Hubungan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis dengan Kemampuan Menulis Teks Editorial Siswa Kelas XII”. This paper was a quantitative research whose aim to find the relation between critical thinking skill and editorial writing skill. The object of this paper were students in 8th grade. Using a correlation Pearson Product Moment technique, this paper had found that there was a significant positive correlation between critical thinking skill and editorial writing skill. They found that a student with a higher critical thinking skill will have a higher editorial writing skill. Besides a student with lower critical thinking skill will have a lower skill in editorial writing. This paper is related to the recent study because both have analyzed the critical thinking in the written object. The difference is this current research used theory from Doyle (2019) to discover and describe the critical thinking skills.

The previous studies give many benefits to the researcher as a reference for analysing irony utterances and critical thinking. There are similarities and also differences between this research and previous studies. In this research, the researcher will use the theory of verbal irony by Colston (2017) to identify the

types of verbal irony. Also, the researcher adds more focus on the way how critical thinking portrayed in irony utterances. In analyzing the critical thinking, the researcher adopts the theory of critical thinking skill from Doyle, A. (2019). This research used qualitative descriptive method to analyze because the researcher wants to go for a deeper understanding of the topic. Also, this research chooses tweets as an object focusing on coronavirus tweets which become the main topic of discussion on the internet recently. Therefore, this research applies a different theory, different method and different object.



CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The finding includes the data description and result of the analysis. The analysis has a purpose to answer the research question in chapter one, which is about the type of verbal irony and critical thinking portrayed in an irony utterances in tweets. Then, the discussion has the purpose to discuss the result of analysis.

3.1 Finding

In this research, the researcher found 18 data that are related to the research question of the study. The researcher analyzed the data using Colston's Theory. Based on this theory, types of verbal irony are divided into six types. While the researcher found three types in a total of eighteen data collected. The data found are; 15 data is Irony Criticism, 1 data is understatement, 2 data Irony Analogy.

3.1.1 Types of Verbal Irony

The types of verbal irony that found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to verbal irony types from Colston (2017) are presented as follows:

3.1.1.1 Irony Criticism

Irony criticism is the irony that express the negativity by uttering something positive. The characteristics of irony criticism is when utterance is

seemingly denote positive attitude however it imply negative attitude. In this category, there are 15 irony utterances which contain ironic criticism.

Datum 1

At 29 Jan from @stephen080022294

It is so funny, the flu alone causes over 30,000 death in the US every year and no one thinks about that...

Context of the datum

@stephen080022294 commented on the tweet “British Airways says it is stopping all service to and from mainland China after the Foreign Office advised against any nonessential travel there”

Analysis

The ironic part was that he used the word funny to refer to this situation. Funny commonly refers to something amusing or something that made laugh. However, in this, he used it to ridicule what people have done and being worried about that. He worried because everybody was being very uproar to the coronavirus while actually there was more deathly virus out there but no one noticed and took care of it. The contradiction between he used ‘funny’ that supposed to be a happy expression but turned out to express worried is categorized in Ironic Criticism category.

Datum 2

At 29 Jan from @Oldgrfondriver

Perfect. Don’t worry, coronavirus is under control. In fact, we’re going to bring in 240 people from the source, just to prove how absolutely wrong we can be.

Context of the datum

@Oldgrfondriver commented on the tweet “a flight chartered by the state department has left Wuhan, the city at the epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak, the department says about 240 Americans could be on board ”

Analysis of the datum

The ironic part was when he repeated what Trump was said 'coronavirus is under control' and he added the emphasis that it was “perfect” statement. @oldgrfondriver was said as if we did not need to worry because coronavirus was under control. Then he explained in his next sentence that belief was wrong because in fact, they were going to bring 240 people from the source of coronavirus. What he was tried to say was Trump’s statement was all lie. He also implied that the decision was a bad idea rather than “perfect”. The contradiction between what he was said ‘perfect’ which had a positive attitude and what he implied which had a negative attitude categorized in Ironic Criticism.

Datum 3

At Jan 29 From @whyde54

Let’s bring it to America that is a smart thing to do

Context of the datum

@whyde54 commented on the tweet “a flight chartered by the state department has left Wuhan, the city at the epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak, the department says about 240 Americans could be on board ”

Analysis of the datum

Here, @whyde54 was said that the decision taken by the state department was “smart”. By looked at the context, this was an unexpected statement. The fact was, the decision to bring back people who just went back from the epicenter of coronavirus, Wuhan was supposedly worrying. However, he used the word ‘smart’ to state the decision. This was not what he meant and it was ironic. What he tried to say to this decision was a dumb decision. However, he used the completely opposite word to express his opinion and contradicted to reality. This irony utterance was categorized in Ironic Criticism because he expressed a negative attitude in a seemingly positive attitude.

Datum 4

At 30 Jan from @etiroetem

IM NOT AT ALL SURPRISED. Our government is great.

Context of the datum

@etiroetem commented on tweet “The Philippines and India have both confirmed their first cases of the Wuhan coronavirus”

Analysis of the datum

@etiroetem wrote as if she praised her government by said “Our government is great” while commented on the tweets that stated her country has confirmed positive for coronavirus. This considered an irony utterances because her utterance was unexpected or consist of a twisted logic. Confirmed positive for coronavirus was supposedly elicit sad/negative reaction, yet she used the word

“great” which was a positive reaction. By said something negative with the positive was categorized as Irony Criticism.

Datum 5

At 30 Jan from @flyboybirdy

Great. Now it will spread like wild fire

Context of the datum

@flyboybirdy commented on post “The Philippines and India have both confirmed their first cases of the Wuhan coronavirus”

Analysis of the datum

@flyboybird wrote as if he gave a compliment to the news which stated that the Philippines and India have both confirmed their first cases of the Wuhan coronavirus by said “great”. This statement was contrary to the reality. That being informed two countries have confirmed positive for coronavirus expectedly shown an apprehension reaction. However, in here he said ‘great’. It meant that he was being ironic. He took the word ‘great’ not by its literal meaning. What he was tried to imply was that he got worried because he thought that now the virus will be spread very wild. He said that as seemingly positive in fact it was negative, therefore this irony was considered as Irony Criticism.

Datum 6

At 30 Jan from @franklster

Good practice. Wear a useless face mask and check temp by skin to skin contact.

The virus is obviously smarter than the people combating it.

Context of the datum

@franklster commented on the tweet “Russia closes its far-east border with China, state media reports, in an effort to prevent the spread of coronavirus.”

Analysis of the datum

The meaning of the statement was as if he approved that what Russia did was a good job by said ‘good practice’. This was ironic. Because in the next sentence, he later said the completely opposite of the ‘good practice’. He complained that what people wear (face mask) was useless and temperature check by skin to skin was a horrible idea to do because there was no point if they still dis physical contact to other people. Then he added that the virus was obviously smarter than the people. He said it as it seemed positive however was not, so this irony utterance was categorized as Irony Criticism.

Datum 7

At 31 Jan from @Ajracks45

March 2? That won’t make a bit of difference. Thanks tho China it’s here to stay.

Context of the datum

@Ajracks45 commented on tweet “Schools in Hong Kong have been suspended until March 2 due to Wuhan coronavirus”

Analysis of the datum

@Ajracks45 wrote as if to thank China because they made schools suspended. However, this was ironic. Because the thing that made schools suspended was the virus which spread first in China that now endangered life of people around the

world. He used the word “thanks” to actually say the opposite to the reality that he blamed China. This contradiction on said a negative attitude with a seemingly positive attitude was considered as Ironic Criticism.

Datum 8

At 15 feb from @quelchristal

Cheers trump for THINKING about American citizens

Context of the datum

@quelchristal commented on tweet “The US government is preparing to evacuate Americans who have been quarantined on a cruise ship in Japan for over a week, after dozens on board tested positive for novel coronavirus earlier this month”

Analysis of the datum

@quelchristal wrote as if to praised Trump the president for did a good job and full of responsibility and always think about American citizens. This was ironic because she gave a compliment to the fact that Trump was going to bring the highest risk infected people go back to the country. If that happened, they could possibly infect others in America after they arrived. What she said was not a common respond by said “cheers” in this situation. However, she took it as ironic. what she implied was she insulted Trump because Trump never thinking about the American citizens safety. The contradiction that happened in this utterance considered as Ironic Criticism.

Datum 9

At 12 feb from @covidbear

Right, just like the guy in san diego who initially tested negative then some days later tested positive? Let the infected free!!! Good job!

Context of the datum

@covidbear commented on post “The quarantine has ended for all 195 coronavirus evacuees at a California Air Force base, and officials say the group poses no health risk”

Analysis of the datum

@covidbear said as if he agreed with the decision to let the infected people free. He even admired it by said “good job”. This is a non-literal expression or ironic. If we looked at the previous sentence, he did not mean what he was said. What he literally meant was to say that it was a horrible idea. The word “good” which was positive used to express the opposite which was negative. Therefore, this irony utterance categorized as Ironic Criticism.

Datum 10

At 08 feb from @AzuakJ

Come to think about it, how unbelievable the doctor who warned about the coronavirus back in December was silenced by so-called authorities of China just so the virus get out of hand. Thumps up to China and her authorities.

Context of the datum

@AzuakJ commented on the tweet which said “An additional 41 people have tested positive for the coronavirus on the cruise ship currently docked and quarantined in Japan’s Yokohama Bay, bringing the total to at least 61 infections on board”

Analysis of the datum

@AzuakJ said as if he praised China and its authorities. However, it was irony utterance. @AzuakJ used the word “Tumps up” which actually meant to give praise to say the opposite which is to criticize. So this tweet categorized as Irony Criticism.

Datum 11

At 3 feb from @joemagee6

So it’s ok restrict travel from a place that might have sick people. but it’s not ok to restrict travel from places where the people might hate and kills us. Ok. Make perfect sense.

Context of the datum

@joemagee6 commented on tweet “The US will implement new travel restrictions today in an effort to contain the coronavirus outbreak”

Analysis of the datum

@joemagee6 was said that what the US moved to implement new travel restriction was made a perfect sense. According to the reasons he already explained in the sentence before it, this sentence was ironic. The verbal irony he used was ‘perfect sense’ while in fact what he was tried to say was a ‘nonsense’.

So this irony utterance was categorized in Ironic Criticism. Because he used the word that seemingly positive although it was the opposite.

Datum 12

At Feb 18,20 from @AvrilSol3

This is the married couple that went on vacation to Hawaii, developed symptoms a few days after arriving... *continued their happy little vacation*, flew home to japan THEN went hospital. Yeah, so considerate of them.

Context of data

Commented on post “Eleven Americans who were evacuated from cruise ship in Japan tested positive for coronavirus in Omaha, Nebraska, the hospital.”

Analysis data

By looked at the context that she mentioned, @AvrilSol3 intended meaning was to say that the married couple instead of considerate was ignorance. She used the opposite meaning which has the contradict meaning to reality. She used the word that seemingly positive so the irony utterance she used was Ironic Criticism.

Datum 13

At Feb 18, from @DeniseHelton6

It’s encouraging to know that we voluntarily brought the virus back home.

Context of data

@DeniseHelton6 commented on tweet which said “Eleven Americans who were evacuated from cruise ship in Japan tested positive for coronavirus in Omaha, Nebraska, the hospital.”

Analysis data

@DeniseHelton6 was said a positive attitude by used the word ‘encouraging’. This is ironic because from the context we know that brought virus back was not something encouraging. He used verbal irony which has the opposite attitude. So this irony utterance categorized as Irony Criticism.

Datum 14

At Feb 18 from @TheHustonWade

Cool, what this does is spread the disease to everyone on board. Did no one learn from the Diamond Princess?

Context of data

@TheHustonWade commented on post “The US Navy has ordered all ship that have visited countries in the Pacific region to effectively self-quarantine and remain at sea for 14 days in order to monitor sailors for any coronavirus symptoms.”

Analysis data

@TheHustonWade said as if it was cool to spread the diseases to everyone. However, this was him being ironic. He used the word ‘cool’ to implied something opposite to it. He did not mean what he said. By used the word ‘cool’

which usually to refer something amazing but he means to refer something horrible. This irony utterance categorized as Ironic Criticism.

Datum 15

At 16 feb from @chamario1975 (Japanese)

Hurry up! don't trust Japanese government's corresponds and medical technology in Japan. Take all americans on board to U.S.A as soon as possible.

Context of the datum

@chamario1975 commented in post "The US government is preparing to evacuate Americans who have been quarantined on a cruise ship in Japan for over a week, after dozens on board tested positive for novel coronavirus earlier this month"

Analysis of the datum

@chamario1975 was said as if he supported the US government's decision. He said it by hurrying the government to take all the Americans on board as soon as possible. He also emphasized to not trust the Japanese government's corresponds and medical technology. This is ironic. Because Japan is considered as number 7 of the best health care system country in the world. In this case, @chamario1975 was said as if he pleased what the US government did but actually not. So this irony utterance categorized as Ironic Criticism.

3.1.1.2 Irony Understatement

Irony understatement is used to define size, magnitude, frequency, quantity, and et cetera of some comparison topic as smaller. In this category, there is one irony utterance which contain irony understatement.

Datum 16

At 29 Jan from @Jasilijoseph3

Alaska is good let these viruses feel the chill

Context of the datum

@Jasilijoseph3 is commented on tweet “A chartered flight with about 210 Americans aboard arrived in Alaska to refuel on its first US stop since leaving the epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak in China”

Analysis of the datum

The ironic part is when @Jasilijoseph3 was said as if he felt okay to the Chartered flight with 210 Americans who possibly had already infected coronavirus has arrived in Alaska. He made the sentence as if because Alaska was good then the virus will be really happy arrived in there and probably would go chilling. What he was said was contrary to reality. The reality was he should be worried about this because the arrival of the airplane with people who are high risk of coronavirus in Alaska could be a danger for Alaska people. So this irony utterance includes in irony undersatatement.

3.1.1.3 Ironic Analogy

Ironic Analogy also known as rebuttal analogy is refers to an ironic expression via an analogical construction. The characteristic of irony analogy is the utterance is compares things to other things. In this category, there are two irony utterances which contain irony analogy.

Datum 17

At 4 feb from @charlieulm

“according to china’s National Health Commission” So in other words those numbers are about as trustworthy as a toddler doing calculus.

Context of the datum

@charlieulm commented on post “The death rate from the Wuhan coronavirus across mainland China stands at 2.1%. 80% of the victims were over 60, and 75% had some form of underlying disease, according to China’s National Health Commission.”

Analysis of the datum

@charlieulm in this sentence made an analogy of toddler doing calculus. This is irony with the purpose of insulting. The reality was a toddler could not do calculus, even if they did, the result would not be trusted. @charlieulm made the association between the result of calculus by the toddler with the numbers of date rate by china’s National Health Commission which he thought has similarity, which was untrustworthy. So this irony utterance is categorized in Ironic Analogy.

Datum 18

At 07 feb from @pauldanand

Cruises are like Petri dishes for so many wonderful illness

Context of Datum

@pauldanand was commented on the tweet post "An additional 41 people have tested positive for the coronavirus on the cruise ship currently docked and quarantined in Japan's Yokohama Bay, bringing the total to at least 61 infections on board"

Analysis of data

This irony utterance is included in the Ironic Analogy. Paul was made an analogy for the ship as petri dishes. This was ironic because the petri dishes and ship were not relevant physically but it related to the function. Petri dishes function was to keep the food stay inside warm and in this case, Paul said that ship function was to keep the illness stay inside.

3.1.2 The Critical Thinking Portrayed in The Irony Utterances

Critical thinking that portrayed in verbal irony utterances found in tweets at CNNbrk twitter's account reply section according to critical thinking skill from Doyle (2019) are presented as follows:

Datum 1

Critical thinking portrayed in @stephen080022294's irony utterance was the analysis skill. It is seen through how he provided the data to support his

statements. He compared the death number caused by flu to the death number caused by a coronavirus. Then within that, he made conclusions that by flu got causes over 30,000 number of death in us every year was more deathly than coronavirus which by that time the news release only caused the death of dozens of people. Drawn from this analysis, his statement by said it was a funny situation is not what he meant to say. His intend was to criticize people because people were ignorant to -what he believed, more deathly virus.

Datum 2

The critical thinking skill portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skills. It because @oldgrfondriver was not only took the news as it is but he was interpreted the issue and being critical. He has a thought that bring 240 people from the mainland of coronavirus was a risky decision. Because it was highly possible that those people might already infected by the virus. And what authorities did, which tried to bring them to the US was like they invited the virus come in the US. So he concluded that what they believed in Trump said 'coronavirus is under control' was absolutely wrong. He stated that it was 'perfect' saying but he did not really mean to please Trump. What he was tried to say was to criticize Trump and the authorities.

Datum 3

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @whyde54 was uttered this as if he pleased on what state department did. However, this was

not it. He used irony to convey a completely different meaning. What he was tried to say was what the department did was not a smart thing to do. Because the common sense was there should be worrying to bring in people who have a high possibility already infected by coronavirus to the US. The thing that should be worried about was those people could spread the virus in the US. So, he used irony to criticize the decision made by the State Department.

Datum 4

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. She was being judgemental to the news. @etiroetem used irony to said as if she pleased her government. However, she actually criticized his government. She criticized how the government failed to handle the coronavirus not to come to the country. So the aim to this irony utterance was to deliver criticism.

Datum 5

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was creative skill. @flyboybirdy used his imagination in predicting what would happen next. He imagined that the virus would be like fire and that would spread thoroughly and very wild. He emphasized that it was 'great'. However, he said it ironically. He was not mean what he was said. Oppositely, he was criticizing. He's actual aim was not to convey a positive attitude toward it but to criticize the government because they failed to prevent coronavirus from going to the country. So this irony utterance also portrayed an analysis skill as well.

Datum 6

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @franklster in his irony utterance said as if it was a 'good practice' to check body temperature by skin to skin. If so then weared face mask was useless. He said it ironically. What he actually means was he criticized on how people still did the contact skin to skin. It because the virus transmitted by the droplet and that droplet can stay in someone's body for a certain time. So coronavirus could possibly transmitted via touching or any other physical contact. So he made an irony utterance to criticize.

Datum 7

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @ajrocks45 was being judgmental to China. He said in his statement as if he was very thankful to China because of the coronavirus and he became used to not to come to school because the school was suspended for a long time. Here he was not really mean that. He was actually not felt thankful to the coronavirus because the virus was deathly and very dangerous until it made them suspend the school. He was said ironically and his main aim was to criticize China.

Datum 8

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @quelchristal made an analysis on that decision. She was made a judgment for Trump. She said as if she pleased Trump however what she actually implied was to mock trump by

used verbal irony. She mocked Trump on what he did that he bring back Americans who had the possibility already infected coronavirus to the US. She considered this decision was not the best decision. Because those people could bring the virus and really possible to them spreading the virus in US. So she thought that Trump was not enough thinking about other Americans.

Datum 9

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @covidbear ironically said that what department did was a good job. He meant the opposite of that. He analyzed this news by a skeptic to what the department said. He explained the reason as well. He implied that he could not believe that department said that all 195 coronavirus evacuees at California air force base had no health risk. Because there was a case before, he called it the guy in San Diego who tested positive after tested negative in short time. His aim with this verbal irony was to being critical and skeptic to the department.

Datum 10

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @azuakj ironically said that he gives tumps up for China and their authorities. What he implied in here was he actually criticizing China. He analysed that what china did was a horrible act. He even emphasized that it was unbelievable but in a negative way. He criticized China's authorities who silenced the doctor who tried to warn people about this virus. He even blamed china and their authorities because of

what they did, the virus now became out of handle. What his aim in his irony utterance was to criticize China authorities.

Datum 11

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @joemagee6 ironically said that what US authorities did was perfectly make sense. What he actually was tried to say was the opposite to that. He said that because he already made an analysis on that decision. Even he provide the analyses to his irony utterance. He compared the two us travel restrictions from the two country cases into his analysis. He thought US travel restriction for the country that has sick people (he means China with coronavirus) was less necessary compared to the country that might hate and kill Americans. By this, he thought that this decision did not make sense at all.

Datum 12

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @avrilsol3 was ironically said that the married couple was very considerate. However, she meant the opposite. She analyzed by judged what the married couple did. She thought that that couple was very ignorant. She judged on how they still continued their vacation while they already feel symptoms developed. By that, they obviously could infect people around them and make this virus widely spread. So in this irony utterance, she aimed to criticize.

Datum 13

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @denisehelton6 was ironically said as if he felt honored to brought the virus back. However, this was not what he meant. Actually, he used verbal irony to criticize that what America did in which so-called 'evacuating' people from cruise japan was not the right thing to do. Now, its proven, 11 among them were tested positive coronavirus. So he thought that the US itself was the one who voluntarily brought the virus home. His aim in his irony utterance was to criticize the decision.

Datum 14

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @thehustonwade was ironically said that it was a cool situation however, in fact, it was a horrible situation. He used his analysis skill by compared this situation to the diamond princess's case situation where this decision was useless and even made a bad result. What he implied in here was to criticize on what the US navy decision.

Datum 15

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was analysis skill. @chamario1975 did analysis on did US government had chose the best decision. He said that as if the US government's decision was worth to support and even told to them to do it as soon as possible. Actually, this is not what he really meant

to say. By the emphasis that should not trust Japanese government's corresponds and medical technology was ironic because the fact said that Japan is the top 10 country with the best health care system in the world. So @chamario1975 intended aim was to criticize what US government doing.

Datum 16

The critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was creativity. @jasilijoseph3 used his imagination to predict the effect of the plane with people who are possibly carrying coronavirus arrived in Alaska. He imagined that coronavirus would be very happy arrived in Alaska because Alaska was good. And also coronavirus could go for a chill. However, this was not exactly what he was tried to say. His intend was not to welcome the coronavirus but the complete opposite. By virus can go for chill he meant that the virus could possibly infecting Alaska people. So the aim was not to please the decision but to criticize it. So, this irony utterance also portrayed analysis skill as well.

Datum 17

Critical thinking portrayed in this irony utterance was a creative skill. @charlieulm ironically said that trusting the death rate number released by China's national health commission was like trusting toddler doing calculus. He used his imagination to compare these two. What he implied by comparing these was to say that they both were not trustworthy. Because toddlers obviously could not do calculus and if they did, the result was questionable. Same case to China's national

health commission who released the number of death was very questionable and not trustworthy.

Datum 18

Paul on his irony utterance portrayed his critical thinking in creative way. By look at the way he made the analogy of the ship become the petri dishes, he used the creative thinking skill. He used his imagination in inferring the ship to the petri dishes. This thinking had come for reason. He used this because he was being critical to this matter. His irony utterance also shown analysis skill as well. According to the context, Paul comment was criticism. The intended meaning behind what being said was to mock the authorities who took the decision to quarantine all the people inside the ship whereas two people have tested positive for coronavirus before.

3.2 Discussion

The discussion below describes some findings obtained from the data analysis above. It is arranged based on the problem statement of the research as a guide that covers the types of verbal irony and how critical thinking was portrayed in the utterance. It means that the following result of the data analysis is used to answer the problem statement in this research.

The researcher did a data finding in CNNbrk twitter account. Only tweet related to coronavirus issue was chosen. During analyzing the data, the researcher got several problems. The first problem was the researcher needed a long time to collect the data because irony did not very popular like sarcasm. The researcher

needed to find ironic utterances from more than 20 different tweets of CNNbrk and had to see in total more than 1000 replies by netizens. The second problem was the researcher was struggling to notice whether the sentence was irony if there was no context provided. With this problem, the researcher took a decision to only put data which has a clear context. This was taken to make the analysis easier.

The data taken was a post from CNNbrk twitter account in between 28 January until 18 February 2020. Eventually, the researcher obtained 18 data of irony utterance from netizens. The researcher then did the analysis to answer the research question number one and then research question number two consecutively.

Verbal irony according to Colston (2017) has six types. They are Ironic Praise, Ironic Criticism, irony understatement, irony hyperbole, Ironic Analogy, and ironic restatement. In here, the researcher found three types, they are Ironic Criticism, irony understatement, and Ironic Analogy. From the data finding analysis above, the researcher found eighteen irony utterances. Among them, fifteen are Ironic Criticism, one data is an Irony Understatement and two data are Ironic Analogy.

According to the finding, irony types that often appear is Ironic Criticism. Ironic Criticism according to Colston, (2017) is when people said something seemingly positive to actually implied something negative. In here, from eighteen data, fifteen among them or 83,3% of them are Ironic Criticism. Meanwhile, Ironic Praise, Irony Hyperbole, and Restatement is not seen. This finding lends

supports to the previous research (Burgers et al., 2012) which stated that Irony Criticism is often used. From the finding, the researcher noticed that verbal irony word in Irony Criticism, which is located at the front or at the end of the utterance has a function to emphasize what he/she means and to show that he/she was being ironic. So in this, the researcher urges that the use of the contrary word to the reality in Irony Criticism make this type of irony easier to notice and to understand rather than other irony types. Therefore, people more likely used this type often.

Besides, Pexman & Olineck (2002) statement of Irony Criticism is perceived to be more mocking, but also more polite than direct insults, is found in this research. For example in the data number 13. "It's encouraging to know that we voluntarily brought the virus back home". This utterance is seemingly denoted a positive attitude. However, this is actually ironic. This utterance actually contains an insult. The real aim of this utterance is to blame the USA decision that brought people who were traveled from the epicenter of coronavirus back to the country which latterly made the virus spread in the USA. What he said that he encouraged by this case is contrary to the reality that he should be upset about this. Because no one is encouraged to have a virus. This contradicted word he used, made this utterance indirect. Within indirect utterance, studies said that it perceived to be more polite.

According to the analysis above, all irony utterance found shows an analysis skill. Analysis skill is one of the skills in critical thinking according to Doyle (2019). In all data, the researcher found that irony utterance always

skepticism. This can be seen through the information analysis and information interpretation they did in their irony utterance. For example in data number 9. *“Right, just like the guy in san diego who initially tested negative then some days later tested positive? Let the infected free!!! Good job!”*. This irony utterance shows an analysis skill to the information given and being rational to this case. He also provides a comparison to the previous case as a reference. In the last, he mentions his conclusion in ironic way ‘good job!’ while what he actually intent is ‘bad decision!’. This shows a good analysis skill.

Besides, creative thinking skills also found in some irony utterance. For example in Irony Analogy data number 18. *“Cruises are like Petri dishes for so many wonderful illness”*. He shows his creative thinking in his utterance by draw his imagination in his inference. He had imagined a petri dishes when he saw the cruises. This utterance also actually contains an analysis skill. what the intended meaning behind this is to criticize the decision to quarantine people in the cruises ship. To say his critics he used his creative thinking skill which somehow is ironic.

Open-mindedness skill and problem-solving skills are also critical thinking characteristic according to Doyle(2019). Open-mindedness skill is the skill that can judge the thing objectively and not being biased. Problem-solving is a skill that can provide a solution to the problem. In irony, open-mindedness skill is theoretically can happen because irony do not mean to hurt the addressee directly but more attack the act of addressee. In this research, the researcher found that all

aim of irony utterance is to only criticize. Therefore, open-mindedness skill and problem-solving skill is barely seen.

From the analysis, the researcher can claim that irony utterance has a good critical thinking skill, because they do follow the rule of the definition of critical thinking skill according to Doyle (2019) which said that critical thinking refers to the ability to analyze information objectively and make a reasoned judgment. It involves the evaluation of sources, such as data, facts, observable phenomena, and research findings. Therefore in this, the researcher urges that irony utterance is a good strategy to make good criticism.



CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions which are drawn by the researcher after analyzing and interpreting the data. The conclusion is made based on the research problem, while the suggestion is addressed to the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in the same field of research.

4.1 Conclusion

As it discussed in the analysis, the researcher found several irony utterances that can be categorized into several types of verbal irony since they have the same characteristics as those types of verbal irony according to Colston (2017). Furthermore, the analysis of critical thinking skills from Doyle (2019) shows that all irony utterances portrayed good critical thinking skills. However, not all critical thinking skills characteristics have been managed. Several irony utterances only portrayed one or two critical thinking skills. Then, from the result of the analysis of the previous discussion, the researcher can draw the conclusion as the answer to the problem statement.

Based on the data above, the researcher concludes that:

1. From six types of verbal irony according to Colston (2017) theory, the researcher found three types. They are Ironic Criticism, irony understatement, and Ironic Analogy. From the analysis in the previous chapter, there are fifteen data categorized in Ironic Criticism. Two data are categorized in Ironic Analogy and one data categorized in irony

understatement. So, the irony types which often appear is Irony Criticism. The second is an Irony Analogy and the last is an irony understatement. As already explained, Irony Criticism is when someone said a seemingly positive attitude, however, implied a negative attitude. With this definition, irony criticism tends to be used more often because it is perceived to be more polite. However, it actually has a sense of stronger mocking. Also, the use of contrast words from reality in Irony Criticism makes the utterance much easier to notice that it was an irony utterance rather than Irony Analogy or irony understatement.

2. Verbal irony is a good strategy to make good criticism. It is because according to the result of the analysis, each irony utterance which was uttered by netizens portrayed a good critical thinking skill. All irony utterances found in this research portrayed a critical thinking skill's characteristics, analysis skills. This showed when they draw rational reasons into their utterance. Irony utterances always contain skepticism, so irony utterances provide information analysis and information interpretation, and then finally provide judgment in a form of verbal irony. Some irony utterances also showed creative thinking skills. In this research, creative thinking skills portrayed by how the imaginations were used to make an irony conclusion of their analysis. During this research, the researcher found that the main aim of irony utterances was to only criticize. Therefore, open-mindedness skill and problem-solving was barely seen.

4.2 Suggestion

After giving a conclusion based on the analysis above, the researcher wants to suggest for the next researcher to conduct another research about irony in different genre. Irony is not only found in twitter or any other social media. But also can be found in many other written discourse, for example in advertisements, cartoons, book, film review and et cetera. Also irony can be found in daily conversation such as in talk among colleague, irony on someone's vlog and et cetera. Also, more specific linguistics theory can be used to analyze irony such as psycholinguistics, pragmatics, or semantics. So that will help the study on irony immensely developed.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Corpus 1. Verbal Irony types according to Colston (2017)

Datum	Irony Utterances	Irony types by Colston (2017)					
		Ironic Praise	Ironic Criticism	Hyperbole	Ironic Understatement	Ironic Analogy	Ironic Restatement
1.	It is so funny, the flu alone causes over 30,000 death in the US every year and no one thinks about that...!		✓				
2.	Perfect. Don't worry, coronavirus is under control. In fact, we're going to bring in 240 people from the source, just to prove how absolutely wrong we can be.		✓				
3.	Let's bring it to America that is a smart thing to do		✓				
4.	IM NOT AT ALL SURPRISED. Our government is great.		✓				
5.	Great. Now it will spread like wild fire		✓				
6.	Good practice. Wear a useless face mask and check temp		✓				

	by skin to skin contact. The virus is obviously smarter that the people combating it.						
7.	March 2? That won't make a bit of difference. Thanks to China it's here to stay.		✓				
8.	Cheers trump for THINKING about American citizens		✓				
9.	Right, just like the guy in san diego who initially tested negative then some days later tested positive? Let the infected free!!! Good job!		✓				
10.	Come to think about it, how unbelievable the doctor who warned about the coronavirus back in December was silenced by so-called authorities of China just so the virus get out of hand. Thumps up to China and her authorities.		✓				
11.	So it's ok restrict travel from a place that might have sick people. but it's not ok to restrict travel from places where the people might hate and kills us. Ok. Make perfect sense.		✓				
12.	This is the married couple that went on vacation to Hawaii, developed symptoms a few days after arriving...		✓				

	continued their happy little vacation, flew home to japan THEN went hospital. Yeah, so considerate of them.						
13.	It's encouraging to know that we voluntarily brought the virus back home.		✓				
14.	Cool, what this does is spread the disease to everyone on board. Did no one learn from the Diamond Princess?		✓				
15.	Hurry up! don't trust Japanese government's corresponds and medical technology in Japan. Take all americans on board to U.S.A as soon as possible.		✓				
16.	Alaska is good let these viruses feel the chill				✓		
17.	"according to china's National Health Commission" So in other words those numbers are about as trustworthy as a toddler doing calculus.					✓	
18.	Cruises are like Petri dishes for so many wonderful illness					✓	

Corpus 2. Critical thinking skill by Doyle (2019)

Datum	Irony Utterances	Critical Thinking skill (Doyle,2019)			
		Analysis skill	Problem solving skill	Creative thinking skill	Open-mindedness skill
1.	It is so funny, the flu alone causes over 30,000 death in the US every year and no one thinks about that...!	✓			
2.	Perfect. Don't worry, coronavirus is under control. In fact, we're going to bring in 240 people from the source, just to prove how absolutely wrong we can be.	✓			
3.	Let's bring it to America that is a smart thing to do	✓			
4.	IM NOT AT ALL SURPRISED. Our government is great.	✓			
5.	Great. Now it will spread like wild fire	✓			
6.	Good practice. Wear a useless face mask and check temp by skin to skin contact. The virus is obviously smarter that the people combating it.	✓			

7.	March 2? That won't make a bit of difference. Thanks to China it's here to stay.	✓			
8.	Cheers trump for THINKING about American citizens	✓			
9.	Right, just like the guy in san diego who initially tested negative then some days later tested positive? Let the infected free!!! Good job!	✓			
10.	Come to think about it, how unbelievable the doctor who warned about the coronavirus back in December was silenced by so-called authorities of China just so the virus get out of hand. Thumps up to China and her authorities.	✓			
11.	So it's ok restrict travel from a place that might have sick people. but it's not ok to restrict travel from places where the people might hate and kills us. Ok. Make perfect sense.	✓			
12.	This is the married couple that went on vacation to Hawaii, developed symptoms a few days after arriving... *continued their happy little vacation*, flew home to	✓			

	japan THEN went hospital. Yeah, so considerate of them.				
13.	It's encouraging to know that we voluntarily brought the virus back home.	✓			
14.	Cool, what this does is spread the disease to everyone on board. Did no one learn from the Diamond Princess?	✓			
15.	Hurry up! don't trust Japanese government's corresponds and medical technology in Japan. Take all americans on board to U.S.A as soon as possible.	✓			
16.	Alaska is good let these viruses feel the chill	✓	✓		
17.	"according to china's National Health Commission" So in other words those numbers are about as trustworthy as a toddler doing calculus.	✓	✓		
18.	Cruises are like Petri dishes for so many wonderful illness	✓	✓		