

**SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SARCASTIC COMMENTS
REGARDING THE POSSIBLE GLOBAL RECESSION IN 2023 ON
CNBC TELEVISION CHANNEL**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023**

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THESIS

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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2023

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Sociolinguistic Analysis of Sarcastic Comments of the Global 2023 Recession Possibility on CNBC Television Channel**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 18 Agustus 2023

The Researcher



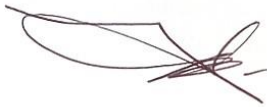
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APPROVAL SHEET

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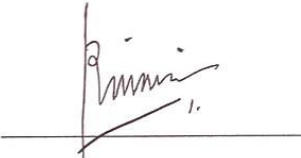




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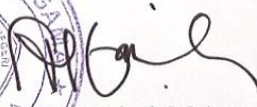
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MOTTO

Perhaps you dislike something which is good for you and like something which is bad for you. Allah knows and you don't.

(Q.S. Al-Baqarah: 216)

“Don't stop until you're proud”

(Penley Hayes)

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicate this thesis to my parents, Ubaidillah and Siti Roqayah. My dearest siblings; Nadiyah, Achmad Hasanuddin, and Alya Nidaul Karimah. I am very grateful for your unconditional love, affection, and endless prayers. Thank you for having my back, always.

I also dedicate this thesis to those who always ask: "*kapan sidang?*" "*kapan lulus?*" and the other '*kapan*' questions. Taking a little longer than others is not a failure. We are on our own paths. It would be dwarfing to measure one's intelligence only by who was the fastest to graduate. Isn't a good thesis a completed thesis? Because everyone has a different timeline for graduation and there must be a reason behind the difference in timeline for each of them.

Trust me, my reason here is an entirely good reason.

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Alhamdulillah, praise be to Allah *subhanahu wa ta'ala*, the most gracious, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful for His guidance and blessing has given to me in whole of my life, especially in completing my thesis. *Shalawat* and *Salam* always be delivered to the greatest prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness and always brings the goodness in the world.

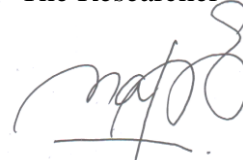
This thesis would not have been possible without the insightful comments, suggestions, and critique of various people with multiple backgrounds and motivations without whom I would not have been able to finish it. On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to the following people for their support, guidance, and insight:

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Malang, 15 November 2023

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ABSTRACT

Nafisah, Dzurrotun (2023). *Sociolinguistic Analysis on Sarcastic Comments of the Global 2023 Recession Possibility on CNBC Television Channel*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si.

Keywords: Possibility of Global Recession, Sarcastic Comments, Sociolinguistic Analysis.

Sarcastic comments are used to respond to an issue that is being discussed by the public. The purpose of this study is to determine the form and function of sarcastic comments contained in the CNBC Television Channel comment section, so that the results of the study can solve the phenomenon of a possible global recession in 2023 and provide a broader understanding that sarcasm can make it easier for people to criticize an issue. The researcher only selected videos that discussed the potential 2023 global recession along with its causes and consequences. We used a quasi qualitative method in this research. Although this method cannot be said to be qualitative, it still allows the effective use of theory as a research tool. At the end, the researcher concludes that this research confirms and agrees with the results of previous research as a form of theory proof. The theory used is Elisabeth Camp's theory to determine the form of sarcasm and Gorys Keraf's theory to determine the function of sarcastic comments. The result of this research is that from 12 YouTube videos, there are 83 data consisting of 6 forms of propositional sarcasm, 48 forms of lexical sarcasm, 12 forms of prefix sarcasm, and 17 forms of illocutionary sarcasm. Then, from 10 functions of sarcastic comments, only 6 functions were found: rejection, conveying affirmation, conveying information, expressing opinions, and submitting questions. From the forms and functions of sarcastic comments that have been found, it shows that netizens explicitly show disagreement and prefer to express opinions based on the subjective truth of the party concerned in the video. Future researchers are suggested to explore variations in data and to dig deeper into the differences in the use of sarcasm based on age, gender, and cultural background.

ABSTRAK

Nafisah, Dzurrotun (2023). *Analisis Sociolinguistik terhadap Komentar Sarkastik pada Kemungkinan Resesi Global 2023 di Kanal YouTube CNBC Television*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Rahardjo, M.Si.

Keywords: Analisis Sociolinguistik, Kemungkinan Resesi Global, Komentar Sarkastik.

Komentar sarkastik digunakan untuk menanggapi sebuah isu yang sedang meledak diperbincangkan oleh publik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bentuk dan fungsi komentar sarkas yang terdapat pada kolom komentar CNBC Television Channel, sehingga hasil dari penelitian dapat memecahkan fenomena kemungkinan resesi global di tahun 2023 serta memberi pemahaman yang lebih luas bahwa sarkasme dapat mempermudah masyarakat untuk mengkritik sebuah isu. Peneliti hanya memilih video yang membahas potensi resesi global 2023 beserta penyebab dan konsekuensinya. Peneliti menggunakan metode quasi qualitative pada penelitian ini. Meskipun metode ini belum bisa dikatakan qualitative, metode ini tetap memungkinkan penggunaan teori secara efektif sebagai alat penelitian. Kemudian pada ujungnya peneliti membuat simpulan bahwa penelitian ini mengkonfirmasi dan menyetujui hasil penelitian terdahulu sebagai bentuk pembuktian teori. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori Elisabeth Camp (2011) untuk mengetahui bentuk sarkasme dan teori Gorys Keraf (2010) untuk mengetahui fungsi dari komentar sarkas. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah dari 12 video YouTube ditemukan 83 data yang terdiri 6 bentuk propositional sarcasm, 48 bentuk lexical sarcasm, 12 bentuk prefix sarcasm, dan 17 bentuk illocutionary sarcasm. Kemudian, dari 10 fungsi komentar sarkasme, hanya ditemukan 6 fungsi: sebagai penolakan, menyampaikan penegasan, menyampaikan informasi, mengungkapkan pendapat, dan mengirimkan pertanyaan. Dari bentuk dan fungsi komentar sarkas yang telah ditemukan, menunjukkan bahwa netizen secara eksplisit menunjukkan ketidaksepakatan dan lebih suka mengungkapkan opini berdasarkan kebenaran subjektif partai yang bersangkutan dalam video. Peneliti selanjutnya disarankan untuk mengeksplorasi data yang lebih beragam dan dapat menggali lebih dalam perbedaan penggunaan sarkasme berdasarkan usia, jenis kelamin, dan latar belakang budaya.

مستخلص البحث

نفيسة ، درة (2023). التحليل اللغوي الاجتماعي للتعليقات الساخرة على الركود العالمي المحتمل في عام 2023 على قناة يوتيوب التلفزيونية على قناة سي إن بي سي. أطروحة. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: أ. دكتور. مودجيا راهارجو، الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: التحليل اللغوي الاجتماعي، الركود العالمي المحتمل، التعليقات الساخرة.

السخرية هو أسلوب لغوي يستخدم للتعبير عن المشاعر السلبية أو عدم الموافقة أو الكراهية. هناك سخرية في الكلام وسخرية في الكتابة. عادة ما توجد كتابة السخرية على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي في شكل تعليقات ساخرة. تستخدم التعليقات الساخرة للرد على قضية تتم مناقشتها حالياً من قبل الجمهور. الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة شكل ووظيفة التعليقات الساخرة الواردة في عمود التعليقات بقناة CNBC التلفزيونية التي تناقش إمكانية حدوث ركود عالمي في عام 2023. يستخدم الباحثون طريقة شبه نوعية في هذه الدراسة. على الرغم من أن هذه الطريقة لا يمكن وصفها بأنها نوعية، إلا أن النظرية لا تزال تستخدم لتحليل الأشياء بشكل أعمق. النظرية المستخدمة هي نظرية إليزابيث كامب لمعرفة شكل السخرية ونظرية غوريس كراف لمعرفة وظيفة التعليقات الساخرة. أما نتائج هذا البحث من 12 مقطع فيديو على موقع يوتيوب وجدت 83 بيانات تتكون من 6 أشكال من السخرية الافتراضية، و 48 شكلاً من أشكال السخرية المعجمية، و 12 شكلاً من أشكال السخرية البادئة، و 17 شكلاً من أشكال السخرية الإلهية. بعد ذلك، من بين 10 وظائف للتعليقات الساخرة، تم العثور على 6 وظائف فقط: مثل الرفض، ونقل التأكيد، ونقل المعلومات، والتعبير عن الآراء، وإرسال الأسئلة. من شكل ووظيفة التعليقات الساخرة التي تم العثور عليها، يظهر أن مستخدمي الإنترنت يظهرون صراحة الاختلاف ويفضلون التعبير عن الآراء بناءً على الحقيقة الذاتية للطرف المعني في الفيديو. يقترح الباحث أن يستخدم باحثو المستقبل نظريات أخرى للسخرية ثم يحللونها بالتأثير الاجتماعي للمتغيرات. يمكنهم أيضاً استخدام كائنات أخرى وحديثة.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
ABSTRAK	x
مستخلص البحث	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
CHAPTER I	2
INTRODUCTION.....	2
A. Background of the Study	2
B. Research Questions.....	9
C. Significance of the Study	9
D. Scope and Limitation.....	10
E. Definition of Key Terms	10
CHAPTER II.....	12
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	12
A. Sociolinguistic Analysis	12
B. Sarcastic Comments.....	15
C. Forms of Sarcasm	17
1. Propositional Sarcasm	17
2. Lexical Sarcasm.....	18
3. Prefix Sarcasm.....	19
4. Illocutionary sarcasm.....	19
D. Styles of Sarcasm.....	20

1. Contrast between positive sentiment and negative situation	20
2. Contrast between negative sentiment and positive situation	21
3. Contrasting connotations.....	21
4. Verity negation	21
5. Temporal facts extraction.....	22
E. Functions of Sarcasm.....	22
1. Rejecting.....	22
2. Conveying Prohibition	22
3. Conveying Affirmation	23
4. Conveying Information.....	23
5. Conveying Order	23
6. Conveying Equality	23
7. Conveying Comparison.....	23
8. Expressing Opinion	24
9. Submitting Question	24
10. Greeting	24
F. Sociolinguistics and Digital Media	24
G. The Discourse of 2023 Global Recession Possibility	25
H. CNBC Television YouTube Channel	28
I. Detection	29
CHAPTER III	32
RESEARCH METHOD	32
A. Research Design	32
B. Research Instrument	34
C. Data Sources	35
D. Data Collection	36
E. Data Analysis.....	37
F. Triangulation.....	37
CHAPTER IV.....	40
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	40
A. Findings.....	40
1. Forms of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments	40
2. Functions of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments.....	56
B. Discussion.....	75

1. Forms of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments	75
2. Functions of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments.....	77
CHAPTER V	81
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	81
A. Conclusion	81
B. Suggestion	84
REFERENCES.....	86
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	90
APPENDIX.....	91

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The relationship between language and society is inherently close, a fact exemplified by the ubiquitous interactions that surround us. Language serves as a tool for not only establishing social bonds but also for transmitting information. The linguistic style employed by individuals often plays a crucial role in shaping social connections and conveying messages. Among the myriad forms of linguistic styles within a community, sarcasm stands out as a noteworthy example. Clyne et al. (2020) assert that sarcasm, as elucidated by Colston (1997), functions as a means for individuals to critique specific targets. Specifically, sarcasm constitutes a distinct form of irony directed at individuals or events. Remarkably, sarcasm represents a rhetorical strategy employed to express disdain or unfavorable emotions through the use of exaggerated linguistic constructs (Akula & Garibay, 2021). Consequently, individuals employ sarcastic language to deliver ostensibly positive statements, yet with an underlying negative connotation, thereby creating a sense of mockery.

The primary focus of this study revolves around the analysis of sarcastic comments. Sarcasm, expressed through the form of comments on social media, serves as a means for individuals to convey sentiments contrary to their explicit intentions (Akula & Garibay, 2021). This communication tactic is

frequently employed to criticize, annoy, insult, or display disapproval towards individuals or subjects. Sarcastic expression can manifest in both spoken and written forms. Verbal sarcasm typically emerges within conversations, stand-up comedy routines, or podcasts. Conversely, written sarcasm finds its avenue through comment sections. Given the rapid development of contemporary social media platforms, an abundance of sarcastic content can be observed within comment threads on platforms such as Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter. These platforms facilitate discussions about individuals and events. Social media, serving as an expansive platform for opinion-sharing, has grown exponentially as internet penetration shapes our lives (Mehndiratta & Soni, 2019). Beyond opinions, social media also acts as a source for abundant event-related information. Presently, online news outlets distribute their content not only through website articles but also across various social media platforms including Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, and YouTube. Among these, YouTube emerges as a notable medium for audio-visual information dissemination, allowing news to be conveyed in a comprehensive manner. Consequently, the comment section feature on YouTube serves as a space for individuals to express their opinions and engage in discussions related to news content disseminated through news media accounts.

Social media provides the latest and actual information that is happening in various countries around the world. One of the news currently being discussed is the possibility of a global recession in 2023 in many countries that may be affected. Several things may be the cause of the worldwide recession of various

countries around the world, such as negative economic growth for two consecutive quarters, the Covid-19 pandemic, which struck multiple parts of the world approximately three years ago, and the invasion of war between Russia and Ukraine (Fishman & Miller, 2022). This issue has been widely discussed on various social media platforms, including YouTube. Many news media reported the issue on their YouTube channel. Apart from reporting the causes of the 2023 global recession, they also report possible impacts and ways to deal with them. The threat of a worldwide recession in 2023 makes people have different responses. Not even a few people gave a sarcastic response to the issues of the 2023 global recession. Sarcastic comments expressed by the netizens in the comments column on a YouTube channel reporting recession are a form of their criticisms about the issue. By using a sociolinguistics approach, this study analyzes sarcastic comments from the public or netizens in the comments column of the CNBC Television YouTube channel about news content about the possibility of a global recession that will occur in 2023. CNBC Television news media provides much information about the global recession of 2023 on his YouTube channel, and many people have responded to the issue in the comments column. The researcher uses a theory proposed by Elisabeth Camp (2011) and Gorys Keraf (2010).

The statistical data of YouTube in 2022 is the second highest after Facebook. Analysis from Kepios (2022) showed that there are 4.74 billion social media users worldwide as of October 2022. That is equivalent to 59.3 percent of the total human population in the world. The number of social media

users has increased over the last 12 months. 190 million new users had joined social media. Thus the latest data of social media users reaches more than 75 percent of the world's human population. With so many social media users, the potential YouTube users are 2.515 billion. In 2023, with the second highest position after Facebook, YouTube is the second largest social media platform with 2.56 billion users. Therefore, the researcher uses YouTube as a data source because the more users access YouTube, the more possible interactions that occur through YouTube. The CNBC Television channel is the YouTube channel chosen by the researcher, which often provides various information and is always up to date on the issue of a possible global recession in 2023, has many possible interactions for netizens on the comment sections of that YouTube channel.

Researchers in various research objects and perspectives, including the sociolinguistic perspective, have quite intensely carried out studies related to sarcasm. We can look at the study of Sukarto & Fauziah (2022) used the sociolinguistics approach to the research. They only used one theory in their research. Sukarto & Fauziah (2022) used Keraf's theory to identify the types of sarcasm found in the video "YouTube Got Talent" uploaded on the Skinnyindonesia24 YouTube channel. They used the SLBC listening technique to obtain the research because the analyzed cases were recorded. In addition, with a sociolinguistic approach, some researchers discuss the use of sarcasm in everyday life. For instance, Wardani (2019) analyzed the various sarcasm languages used by the Kendal people in their daily lives, and Herlina (2013)

analyzed the use of variations of sarcasm language among teenagers. This research proved that the sarcastic language used by teenagers is a way of expressing a form of intimacy and proves that they must also be good at positioning themselves in the use of sarcastic language so as not to use it in formal or official situations.

Besides using a sociolinguistics approach, the previous researchers used different approaches in their study. There are a semantics approach and a pragmatic approach to analyzing sarcasm. Using a pragmatic approach, Melawati (2021), which also used Elisabeth Camp's theory to analyze types of sarcasm. She used the Marvel film "Venom" as the object of her research. In addition, Azis & Marlina (2020) analyzed the types of sarcasm found in Keith Albertstadt's Comedy by applying Elisabeth Camp's theory. They found sarcasm in the case study of the comedy. According to Dews and Winner (1995) in Pickering et al. (2019), Dews and Winner (1995) related their findings on sarcasm and irony with the politeness theory proposed by Brown & Levinson (1987), which stated that ironic insults are expressed in a less threatening and in a more polite manner. The research of Pickering et al. (2018) on sarcasm analysis also used a pragmatic approach. They analyzed the impact of emotional sarcasm. Furthermore, there are also sarcasm studies that use a semantic approach, for example, the research of Hartono (2019) analyzed sarcastic comments on YouTube during the era of the Indonesian presidential election in 2019. Hartono (2019) took data from four different YouTube channels in this

research. He investigated the types of sarcasm only based on Elisabeth Camp's theory.

There are two studies that combine the same two theories as the ones that will be applied in this study, namely Elisabeth Camp's theory and Gorys Keraf's theory. The studies that combine these two theories are only concerned with events that have occurred, for example, in the research of Abdullah et al. (2022) analyzed political sarcasm on the @podcastkeselaja TikTok account. They applied Camp's theory to analyze the form of political sarcasm in several @podcastkeselaja TikTok content and Keraf's theory for the function of sarcasm which was used to deliver innuendos related to the political situation in Indonesia. Moreover, Chusna (2020), which analyzed the form and function of sarcasm in the comments section on Joe Biden's Instagram account. She analyzed Joe Biden's post entitled "Get Vaccine," in which Joe Biden was doing a vaccine to prevent transmission of Covid-19. Then many netizens threw sarcasm in the comments on the post. She used Camp's theory to analyze the form of sarcasm found in the comment column then she used Keraf's theory to investigate the functions of the sarcasm that were addressed to Joe Biden. That way, the difference in this research lies in exploring the form and function of sarcasm on an event that has not yet happened or can be said with something still a possibility.

Based on a review of previous studies, this research is motivated by the gaps that have occurred. This might need to be investigated further. Perhaps it has never been integrated because the theories are not coherent. The theory from

'Camp' is suitable for analyzing sarcasm in English, while Keraf's theory is more appropriate for analyzing sarcasm in the context of the Indonesian language. The difference between the present study and previous studies lies in the object data of the research, where previous research used spoken sarcasm data in the form of a study case on YouTube videos and TikTok content. In addition, the approach used in the research distinguishes it from previous research that uses sarcastic comments in the YouTube comments section. This study uses a sociolinguistic approach that discusses sarcasm in public comments on the issue of the global recession that predicted will happen next year. One of the things that can attract the reader's attention from this research is that the researcher uses the discussions of hot international issues that people in various parts of the world are discussing. Even so, this issue currently being talked about is reaping the pros and cons. Numerous netizens responded to this issue as if it was not crucial. Many of them tend to underestimate it even though many have predicted the impacts of the global recession probability on the aspect of life, including the economy.

Departing from the assumption that the issue to be discussed in the present study is one of the warmest and most frequently discussed on various social media platforms. Many netizens have cons opinions toward the global recession probability in 2023. Moreover, other researchers have not analyzed the 2023 global recession possibility in linguistic analysis. Hence, this study aims to explore forms of sarcasm written by netizens in the comments section of the

CNBC Television YouTube channel using Elisabeth Camp's theory and identify the function of those sarcastic comments by applying the theory of Gorys Keraf.

B. Research Questions

1. What are the forms of sarcasm found in the comments section of the CNBC Television YouTube channel regarding the 2023 global recession possibility?
2. What are the functions of the sarcastic comments found in the comments section of the CNBC Television YouTube channel regarding the 2023 global recession possibility?

C. Significance of the Study

This research makes a real contribution to the field of sociolinguistics, which proves that language has a very intimate relationship with social life. In this research, it proves that figurative language can be used as a way for someone to express and express their opinion on an event. The positive impact of this research can be seen that one of the figurative language: sarcasm is one way to express disagreement with the phenomenon of the possibility of a 2023 global recession that is being discussed on social media. This research is an opportunity to discuss further in the field of anthropolinguistics regarding the use of sarcasm on social media which has a connection with the culture of humans in various parts of the world.

That's not all, this research helps future researchers to learn the theories of Elizabeth Camp and Gorys Keraf that both can be used together to study English language objects, and can be a reference and make it easier for them to learn

both theories with the analysis that has been done in this research. Hence, this research is expected to provide practical benefits to a policy, where this research can solve a problem with the use of figurative language on social media even though the figurative language can offend or hurt someone. With sarcasm, it can facilitate public criticism of an issue.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focused on news videos that were uploaded on the CNBC Television YouTube channel and discussed the possibility of a global recession in 2023. Given the abundance of CNBC Television news covering this topic, the researcher scrutinized not all discussions related to the possibility of a global recession. The researcher selected videos that addressed the substantial likelihood of the 2023 global recession occurring, along with the causes and consequences of this potential recession. In line with various linguistic approaches, this study employed the theories of Elisabeth Camp (2011) and Gorys Keraf (2010) in the field of sociolinguistics.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To minimize misunderstanding in this study, the researcher provides the following brief explanations of the key terms:

1. **Sociolinguistic Analysis:** can be defined as an activity to investigate an event related to society and language. Sociolinguistic analysis is also to find out the actual situation that people use language in different social situations.

2. **Sarcastic Comments:** can be interpreted as responses or reviews in the form of sharp satire to an event. Sarcastic comments are usually directed at something they are criticizing or at someone because there is an emotion they are experiencing.
3. **Written Sarcasm:** words or sentences that contain bitterness and offense, unpleasant to hear and hurtful to the heart that are usually found in social media comment sections.
4. **2023 Global Recession Possibility:** an extended period of economic weakening worldwide predicted to happen in 2023.
5. **CNBC Television YouTube Channel:** a news media network offering global financial market information and programming.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the main framework and reviews related theories concerning the latest study. This chapter consists of sociolinguistic analysis, 2023 global recession possibility, sarcastic comments, the forms of sarcasm, and the functions of sarcasm.

A. Sociolinguistic Analysis

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics encountering the study of the relationship between language and society (Nisa, 2019). Sociolinguistics comes in two words: sociology and linguistics. Sociology is scientific knowledge that studies problems in social life. Sociology discusses community groups, including the interaction of people influenced by factors of education, social level, age, race, ethnicity, and gender. Meanwhile, linguistics is the study of language. Linguistics studies how language works in either casual conversations or the media people are exposing. Linguistics also explores the existence of societal norms and laws which address language (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Language cannot exist without society, and vice versa. The society also would not exist without language, so these two things are related to one another.

Sociolinguistics is different from linguistics. According to Booij (2013) in Hasanah et al. (2019), sociolinguistics studies the social factors that play a role in language use and association. Linguistics gives an understanding of the

structure of language, while sociolinguistics tells how someone interacts with each other using that structure in everyday situations and conditions. In the Saputra, et al. (2019) explained that sociolinguistics field also examines how language is utilized in varying social contexts and the appropriateness of language in specific contexts. It obviously takes into aspects like etiquette, interpersonal relationships, and regional dialects.

Sociolinguistic studies are not a collection of facts but a way of looking at the world around them and a set of ideas about how social norms are intertwined with the use of language in society. According to Mu'in (2019), sociolinguistics is a study of the correlation between language and the context in which it is used. Trudgil (1974) in (Saputra et al., 2019) defined sociolinguistics as a science that investigates the purpose and function of language in society. With sociolinguistics, one can find out how different languages can differ from one context to another. Likewise, sociolinguistics explains how someone in a social context can communicate with others in different social contexts. Sociolinguistics seeks to make generalizations about language in society and recognize the different ideas about the relationship between the views of societal groups and the language they use (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

There are two essentially distinct ways of sociologically exploring language. They are more than just thematical and historical boundaries. The first is mimetic. It considers that language and communication, as well as the systems that enable them to work, reflect or represent social structures, layers, and mechanisms. This sociolinguistic theorizing and analysis practice could be

referred to as traditional sociolinguistics. The second sociological approach to language and communication is rhetorical. It holds that communication influences our identities. Hence, despite their common roots and purposes, the two mainstreams emphasize completely different matters.

Traditional sociolinguistics is involved with defining variation, linguistic change, linguistic policy, language formations, language variation and change, code-switching, dialect, bilingualism, style, register, and the different languages men and women use (Romaine, 2000). This sociolinguistic approach to the issue of language is correlated and involves a view of autonomous categories that are independent but connected. Sociolinguistics investigates the compatibility of systems that are connected yet diverse. According to Romaine (2000), the rhetoric trend focuses on issues such as identification and language, linguistic approaches to socialization, anthropological investigations, ethnographic problems, empirical studies of human group verbal habits, enculturation processes, engendering processes, role enactment, and others.

In sum, sociolinguistic analysis means an activity to investigate an event related to society and language problems that occur by compiling theories about the relationship between society and language. The problems of language can be identified with two sociological approaches. The two approaches are mimetic and rhetorical. Mimetic is concerned with the definitions of variation, linguistic change, dialect, bilingualism, register, style, pidgin and language formations, code-switching, the many languages used by men and women, language variation and change, language planning, and linguistic policy. Rhetoric is

concerned with questions of identity and language, linguistic approaches to socialization, empirical studies of human group verbal habits, enculturation processes, engendering processes, role relations enactment, ethnographic challenges, and anthropological investigations.

B. Sarcastic Comments

According to Keraf (2010), sarcasm is a style of language that will always hurt and be unpleasant to hear. Tree et al. (2020) research explained that Sarcasm is frequently interpreted as a figurative language that communicates a negative message based on an improper literal interpretation (Kreuz & Glucksberg, 1989). In other words, sarcasm is a way of expressing critical emotions and is considered offensive behavior towards an individual or an event. Sarcasm can also be defined as a positive statement but has an underlying negative sentiment in response to something or someone (Banerjee et al., 2020). It is usually something very insult or ridiculing. Sarcasm can either be spoken (oral sarcasm) or written. Sarcasm in written communication, such as sarcastic comments in the comments section on various social media platforms, has the potential to stimulate the virality of content that uploads a particular issue. These sarcastic comments can attract the attention of netizens, so sarcasm can also play a role in the virality of an issue. It can be concluded that sarcasm is a language style to criticize, annoy, insult, or express disapproval of someone or something.

Sarcasm in a sociolinguistic overview is a form of impoliteness in interacting. Interpreting politeness and impoliteness involves being sensitive to

changing social relationships (Holmes, 2013). Sarcasm is usually intended to convey dissatisfaction. However, the use of sarcasm sometimes unintentionally offends the other person as a result of different norms and expectations about how to express a respect. Misunderstandings in interaction can arise and offend one another when people from different language communities have different cultures. So, the speech acts and rules of interaction are also different.

Hymes (1974) is a sociolinguist who proposed an ethnographic framework that considers various factors in speech (Wardhaugh, 2006). An ethnography of a communicative event is a summary of all the aspects that are important in understanding how a certain communication event achieves its objectives. Sarcasm is one of the eight terms offered by Dell Hymes, and it is one of the 'important' terms. The term 'key' relates to the tone, style, or spirit with which a specific message is presented (Wardhaugh, 2006). As a result, when there is a mismatch between what someone actually said and the key that person used, such as when someone used caustic language, listeners prefer to focus on the key rather than the actual content.

Sarcastic sentences can be determined by understanding the context in which the phrase or sentence is stated. It can be seen from the tone and body language of individuals when uttering sarcastic sentences. However, if the sarcastic sentence is in the form of a writing or forum based on online media, people can see it from the only available context, namely looking at the entire post where sarcastic comments were made and given by several individuals (Clarkson & Reza, 2018). That way, sarcastic comments can be determined

from comments made by people or netizens who respond to a post with a high level of sentiment. There is a separation or divide of opinions in offering comments, either agreeing or disagreeing with a video content post. To some extent, disagreement among netizens will result in snarky comments (Wijaya, Murwantara, & Mitra, 2020).

In conclusion, identifying sarcastic comments in the YouTube comments section can be carried out by watching videos and understanding the context provided. Hence, we can see the separation of viewpoints between those who agree and those who disagree with a video content post when people leave comments.

C. Forms of Sarcasm

There are four forms of sarcasm stated by Elisabeth Camp (2011). They are elaborated on below:

1. Propositional Sarcasm

Propositional sarcasm is sarcasm in the form of propositions, the most fundamental form of sarcasm. In propositional sarcasm, the speaker's statement is more pragmatic, similar to the implicature model. This propositional sarcasm refers to a satirical statement in which someone conveys an implicature that contradicts the actual proposition expressed by a sincere utterance (Camp, 2011). Even though the statement seems sincere, the intention conveyed by the speaker is quite the opposite. For details, we can see the example below:

Example: He's a fine friend. James must be a real hit with the ladies.
(p. 21)

In order to understand this sarcastic statement, the speaker should provide some sort of confirmation. It can be considered a sincere utterance if James is a fine friend and he becomes a real hit with the ladies. However, in this case, the speaker means the opposite of what they say and expresses a negative attitude toward the content of what they mean. In this form of sarcasm, the speaker pretends to assert something with a positive assertion, whereas they implicate the contrary of it.

2. Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is closer to semantic theory. According to Camp (2011), lexical sarcasm is an extreme statement pronounced clearly and naturally. This form of sarcasm often begins with a positive word but is followed by a phrase with a negative meaning afterward. These negative expressions clarify the sarcastic intent of a statement. This sarcasm usually targets only one expression or one phrase in the spoken sentence. An example will be described below:

Example: If David is a real genius, then he won't get better than a C in organic chemistry. (p. 25)

In that example, the statement uses the positive words "a real genius". However, the statement is accompanied by a negative context afterwards: "won't get better than a C in organic chemistry". It shows

that the speakers anchor the targeted expression's pretended evaluation to some genuine evaluation. The speaker may imply that the addressee is not a real genius.

3. Prefix Sarcasm

Prefix sarcasm is almost the same as propositional sarcasm. Note that this form of sarcasm targets expressions that focus on declarative sentences. Prefix sarcasm, commonly referred to as 'like'-prefixed sarcasm, combines sarcastic statements with declarative sentences. In contrast to propositional sarcasm, which contains very strong implicature uttered by the speaker and is contradictory, this prefix sarcasm indicates a rebuttal statement uttered by the speaker so that there is little possibility of ambiguity (Camp, 2011). In short, the sarcasm prefix actively binds sarcastic speakers to deny and refute something.

Example: Like that's a good idea. (p. 28)

In this example, the speaker stated that it is a good idea. The speaker explains the infelicity of replying to "It is not true that it is a good idea". Finally, the speaker uses anaphoric demonstratives on 'Like'-prefixed sentences to show the infelicity of reporting their beliefs.

4. Illocutionary sarcasm

Illocutionary sarcasm is a form of sarcasm that expresses an attitude that is the opposite of the attitude expressed by a sincere statement or statement (Camp, 2011). The sarcastic context in locutionary sarcasm is

not only seen as an element in the utterance. However, it can also be seen from the whole context, including the accompanying speech acts. Therefore, a statement of sarcasm in this form is a unified whole.

Example: You sure know a lot. (p. 33)

In this example, the speaker says that the addressee certainly knows everything. However, the speaker expresses scepticism toward this presupposition which are they merely pretend to presuppose that the addressee's knowledge ranks highly on this scale. In fact, the sentence implies that the addressee is foolish for showing off an ability that doesn't matter. It is the pretended compliment that becomes an insult.

D. Styles of Sarcasm

Many researchers, based on their knowledge and perspective, have categorised sarcasm into many categories. Muharrami (2021) concentrated on the sarcastic style based on the discrepancy of sentiments. The text sentiment clashes with the text situation in this type of sarcasm. It is further subdivided into five sections based on sentiment and circumstance. The following five types are:

1. Contrast between positive sentiment and negative situation

There is a different between the emotive word and the scenario represented in the text in this sort of sarcasm.

Example: Awesome, the flight is delayed. (p. 651)

This sentence depicted negative activity or situation by using positive sentimental word.

2. Contrast between negative sentiment and positive situation

This sort of sarcasm uses negative words that describe a positive activity, resulting in sarcasm.

Example: I dislike Mumbai Indians because they often win. (p. 651)

In the preceding sentence, the negative term is “dislike” while the positive situation is winning the match.

3. Contrasting connotations

The words employed in the text have opposing implications in this sort of sarcasm.

Example: Rohan loves being blocked by people on social media. (p. 651)

In this sentence, the words “loves” and being blocked” have contrasting connotations.

4. Verity negation

It is a style of sarcasm in which the language contradicts a reality or universal truth.

Example: Sir you are on time today, may be today’s sun has risen from west. (p. 652)

In this sentence, the contradictory text lies in the word "on time" which is the word used by the speaker which contradicts the fact that the the interlocutor (Sir) had arrived very late.

5. Temporal facts extraction

This is equivalent to verity negation, yet it contradicts a fact regarding an occurrence in this text.

Example: It was nice celebrating my birthday with you and my enemy. (p. 652)

The event in this line is a birthday celebration, and the contradiction is to enjoy it with the enemy of the speaker.

E. Functions of Sarcasm

There are ten functions of sarcasm introduced by Keraf (2010): (1) as a form of rejection, (2) as a form of conveying prohibition, (3) as a form of conveying affirmation, (4) as a form of conveying information, (5) as a form of conveying order, (6) as a form of conveying equality, (7) as a form of conveying comparison, (8) as a form of expressing an opinion, (9) as a form of submitting a question, and (10) as a form of greeting. The following is explanations of the functions of sarcasm according to Keraf (2010) in Abdullah et al. (2022):

1. Rejecting

The rejecting function aims to refuse something that is disliked or hated.

Example: Not to mention the people in my community, when it's the Holy month they like to cover up places to eat. Closing it I mean, the windows are closed, the doors are closed. (p. 81)

2. Conveying Prohibition

This function is used to prohibit someone from something they do not like or hate.

3. Conveying Affirmation

The function of conveying affirmation aims to emphasize anything that might be considered relevant to the objective of the utterance.

Example: I mean, how come the piano can't hear minor sounds, so I don't know how to fix it. (p. 82)

4. Conveying Information

The conveying information function is used to provide information in a sarcastic form to someone.

Example: There are professions that give you the privilege of being free to rape anyone, you won't be arrested, you won't be imprisoned, and maybe people won't even know your identity, maybe even if you rape a lot of girls in this job you won't be fired. (p. 82)

5. Conveying Order

The function of this one sarcasm aims to give orders to someone to do something according to the utterance.

6. Conveying Equality

The function conveying equality is used to express the similarity of a person or event with a thing referred to in the utterance.

7. Conveying Comparison

The function of conveying comparison is used to express a comparison of a person or event with something referred to in the utterance.

8. Expressing Opinion

The expressing opinion function intends to give the individual in the question advice or an opinion on a subject.

Example: When someone at the top, it's usually difficult to see down, that means usually because the mall floor is not see-through glass. (p. 83)

9. Submitting Question

The function of submitting a question is to ask someone a question about something that is in accordance with the intent of the utterance.

Example: Is it true that Bung Karno is red? (p. 84)

10. Greeting

Sarcasm in the form of greeting aims to greet someone referred to as the utterance.

F. Sociolinguistics and Digital Media

This paragraph focuses on sociolinguistics in digital media. Digital media can be understood as any form of electronic media that can be accessed using a computer. Digital media that we often encounter are software, websites, online advertisements, video games, and social media. Social media is a further part of digital media that is provided for deeper interaction (Bateman, 2021). The ever-growing and popular social media platforms are full of social interactions expressed by natural language. In order to express social actions, people use different language styles and languages according to their purposes and needs.

The use of language in various media contexts, including digital media, is not separated from the important principles in sociolinguistics, namely that people are judged by others based on the way they speak, humans are linguistic products of their respective environments, and through the language used by humans, they have the power to make social change (Mallinson, Childs, & Herk, 2013). Social change in digital media is a form of human action that experiences the linguistic norms and social consequences of those who have communicated using language in digital media.

As Giyoto (2020) points out, sociolinguistics in digital media is used to explain linguistic variations in societal norms. Instead of focusing on norms, sociolinguistics in digital media concentrates on the relationship between the public, then considers linguistic changes in the relationship (Giyoto, 2020). These linguistic changes in digital media may be caused by differences in language use according to age, gender, or even cultural background.

G. The Discourse of 2023 Global Recession Possibility

The term "recession" is widely understood in the context of global markets as a significant economic downturn. Intriguingly, its etymology traces back to the word "recede," implying a retreat or fallback, which metaphorically resonates with the concept of an economic downturn. A recession is technically defined as a period marked by a decline in the total output of legally produced goods, spanning over two consecutive quarters, equivalent to a six-month duration (Prabhakar, 2016). This definition is further refined by Fiedler (1990),

who characterizes recessions as periods of weakened economic activity, distinguished by their duration, depth, and widespread impact, which surpass normal fluctuations.

Expanding on this definition, Shiskin (2008) in Zurich, elucidates that a recession involves a seasonally adjusted decline in the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for at least two successive quarters. The 2023 global recession, as discussed by Kose et al. (2020), is a reflection of the magnitude and severity of the recent financial crisis, characterized by a sluggish recovery and heightened concerns about the precarious state of the global economy. This recession manifested in a significant contraction of international trade, escalating unemployment rates, and a decline in commodity prices.

The genesis of a recession lies within the dynamics of the business cycle, influenced by two primary factors: financial and real. The financial aspect is rooted in the banking system's manipulation of money and credit, leading to an expansion of monetary supply and subsequent lowering of interest rates, facilitating increased lending (Prabhakar, 2016). This phenomenon is interpreted by several economists as symptomatic of a deeper systemic issue.

The term "recession" can be understood in two contexts: a general sense, referring broadly to a period of diminished economic activity, and a more technical, academic sense, specifically denoting the contraction phase of a business cycle characterized by two or more consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth.

Despite the lack of a universally accepted definition, the general consensus among scholars is that a recession entails job losses, business closures, and challenging times for families. Economically, it is defined as a contraction in the business cycle or a general slowdown in economic activity (Prabhakar, 2016). Typically, recessions are triggered by a widespread decrease in spending, often exacerbated by adverse supply shocks or the bursting of economic bubbles. Emerald (2017) references Nagle (2009), who illustrates how the average citizen perceives a recession: a period marked by scarce job opportunities and mounting debt challenges. Nagle's research not only resonates with the layperson's understanding of recession but also contributes to future studies by offering insights into potential recession forecasting methods and suggesting solutions to mitigate their impact.

According to the World Bank, the 2023 recession was precipitated by a series of global events, including synchronous interest rate hikes by central banks in response to inflationary pressures. Factors contributing to the potential global recession in 2023 include negative economic growth for two consecutive quarters, the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and the lingering effects of the Covid-19 pandemic (Fishman & Miller, 2022). The Russian invasion of Ukraine, cost-of-living crises, economic downturns in China, and the enduring impact of Covid-19 on various sectors have all played a role in exacerbating this crisis (Yurioputra, 2022).

In the event of a global recession in 2023, several indicators may become evident: widespread job losses, diminished demand for products and services,

shifts in unemployment rates and initial jobless claims, and fluctuations in asset prices, including real estate and financial assets. Additionally, high levels of personal and corporate debt may become more pronounced.

In summary, a recession signifies a substantial economic downturn in global markets. It is characterized by a decrease in the production of goods over a six-month period and is indicative of a broader economic phase marked by significant depth, duration, and spread. The ensuing global recession is likely to lead to a marked decline in international trade, increased unemployment, and falling commodity prices. At the peak of economic growth, factors such as soaring real estate prices and rising interest rates are observed. Many experts view the financial crisis and subsequent recession as indicators of more profound systemic issues. The academic understanding of a recession generally encompasses the repercussions of job losses, business shutdowns, and the ensuing hardships faced by families.

H. CNBC Television YouTube Channel

Consumer News and Business Channel or CNBC has known as a business and financial news network. CNBC was founded on April 17, 1989 as the product of gamble by NBC President Bob Wright and NBC Cable President Tom Rogers (Pisani, 2019). International headquarters of CNBC are located in the two countries, namely in London and Singapore. CNBC is the number one network in this world which provides the ideal 24-hour global business briefing. The mission of CNBC is to assist the influential and aspirational in making sensible decisions to get ahead (CNBC, 2023). CNBC provides current

information continuously so that the general public is always update and aware of latest news about finance and business.

In addition to international TV stations, CNBC is also available on mobile, tablet, and desktop devices. CNBC global TV, which is available in over 385 million households around the world, also has a website, CNBC.com, which is the top financial news source on the web, with an incredible amount of finance and business related videos, real-time market analysis, and financial analysis tools. Not only through the CNBC.com website, news broadcast by CNBC can also be enjoyed on a YouTube channel named CNBC Television. The channel joined YouTube on May 29, 2018. With 2.35 million subscribers, the CNBC Television YouTube channel has achieved 1,582,135,835 views (CNBC TV, 2018). Thus, financial and business news on CNBC can be accessed through various platforms, both television and social media.

In short, CNBC stands for Consumer News and Business Channel which is known as a business and financial news network. CNBC was founded on April 17, 1989 by NBC President Bob Wright and NBC Cable President Tom Rogers. CNBC presents the latest information continuously so that the general public is always updated and knows the latest news about finance and business. Besides international TV stations, CNBC can also be accessed via mobile, tablet and desktop. Not only through the CNBC.com website, news broadcast by CNBC can also be enjoyed on a YouTube channel called CNBC Television. The channel joined YouTube on May 29, 2018.

I. Detection

Recognizing sarcasm in textual contexts, especially where non-verbal cues are absent, is a complex and non-trivial task. This challenge has become increasingly pertinent with the proliferation of online communications on social media platforms. Detecting sarcasm is crucial for accurate opinion mining and sentiment analysis, as it significantly impacts the interpretation of sentiments and intentions in digital discourse (Akula & Garibay, 2021).

In his seminal work, Gibbs (1986) introduced three models to enhance our understanding and detection of sarcasm: The Standard Pragmatic Model, The Echoic Mention Model, and The Social Norm Model. The Standard Pragmatic Model is a classical approach, suggesting that the detection of sarcasm first requires an understanding of the literal meaning of the statement. This model involves a three-step process: comprehending the literal meaning, discerning whether the speaker intends this literal meaning or a nonliteral one, and, if the literal meaning seems inappropriate, interpreting an opposite or different nonliteral meaning. However, Gibbs (1986) later argued that this model might not always be effective in identifying sarcasm, particularly in more complex contexts.

The Echoic Mention Model, another of Gibbs' propositions, focuses on whether statements are "used" or "mentioned." This distinction is key to understanding sarcasm. For instance, in the statement "Please be quiet," the words are being "used." In contrast, in a sentence like "The sign says 'Please be quiet'," the utterance is "mentioned." This model suggests that for sarcasm detection, it's not always necessary to translate the literal meaning to a nonliteral

one. Instead, it emphasizes understanding the echoic use of words and the speaker's delivery style.

Lastly, The Social Norm Model posits that sarcastic statements which reference specific social norms are more easily identifiable. This model underscores that sarcastic comments grounded in normative social contexts are quicker to recognize than those lacking such a framework. Gibbs' research supported this notion, demonstrating that subjects more readily identified sarcastic remarks made in conjunction with explicit mentions of social norms. Therefore, this model suggests that an understanding of the normative social context is crucial when interpreting sarcasm.

From these insights, it's evident that the detection of sarcasm, particularly in written form, requires a nuanced understanding of not just the literal content of statements, but also their contextual and social underpinnings. Each of Gibbs' models offers a different perspective, highlighting the multifaceted nature of sarcasm and the challenges inherent in its detection.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method employed in this study. There are several points discussed, including research design, research instruments, data and data sources, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

This study adopts a post-positivistic paradigm and employs a quasi-qualitative methodology to delve deeply into the form and function of sarcastic comments within the comments section of CNBC Television YouTube videos. These videos specifically focus on discussions surrounding the potential occurrence of a global recession in 2023. Although Bungin (2020) acknowledges that this research approach doesn't fall strictly under the category of qualitative due to its distinct structure, it still allows for the effective utilization of theory as a research tool. Consequently, theory retains its instrumental role in facilitating thorough analysis. By embracing the techniques of quasi-qualitative research, this process ensures a profound exploration of data depth, in line with Rahardjo's perspective (2020).

The research design is guided by three pivotal phases: the pre-research stage, the research implementation stage, and the post-research stage. The research journey unfolds as follows:

a. Pre-research Stage:

At the outset, the groundwork is meticulously prepared for the investigation. This phase entails identifying sociolinguistics as the central research domain. The researcher navigates through Open Knowledge Maps online to uncover pertinent sociolinguistics research, delving into a range of sources such as theses, journals, and books. Following this comprehensive exploration, the researcher selects an engaging topic after sifting through various theses, journals, and books. Insights are meticulously gathered from diverse sources, including journals, theses, and books, enriching the understanding of the chosen topic.

The research object is carefully selected to align seamlessly with the identified topic, and contemporary subjects currently being discussed in social media are strategically pinpointed. A coherent connection is forged between the chosen topic and the research object, ultimately leading to the formulation of a research title, which is then presented for discussion with the supervising lecturer.

b. Research Implementation Stage

Subsequent to this preparatory phase, the research progresses to the implementation stage. Here, a sequence of targeted activities unfolds. The researcher engages in viewing numerous videos on the CNBC Television YouTube channel, with a specific focus on discussions regarding the potential global recession in 2023. Within the comments

section of these videos, the researcher discerns instances of sarcastic comments. Drawing inspiration from Elisabeth Camp's theory, the researcher meticulously identifies the various forms of sarcasm within these comments. Moreover, Gorys Keraf's theory is employed to unravel the underlying functions embedded within the sarcastic comments.

c. Post-research Stage

Upon acquiring the necessary data and insight, the research journey transitions to the post-research stage. Here, the collected data is subjected to rigorous analysis and insightful interpretation. This analytical process culminates in the presentation of comprehensive findings, which are further elucidated through clear and detailed explanations in the discussion section. The depth and breadth of the research findings are showcased in the phase. Building on the analysis, the researcher crafts a well-founded conclusion, synthesizing the study's findings and contributions.

B. Research Instrument

The researcher is a key instrument in this study. The researcher is the one who collects and examines the data. Hence, the researcher observes and analyzes sarcastic comments on the CNBC Television YouTube channel, which reports on the possibility of a global recession in 2023 to provide explanations and descriptions of the forms of sarcasm and the functions of sarcasm found in the comments column of YouTube videos.

C. Data Sources

The data required were sarcastic comments found in the comments section of the CNBC Television YouTube Channel. Relevant comments were selected using Social Norm Model Detection. The detection was used to identify comments that contained sarcasm or criticism of the issue of a possible global recession in 2023. The researcher selected YouTube videos on the CNBC television channel from the many videos discussing the possibility of a 2023 global recession uploaded from April 7, 2022 to December 22, 2022. After researchers made observations on the YouTube channel, this period had the most significance in the context of predicting the 2023 global recession, such as the estimated time of the global recession, the causes of increased recession risk, and actions to deal with the recession.

Since the data was taken from social media, the researcher as an interested party in the benefits of comments on the YouTube CNBC Television Channel, had to properly use the data in the form of sarcastic comments. The researcher did not edit, cut, or manipulate data containing harsh words to maintain the integrity of the data obtained and as a way to preserve the ethics in processing data from social media. The data criteria taken by researchers are sarcastic comments that are in accordance with detection. Thus, the data obtained can provide insights that are relevant to the researcher's objectives in understanding written sarcasm on social media with the research methodology used.

D. Data Collection

The following are the ways in which the researcher collected data. The researcher found CNBC Television YouTube channel, then selected relevant videos using the keyword "recession". The researcher read the titles of the videos that appeared after typing in the keyword. The videos selected were videos that discussed global recession predictions, the causes of global recession, and the impact that will occur if the 2023 global recession actually occurs. After that, researchers viewed all relevant videos and read the comments written by netizens of CNBC Television channel.

In order to overcome the potential bias in the selection of comments, the researcher ensured that the selected videos and comments represented a variety of views on global recession predictions. Moreover, we also used social norm detection to consider the boundary between satire and casual comments.

The researcher took data from April 7, 2022 to December 22, 2022 and ensured that within this time span the researcher obtained data that included diversity in netizen attitudes and comments. This is because the CNBC Television YouTube channel is a channel specialized in reporting on world business and economics, so they post information about recession predictions every day.

Then the researcher understood the two theories used to process the data. After understanding Camp's (2011) theory on the forms of sarcasm, the researcher identified comments containing sarcasm in which there were innuendo, criticism, ridicule, and opposition. Then the researcher understood

Keraf's (2010) theory on the functions of sarcasm and identified the data according to the theory.

E. Data Analysis

After finding the data, the researcher analyzed the data. To answer the first research question, the researcher categorized the sarcastic comments into the four categories of sarcasm forms proposed by Camp (2011). Meanwhile, to answer the second research question, the researcher categorized the sarcastic comments into the categories of sarcasm functions proposed by Keraf (2010). The way the researcher categorized the data into the categories of the two theories was by manual method. The classification made by the researcher had the tendency of misinterpretation that might affected the results of the researcher's analysis.

The researcher analyzed the data by considering the context of the video and external events relevant to the global recession prediction. The researcher presented the results of the analysis by using direct quotes from sarcastic comments and describing explanations related to these comments. The researcher acknowledged that the researcher's interpretation of sarcasm may be subjective, thus presenting the potential for different readers' viewpoints and interpretations. This is because sarcasm still has a relationship with culture, where everyone's culture is different. It could be that to one person a comment was sarcastic, but to another person it was a normal comment and not sarcastic.

F. Triangulation

This study uses the triangulation method to increase the credibility of the data and strengthen the durability of the research results. In Carter et al. (2014), Patton (1999) stated that triangulation refers to the use of several methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop an understanding of phenomena. Explained in Rahardjo (2020) that in Denkin's various works, he mentioned triangulation includes four things: (1) triangulation of methods, (2) triangulation between researchers (if the research is carried out in groups), (3) triangulation of data sources, and (4) triangulation of theory. In addition, there is one other thing that is added to carry out research confirmability, namely time triangulation (Putra, 2013).

In this study, the researcher uses two triangulations, that are triangulation of time and triangulation of data source. The researcher validated the data by collecting data from videos uploaded by the CNBC Television YouTube channel relating to the possibility of a global recession in 2023 at different times. The researcher conducted the research by finding sarcastic comments on videos watched to get the form and function of sarcasm. The research is conducted by watching videos uploaded from April 7, 2022 to December 22, 2022. To validate the data, the researcher has looked at videos related to the possibility of recession on CNBC Television YouTube channel uploaded at different times, then found differences in the commentary patterns of the videos. Thus, the implication of using time triangulation is that it can increase the strength of the data against differences in commentary patterns on videos uploaded at different times.

Triangulation of data source is carried out by collecting data from the comment sections on CNBC Television YouTube channel across 12 different videos. The researcher validated the data by collecting data from different videos that discussed the possibility of a global recession with different predictions or causes and impacts. Hence, the implication of using triangulation of data sources is the discovery of various forms and functions of sarcastic comments responding to the issue of a possible global recession with different discussions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two points: findings and discussion. In this chapter, the researcher presents the data on the forms and functions of sarcastic comments in the comment sections of the CNBC Television YouTube channel, which discussed the possibility of the 2023 global recession.

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher presents the results of data analysis based on the sarcastic comments that appear of the comment sections on the CNBC Television YouTube channel which the videos talked about the possibility of the 2023 global recession. The data carefully selected the sarcastic comments based on the detection, then the sarcastic comments that have been selected are examined based on two theories: Camp (2011) to analyze the forms of sarcasm and Keraf (2010) to analyze the functions of sarcasm.

1. Forms of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments

In this section, according to Camp (2011) the researcher describes the four forms of sarcastic comments that are found in the comment sections on CNBC Television YouTube channel as follows:

a. Propositional Sarcasm

In proportional sarcasm, the speaker's statement is more pragmatic, similar to the implicature model. This propositional sarcasm refers to a

satirical statement in which someone conveys an implicature that contradicts the actual proposition expressed by a sincere utterance.

Datum 1

GP: *You would think they could find a better liar with all that nervous shuttering. Of course they want to extend the date out. Hedge funds want to be the first ones out when it actually hits Q1 not Q4 2023*

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022))

In Datum 1, a netizen with the pseudonym GP makes a sarcastic comment in response to a news article predicting a recession in late 2023, as reported by Deutsch Bank's Chadha on April 13, 2022. GP's comment is a prime example of propositional sarcasm, as it involves a layered implication.

The next part, "Of course, they want to extend the date out," suggests that the individuals or entities involved in the prediction of the recession are intentionally trying to postpone it. This is the second layer of sarcasm, insinuating that there is a hidden agenda behind their actions.

Finally, GP's comment concludes with, "Hedge funds want to be the first ones out when it actually hits Q1 not Q4 2023." This part of the statement implies that hedge funds are strategically planning to exit the market before the predicted recession in Q1 2023

rather than waiting until Q4 2023, suggesting a calculated move to avoid financial losses.

In summary, this example of propositional sarcasm uses a series of implied meanings to mock Chadha's credibility as a liar, question the motives of those making the prediction, and hint at a conspiracy involving hedge funds. The sarcasm arises from the contrast between the seemingly sincere utterance and the hidden, satirical implications that contradict it.

Datum 2

FAC: *Another economic genius... Lol 😏*

(Buckled up for a long recession, says Piper Sandler's Kantrowitz
(July 8, 2022))

In Datum 2, a netizen with pseudonym FAC makes a sarcastic comment in response to a news article predicting a recession in late 2023, as reported by Piper Sandler's Kantrowitz on July 8, 2022. FAC's comment is an example of propositional sarcasm, as it involves an implication of innuendo that is out of proportion to the truth.

The part "Another economic genius..." suggest that FAC's comment is a satire directed at Kantrowitz. The passage satirizes Kantrowitz as an economic genius, when the implication is actually the opposite. Kantrowitz is no expert in economics. The next part is:

“Lol 😊”, the use of laughing emoji (“😂”) indicates sarcasm by implying that it is laughable.

In summary, this example of propositional sarcasm uses implied meaning to mock the credibility of Kantrowitz as a fool in economic when explaining that he is buckling up for a long recession. The sarcasm arises from the contrast between the seemingly sincere utterance and the hidden, satirical implications that contradict it.

Datum 3

TechNub: *We are ready for Great Depression 2.0*

(If the U.S. goes into recession, the entire global economy goes into recession, says Julia Coronado (September 26, 2022))

In Datum 3, a netizen with the pseudonym TechNub makes a sarcastic comment in response to a discussion about the expectation that if the U.S. goes into recession, then the entire global economy will go into recession as well, as reported by Julia Coronado on September 26, 2022. TechNub’s comment is an example of propositional sarcasm which uses contradictory meanings to the original implication.

TechNub says sarcastic comment: "We are ready for Great Depression 2.0" shows that TechNub is being sarcastic by using the opposite meaning. He says that he is ready for the great depression season 2 and he means the global recession. TechNub mentions that

the recession is the second great depression after everyone in the world experienced the first great depression, which is Covid-19.

In summary, this example of propositional sarcasm uses contradictory meaning to satirize Julia Coronado who expects the U.S. to experience a recession. The sarcasm arises from the contrast between the seemingly sincere utterance and the hidden, satirical implications that contradict it, because no one is really prepared to confront a global recession after facing the human-depressing Covid-19.

b. Lexical Sarcasm

According to Camp (2011), lexical sarcasm is an extreme statement pronounced clearly and naturally. This form of sarcasm often begins with a positive word but is followed by a phrase with a negative meaning afterward. These negative expressions clarify the sarcastic intent of a statement. This sarcasm usually targets only one expression or one phrase in the spoken sentence.

Datum 4

WRO: *If you get a million dollars every time he said "you know"...*

You would be the richest person in the world

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's

Chadha (April 13, 2022))

In Datum 4, a sarcastic comment by WRO serves as an illustrative example of lexical sarcasm in action. The comment is

used allegorically to evaluate the subject under discussion, which in this context is Chadha from Deutsch Bank. The figurative expression in the statement is found in the phrase, "If you get a million dollars," and it is promptly followed by, "you would be the richest person in the world."

"If you get a million dollars" is the positive beginning of the statement. This phrase seems to suggest a great opportunity or reward.

However, the negative twist comes immediately after: "you would be the richest person in the world." This negates the positive start and implies that getting a million dollars is an absurdly unattainable outcome.

WRO's use of lexical sarcasm is aimed at critiquing Chadha's manner of speech. Chadha is noted for repeatedly saying "you know" during his explanations. By employing lexical sarcasm, WRO creatively evaluates Chadha's use of this phrase within the context of discussing the prediction of a recession.

The figurative expression, "If you get a million dollars," can be interpreted as a humorous exaggeration, suggesting that if someone were rewarded with a million dollars for every time Chadha said "you know," they would become incredibly wealthy. However, the hyperbolic twist, "you would be the richest person in the world," reveals the sarcasm. It implies that Chadha uses the

phrase excessively, turning it into a comically impossible scenario, highlighting the repetitive nature of his speech.

This lexical sarcasm serves the dual purpose of humorously critiquing Chadha's speech patterns and emphasizing that Chadha's excessive use of "you know" did not instill confidence in his explanation about the recession prediction. In essence, lexical sarcasm adds a layer of humor and critique to the commentary, making it a powerful tool for conveying subtle, satirical messages.

Datum 5

Charles: *If i got a dollar for every time he said “you know”, id
have \$400*

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's
Chadha (April 13, 2022))

Just like in previous Datum, the sarcastic comment in Datum 5 is used allegorically to evaluate the subject under discussion, which in this context is the same subject: Chada from Deutsch Bank. The figurative expression in the statement is found in the phrase, “If I got a dollar,” and it is promptly followed by, “id have \$400.”

“If I got a dollar” is the positive beginning of the statement. This phrase seems to suggest a great opportunity or reward.

However, the negative twist comes from immediately after: “id have \$400.” This negates the positive start and implies that

getting a dollar just because Chada said the word “you know” is an absurdly unattainable outcome.

Charles’ use of lexical sarcasm is aimed at critiquing Chada’s manner of speech. Chada is noted for repeatedly saying “you know” during his explanations. By employing lexical sarcasm, Charles creatively evaluate Chada’s use of this phrase within the context of discussing the prediction of recession.

The figurative expression, “If I got a dollar,’ can be interpreted as a humorous exaggeration, suggesting that if someone were rewarded with a dollar for every time Chada said “you know”, they would get 400 dollars.

However, that hyperbolic twist reveals the sarcasm. It implies that Chada uses the phrase excessively, turning it into a comically impossible scenarion highlighting the repetitive nature of his speech.

This lexical sarcasm serves the dual purpose of humorously critiquing Chada’s speech patterns and emphasizing that Chada’s excessive use of word “you know” did not instill confidence in his explanation about prediction of recession. In essence, lexical sarcasm adds a layer of humor and critique to the commentary, making it a powerful tool for conveying subtle, satirical messages.

Datum 6

Nick: *We are about to enter a depression due to the incompetence of the Biden administration !*

(We're clearly in a bear market and the risk of recession is increasing: Ed Yardeni (June 14, 2022))

In Datum 6, a sarcastic comment by Nick serves as an illustrative example of lexical sarcasm in action. The comment uses clear and extreme language to evaluate the subject being discussed, which in this context is Ed Yardeni. The sarcasm in the statement is found in the phrase, "We are about to enter a depression," followed by, "due to the incompetence of the Biden administration."

"We are about to enter a depression" is the extreme beginning of the statement. This sentence seems that we are about to enter a depression. Then it is clarified with the next sentence, "due to the incompetence of the Biden administration." This indicates that Nick satirizes and criticizes President Joe Biden with a clear and natural expression that Joe Biden's administration is bad and incompetent in leading the U.S. so that the citizens of the U.S., enter into an era of depression, namely a global recession. In essence, lexical sarcasm uses natural and clear sentences in uttering extreme statement.

c. Prefix Sarcasm

Prefix sarcasm, commonly referred to as 'like'-prefixed sarcasm, combines sarcastic statements with declarative sentences. In contrast to

propositional sarcasm, which contains very strong implicature uttered by the speaker and is contradictory, this prefix sarcasm indicates a rebuttal statement uttered by the speaker.

Datum 7

Rio Lope: *he talks like an elementary student*

*(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's
Chadha (April 13, 2022))*

In Datum 7, we encounter a sarcastic comment made by Rio Lope. Rio's comment humorously critiques Chadha's speaking style, comparing it to that of an elementary school student. The sarcasm arises due to the manner in which Chadha speaks, particularly his stuttering and hesitancy when discussing the predicted recession in late 2023, as reported in the video.

"He talks like an elementary student." This statement serves as a direct critique of Chadha's speaking style. It is presented as a declarative sentence, but the sarcasm becomes evident through the use of the word "like" as a prefix.

Rio Lope's comment employs prefix sarcasm to mock Chadha's manner of speech during the discussion of the recession prediction. By stating that Chadha "talks like an elementary student," Rio playfully implies that Chadha's speech is characterized by simplicity or hesitancy, much like that of a young child.

The sarcasm here is unmistakable due to the use of the word "like" as a prefix. This introductory word signals to the audience that the comment is intended to be humorous and satirical rather than a literal assessment of Chadha's linguistic abilities. In essence, Rio Lope's comment highlights Chadha's perceived lack of confidence or eloquence during the discussion, using sarcasm to add a touch of humor and critique to the observation.

Prefix sarcasm, with its clear and direct expression of sarcasm using introductory phrases like "like," allows for quick and easily identifiable humorous commentary, making it a straightforward tool for conveying sarcastic messages.

Datum 8

Be Realistic: *normal economic cycle... why is this such a drama?*

(Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely, says

Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022))

In Datum 8, a netizen with the pseudonym Be Realistic makes a sarcastic comment in response to Jon Najarian from Market Rebellion which stated the prediction of a recession due to declining commodity demand, as reported on July 6, 2022. This sarcasm arises because Be Realistic disagrees with the prediction of a recession caused by declining commodity demand.

"Normal economic cycle... why is this such a drama?" This statement is a direct criticism of Jon Najarian's explanation. It is

presented as a declarative sentence with a question sentence following it, but the sarcasm becomes clear through the phrase "why is this such a drama?"

Despite Be Realistic's comment not using the prefix "like", Be Realistic implied that Jon Najarian's explanation in the video was like a drama. He seems to be exaggerating about the recession prediction, even though Be Realistic knows that the economic cycle remains normal and there is no downturn. The sarcasm prefix, with its clear and direct expression of sarcasm using introductory phrases instead of "like" but rather "such", allows for quick and easily identifiable humorous comments, making it a straightforward tool to convey sarcastic messages.

Datum 9

Krom: *With what money!?!?!?!?*

(If we're in recession, continue to buy stocks, says Matrix's David Katz (July 29, 2022))

In Datum 9, a netizen with the pseudonym Krom makes a sarcastic comment in response to an appeal to the public to continue buying stocks despite the recession, as reported by David Katz from Matrix on July 19, 2022. This sarcasm arises because Krom refutes and disagrees with the appeal of continuing the stocks even though people are in recession.

“with what money!?!?!?!?” This statement is a direct criticism of David Katz’s explanation in the video. It is presented as a question sentence, and the insinuation is clearly asking Jon Najarian with what money people should continue to buy stocks in the event of a recession while the financial industry is in a state of decline or even inflation. In essence, the sarcasm prefix provides a straightforward expression so that the meaning of sarcasm is well conveyed.

d. Illocutionary Sarcasm

The sarcastic context in locutionary sarcasm is not only seen as an element in the utterance. However, it can also be seen from the whole context, including the accompanying speech acts. Therefore, a statement of sarcasm in this form is a unified whole.

Datum 10

Jim Beam: *Late 2023? 🙄 More like July 2022*

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022))

In Datum 10, we encounter a statement made by a user with the pseudonym Jim Beam. Jim Beam's statement exemplifies illocutionary sarcasm, where the netizen expresses disagreement with the prediction of a recession in late 2023, as presented by Chadha from Deutsch Bank in a video dated April 13, 2022.

"Late 2023?" This question serves as a rhetorical challenge to the prediction of a recession occurring in late 2023. Jim Beam's tone suggests skepticism and disbelief regarding this timeline.

"😂 More like July 2022." The use of the laughing emoji (😂) signals sarcasm by contrasting the predicted date with an earlier date, July 2022. This implies that Jim Beam finds the late 2023 prediction laughably inaccurate and suggests that the recession is more likely to have already occurred by July 2022.

Jim Beam's illocutionary sarcasm goes beyond a simple expression of doubt about the recession prediction. Instead, it draws on a broader context that encompasses various factors contributing to the economic outlook. By suggesting that the recession might have already happened by July 2022, Jim Beam indirectly references key economic indicators and events, such as the decline in technology sector growth, the Russia-Ukraine conflict, and concerns about income and inflation—factors that could impact the timing and severity of a recession.

The use of the laughing emoji further underscores the sarcasm, indicating that Jim Beam finds the late 2023 prediction highly unlikely and even comical in the face of the economic challenges and uncertainties mentioned in Chadha's video.

Illocutionary sarcasm, as demonstrated in this example, relies on a comprehensive understanding of the context and uses

multiple layers of communication to convey skepticism and irony effectively. It serves as a nuanced form of critique and commentary that engages with various elements of the discourse, making it a powerful tool for expressing sarcastic sentiments.

Datum 11

Super8nacho: *First it was recession by end of this summer, then end of this year, and now end of next year...*

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022))

In Datum 11, we encounter a statement made by a user with the pseudonym super8nacho. Super8nacho's statement exemplifies illocutionary sarcasm, where the netizen expresses disagreement with the predicting of a recession for late 2023, as presented by Chada from Deutsch Bank in a video dated April 13, 2022.

“First it was recession by end of this summer, then end of this year, and now end of next year...” Super8nacho's lengthy statement is a subtle allusion to Chada. At first he said that the recession would occur at the end of summer, but that didn't happen. Then there was more information that the recession would occur at the end of 2022, but there is new information that the recession will occur at the end of 2023.

Sarcasm in this context is used to satirize Chada's inconsistency in speaking. Super8nacho is considered inconsistent

in providing information regarding the prediction of a recession, so the accuracy of the information is doubtful.

Datum 12

TANUJ AADITYA: *We hungry but them belly full –RATM*

(98% of CEOs are expecting a recession, says Conference Board chief (December 7, 2022))

In Datum 12, we encounter a statement made by a netizen named Tanuj Aaditya. Tanuj Aaditya's statement exemplifies illocutionary sarcasm, where the netizen expresses disagreement with the 98% of CEOs expectation of a recession, as reported by Conference Board's chief on December 7, 2022.

Tanuj Aaditya writes a sarcastic comment using a piece of song lyrics by Rage Against the Machine (RATM), "We hungry but them belly full –RATM". The word "we" in this context refers to the public, while the word "they" refers to the economic figures who are involved, including 98% of CEOs who predicted the recession. The meaning of the speech is linked with the occurrence of inequality and oppression of 98% of CEOs who expect a recession for the community. The meaning of the above utterance can be identified by connecting the whole speech with the context, namely by expecting recession they are just bulshitting the public to make a profit.

2. Functions of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments

According to Keraf (2010), there are 10 functions of sarcasm namely, sarcasm as a form of rejection, as a form of conveying prohibition, as a form of conveying affirmation, as a form of conveying information, as a form of conveying order, as a form of conveying equality, as a form of conveying comparison, as a form of expressing an opinion, as a form of submitting a question, and as a form of greeting. However, in this study the researcher adjusted the sarcastic comments of the netizens on the CNBC YouTube channel and found only 6 functions of sarcasm that often discovered. The six functions are sarcasm as a form of rejection, as a form of conveying prohibition, as a form of conveying affirmation, as a form of conveying information, as a form of expressing opinion, and as a form of submitting question.

1. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Rejection

Datum 1

SH DMD: *Disagree*

With high employment, and powerfully profitable companies

like Microsoft and Apple, long recession is unlikely

This guy is shorting

(Buckled up for a long recession, says Piper Sandler's

Kantrowitz (July 8, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of rejection can be analyzed in Datum 1 as follows:

Context: The discussion revolves around a prediction of a long recession, as reported by Piper Sandler's Kantrowitz on July 8, 2022. The initial statement in the conversation is positive, suggesting that a long recession is unlikely due to factors like high employment and the profitability of companies like Microsoft and Apple.

Sarcastic Comment: SH DMD responds to this statement with a sarcastic comment: "This guy is shorting." However, it is important to note that this comment is relatively subtle and does not contain explicit sarcasm markers like humor or irony. Instead, the sarcasm is implied through the context and the statement that precedes it.

Function of Rejection: The key element that functions as rejection in this sarcastic comment is found in the sentence: "long recession is unlikely." SH DMD uses this statement to reject or challenge the optimistic view that a long recession is improbable. By responding with "This guy is shorting," SH DMD implies that the person expressing optimism about the economy is actually taking a negative position or "shorting" the market.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to reject the preceding statement's optimistic outlook on the economy. It does so by subtly insinuating that the person making the

optimistic statement may have a hidden, negative agenda or may not be accurately assessing the economic situation. This form of sarcasm serves as a way to express disagreement and skepticism within the context of the conversation.

Datum 2

Jimbo Jimbo: *There is genuinely no topics in the world where
98% of people agree so thats funny*

(98% of CEOs are expecting a recession, says Conference
Board chief (December 7, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of rejection can be analyzed in Datum 2 as follows:

Context: The discussion revolves around 98% of CEOs expect a recession, as reported by chief of Conference Board on December 7, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Jimbo Jimbo responds to this statement with a sarcastic comment: “There is genuinely no topics in the world where 98% of people agree so thats funny.” However, it is important to note that this comment is relatively subtle and does not contain explicit sarcasm markers like humor or irony. Instead, the sarcasm is implied through the context.

Function of Rejection: The key element that functions as rejection in this sarcastic comment is found in the sentence: “There is genuinely no topics in the world where 98% of people

agree.” Jimbo Jimbo uses this statement to reject or challenge the optimistic view that 98% of CEOs simultaneously share the same opinion regarding the recession. By responding with "so that's funny", Jimbo Jimbo implies that 98% of CEOs collectively expect a recession to be an impossibility.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to reject the statement that 98% of CEOs agree with the recession forecast. This is done by subtly insinuating that the person making the statement is making an inaccurate assertion, as on any topic in this world it is unlikely that 98% of them actually agree with it.

2. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Conveying Prohibition

Datum 3

MB MB: Please stop fooling the retail guys, you said we bottomed in Jan end

(We're clearly in a bear market and the risk of recession is increasing: Ed Yardeni (June 14, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of conveying prohibition can be analyzed in Datum 3 as follows:

Context: The discussion centers around the state of the market, with Ed Yardeni, the speaker in the video, expressing an opinion that the market has hit its lowest point, and there is an increasing

risk of a recession. Specifically, Yardeni mentions the possibility of a recession occurring between July and September.

Sarcastic Comment: MB MB responds to Yardeni's statement with a sarcastic comment: "Please stop fooling the retail guys."

The sarcasm in this comment is evident in the polite phrasing ("please") and the implied critique.

Function of Conveying Prohibition: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying prohibition is the phrase: "Please stop fooling the retail guys."

MB MB uses this statement to indirectly express the prohibition or warning to Yardeni not to deceive or mislead retail investors.

The sarcasm here arises from the contradiction between Yardeni's statement about the market bottoming out in the future and the claim that retail investors should not be fooled. MB MB implies that Yardeni's earlier prediction of the market bottoming out in January is at odds with the current assessment, and retail investors should not be misled into making investment decisions based on Yardeni's changing views.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to convey a form of prohibition or caution. It suggests that Yardeni should refrain from making contradictory statements that could potentially confuse or deceive retail investors. This type of sarcasm serves as a means of indirectly criticizing Yardeni's

inconsistent remarks while conveying a message of caution to protect retail investors from potential confusion or misinformation.

Datum 4

Gamer tobster: *Don't tell this news to the "good ole" Brandon people.....they will tell you EVERYTHING is on fire!*

(98% of CEOs are expecting a recession, says Conference Board chief (December 7, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as form of conveying prohibition can be analyzed in Datum 4 as follows:

Context: The discussion revolves around 98% of CEOs expect a recession, as reported by chief of Conference Board on December 7, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Gamer tobster responds to chief of Conference Board's statement with a sarcastic comment: "Don't tell this news to the "good ole" Brandon people.....they will tell you EVERYTHING is on fire!" The sarcasm in this comment is evident in the polite phrasing ("good ole") and the implied critique.

Function of Conveying Prohibition: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying prohibition is the phrase: "Don't tell this news to the "good ole" Brandon people" Gamer tobster uses this statement to indirectly

express the prohibition or warn to chief of Conference Board not to tell this recession expectations to the Brandon people. Brandon People here means people who support Biden.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to convey a form of prohibition or caution. It suggests the news about 98% of CEOs are expecting a recession not to be heard by Brandon people. If that happens, something will happen to the Conference Board.

3. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Conveying Affirmation

Datum 5

Madina Vadache: *Let's the resection begin love it* 🍷🍷🍷

enjoying circus...

(Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely, says Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of conveying affirmation can be analyzed in Datum 5 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around the state of the commodities market, with Jon Najarian from Market Rebellion suggesting that the demand for commodities is down and that a recession is likely.

Sarcastic Comment: Madina Vadache responds to this statement with a sarcastic comment: "Let's the resection begin love it👍👍👍 enjoying circus..." The sarcasm is evident in the use of emojis (👍👍👍) and the phrase "enjoying circus."

Function of Conveying Affirmation: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying affirmation is the phrase: "enjoying circus." Madina Vadache uses this phrase to indirectly affirm or support the notion that a recession is likely due to reduced commodity demand.

The sarcasm arises from the contrast between the positive emojis ("👍👍👍") and the phrase "enjoying circus." By using the word "enjoying," Madina Vadache sarcastically implies that she finds the situation entertaining, which in this context refers to the prospect of a recession triggered by a decline in commodity demand. The word "circus" is used metaphorically to liken the stock market's drama to a circus, highlighting the chaotic and unpredictable nature of the situation.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to convey affirmation or agreement with the assessment that a recession is likely due to the decline in commodity demand. Madina Vadache uses sarcasm to underscore her belief that the actions and dynamics in the stock market are contributing to the

economic situation, emphasizing her support for this perspective in a somewhat humorous and indirect manner.

Datum 6

Nedin Ozzi: *Thanks to sleepy joe* 😂😂😂😂😂😂

(If the U.S. goes into recession, the entire global economy goes into recession, says Julia Coronado (September 26, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of conveying affirmation can be analyzed in Datum 6 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around the statement of Julia Coronado which said that the entire global economy will go into recession as well if the U.S. goes into recession. The statement was delivered on September 26, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Nedin Ozzi responds to this statement with a sarcastic comment: “Thanks to sleepy joe 😂😂😂😂😂😂”

The sarcasm is evident in the phrase “sleepy joe” and the use of laughing emojis “😂😂😂😂😂😂”.

Function of Conveying Affirmation: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying affirmation in this phrase: “sleepy joe.” Nedin Ozzi uses this phrase to indirectly affirm the notion that the U.S. goes into recession.

The sarcasm arises from the contrast between the phrase “sleepy joe” and the laughing emojis (“😂😂😂😂😂😂”). By

using the phrase “sleepy joe”, Nedin Ozzi sarcastically implies that he/she thinks President Joe Biden has been sleepy during his administration. This sarcastic comment is meant to underscore that Joe Biden's administration is bad enough that it could go into recession.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment is to convey affirmation or agreement with the assessment that the U.S. goes into recession because of Joe Biden's careless leadership.

4. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Conveying Information

Datum 7

dom luhn: *In a bull market everyone is an expert, in a bear market you see the fakes from far. People like Jim and Cathy woods should be cancelled. Giving financial advice that ruins people's financial situation.*

(Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand a recession

(June 16, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of conveying information can be analyzed in Datum 7 as follows:

Context: The conversation is centered around the dynamics of bull and bear markets, with Jim Cramer discussing stocks that can withstand a recession.

Sarcastic Comment: Dom luhn responds to this discussion with a sarcastic comment: "In a bull market everyone is an expert, in a bear market you see the fakes from far." The sarcasm is evident in the contrasting statements about bull and bear markets.

Function of Conveying Information: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying information is the contrast between bull and bear markets and the assertion that "you see the fakes from far" in a bear market.

"In a bull market everyone is an expert": This part of the statement provides information about the nature of a bull market. It suggests that during a bull market, when the stock price index is on the rise, many people may appear to be experts because investments tend to perform well.

"In a bear market you see the fakes from far": This part of the statement provides information about the contrasting nature of a bear market. It implies that during a bear market, when the stock price index is in a prolonged decline, it becomes evident who the genuine experts are, and those who may have appeared knowledgeable in the bull market are revealed as "fakes."

The sarcasm in this statement serves to emphasize the information being conveyed. By contrasting the behavior of experts in bull and bear markets, Dom luhn provides insight into the dynamics of these market conditions. Additionally, Dom luhn mentions Jim and Cathy Woods as examples of individuals who might be seen as "fakes" in a bear market, suggesting that they offer financial advice that may not hold up during challenging economic times.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to convey information about market dynamics and how expertise can be perceived differently in bull and bear markets. It highlights the contrast between periods of market growth and decline and subtly critiques individuals like Jim and Cathy Woods in the context of this information.

Datum 8

Quinn H: *Europe isn't a country but okay lol*

(Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely,
says Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of conveying information can be analyzed in Datum 8 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around the state of the commodities market, with Jon Najarian from Market Rebellion

suggesting that the demand for commodities is down and that a recession is likely.

Sarcastic Comment: Quinn H responds to this discussion with a sarcastic comment: “Europe isn’t a country but okay lol.” The sarcasm is evident in the statement about commodity demand in the European region is declining.

Function of Conveying Information: The key element in this sarcastic comment that functions as a form of conveying information is Quinn H conveys that Europe is not a country. The sentence is supported with the assertion "lol". Even without the laughing emoji, the abbreviation "lol" signals sarcasm that it is ridiculous.

The sarcasm in the statement serves to emphasize the information being conveyed. The comment is not a rude sentence, but the sentence is intended to satirize Najarian who said that Europe is a country.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to convey information that Europe is not a country. It opens up the possibility that what Najarian says is inaccurate, because Najarian cannot distinguish between countries and continents.

5. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Expressing Opinion

Datum 9

Rio Lope: *he talks like an elementary student*

(We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch

Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of expressing opinion can be analyzed in Datum 9 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around a prediction of a recession in late 2023, as reported by Deutsch Bank's Chadha on April 13, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Rio Lope responds to this discussion with a sarcastic comment: "He talks like an elementary student." The sarcasm is evident in the comparison of Chadha's way of speaking to that of an elementary student.

Function of Expressing Opinion: The key element in this sarcastic comment is the expression of Rio Lope's opinion about Chadha's speaking style.

"He talks like an elementary student": This part of the statement conveys Rio Lope's opinion regarding how Chadha communicates. By likening Chadha's manner of speech to that of an elementary student, Rio Lope is expressing a critical opinion about Chadha's ability to articulate himself effectively.

The sarcasm serves as a tool for emphasizing Rio Lope's opinion. It is evident that Rio Lope finds Chadha's speaking style to be unsophisticated, possibly due to Chadha's stuttering and

what Rio Lope perceives as insincerity in Chadha's explanations about the recession prediction.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to express Rio Lope's opinion on Chadha's speaking style and to critique it humorously. It allows Rio Lope to convey a negative assessment of Chadha's communication skills and potentially cast doubt on the credibility of Chadha's predictions in a humorous and indirect manner.

Datum 10

Mocheen: *When Trump was in office the market was soaring.*

With Biden the bear came out to play.

(Bezos says Americans should prepare for a recession (October 20, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of expressing opinion can be analyzed in datum 10 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around Bezos' command that Americans should prepare for a recession on October 2, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Mocheen responds to this discussion with a sarcastic comment: "When Trump was in office the market was soaring. With Biden the bear came out to play." This sarcasm is evident in the comparison of Trump's administration with Biden's.

Function of Expressing Opinion: The key element in this sarcastic comment is the expression of Mocheen's opinion about the administration of Biden.

“When Trump was in office the market was soaring. With Biden the bear came out to play.”: This part of the statement conveys Mocheen's opinion regarding how Biden leads America. By distinguishing between the leadership of Trump and Biden, Mocheen expressed a critical opinion on the condition of the stock market in America.

The sarcasm serves as a tool for emphasizing Mocheen's opinion. It is evident that Mocheen finds America experiences a bear market during Biden takes in office. Mocheen thinks that President Biden's administration was bad enough to cause a drop in market prices and a slowdown in the economy.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to express Mocheen's opinion on Biden's administration and to critique it cynically. This allowed Mocheen to deliver a negative assessment of Biden's ability to become president, resulting in America experiencing an economic slowdown and causing Americans to prepare for a recession.

6. The Function of Sarcastic Comments as a Form of Submitting Question

Datum 11

Chester Rawers: *So when the LAST time this clown was right?*

(Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand a recession

(June 16, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of submitting a question can be analyzed in Datum 11 as follows:

Context: The conversation revolves around Jim Cramer discussing stocks that can withstand a recession on June 16, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Chester Rawers responds to this discussion with a sarcastic question: "So when the LAST time this clown was right?" The sarcasm is evident in the use of the term "clown" to refer to Jim Cramer and the questioning of his accuracy.

Function of Submitting a Question: The key element in this sarcastic comment is the question posed by Chester Rawers, seeking information about the last time Jim Cramer made an accurate prediction or assessment.

"So when the LAST time this clown was right?": This part of the statement functions as a sarcastic inquiry. By referring to Jim Cramer as a "clown" and questioning the last instance of his correctness, Chester Rawers is indirectly asking when Jim Cramer was no longer considered unreliable or when he last made a credible stock-related prediction.

The sarcasm serves as a tool for highlighting the skepticism and doubt that Chester Rawers has about Jim Cramer's track record. The use of the term "clown" adds a critical tone, suggesting that Chester Rawers does not have a high opinion of Jim Cramer's past predictions.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to submit a question while simultaneously conveying Chester Rawers' skepticism about Jim Cramer's accuracy and credibility in the realm of stock-related matters. The sarcastic language and tone emphasize the doubt and critical assessment implied in the question.

Datum 12

Lori Emmons: *I don't understand. How can u b in a recession w 10 Million jobs available*

(Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely, says Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022))

The function of sarcastic comments as a form of submitting a question can be analyzed in Datum 12 as follows:

Context: The conversation around Jon Najarian from Market Rebellion discussing commodity demand is down so a recession could be possible on July 6, 2022.

Sarcastic Comment: Lori Emmons responds to this discussion with a sarcastic question: "How can u b in a recession w 10

Million jobs available” The sarcasm clearly shows the perplexity of Lori Emmons disagreeing with the recession prediction when there are so many jobs available for people.

Function of Submitting a Question: The key element in this sarcastic comment is the question posed by Lori Emmons, who wonders how a recession could occur simply because demand for commodities has dropped, while until recently there are plenty of job offers.

“How can u b in recession w 10 Million jobs available”: This part of the statement functions as a sarcastic question. By questioning Jon Najarian how can he conclude that a recession will happen and people will experience it, while until today there are still millions of jobs available for them.

This sarcasm serves as a tool to highlight Jon Najarian's statement about the recession. The question posed by Lori Emmons asks for an explanation and other evidence that a recession is indeed happening.

In essence, the function of the sarcastic comment in this case is to ask a question while conveying Lori Emmons' skepticism towards the accuracy of Jon Najarian's statement on the recession prediction amidst the availability of jobs.

B. Discussion

The discussion section is a part of answering the two research questions presented in Chapter 1. Here, the findings are discussed by the researcher. During the discussion, the researcher answer guided by the review related literature explained in the Chapter 2. There are two theories to assist the researcher in analyzing sarcastic comments on CNBC Television YouTube channel talked over the 2023 recession possibility. First, Elisabeth Camp's theory (2011) suggested forms of sarcasm. Second, Gorys Keraf's theory (2010) suggested functions of sarcasm.

In order to answer the two research questions, the researcher found 12 videos discussed about the possibility of 2023 global recession in the period April 17, 2022 to December 22, 2022. From those 12 videos, the researcher figured out 83 data of sarcastic comments that have been analyzed. All of these 83 data, the researcher analyzed the form and function of the sarcastic comments.

1. Forms of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments

Camp (2011) argued that there are four forms of sarcasm, including propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, prefix sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. From the findings above, the researcher found 83 data of sarcastic comments in which of the data found 6 forms of propositional sarcasm, 48 forms of lexical sarcasm, 12 forms of prefix sarcasm, and 17 forms of illocutionary sarcasm. We can see that the form of sarcasm that is more dominant and frequently appears is lexical sarcasm. This shows that netizens often use

statements of denial more clearly to express the issue of the possibility of global recession in 2023. Sarcastic comments in the form of lexical sarcasm are clearer and easier to understand because of their explicit speech.

As in Datum 4, a netizen with the initials WRO wrote a sarcastic comment, "If you get a million dollars every time he said "you know"... You would be the richest person in the world" to satirize Chada when predicting a recession at the end of 2023. WRO tucked in humor to criticize Chada's way of speaking when delivering the information. Then based on Datum 6, we can know that lexical sarcasm is spoken clearly and naturally. Nick wrote a sarcastic comment with, "We are about to enter a depression due to the incompetence of the Biden administration!" when Ed Yardeni explained that US citizens were already in a bear market and impacted a recession. Nick explicitly evaluated Biden's performance in the administration of the country. Nick criticized Biden for not being competent to be the US president so that the US is experiencing a recession.

In the meantime, propositional sarcasm is a form of sarcasm that rarely appears in this study. According to Camp (2011), propositional sarcasm provides an implicature that is the opposite of the proposition that should be expressed with genuine speech. Based on Datum 2, a netizen with the initials FAC wrote a sarcastic comment with, "Another economic genius... Lol 😊". FAC criticized Kantrowitz when he explained that the public should prepare for a long recession. It can be seen that FAC used the opposite meaning and implicitly criticized Kantrowitz as a fool in economics.

It shows that the researcher found that netizens rarely left sarcastic comments with sincere statements in the CNBC Television comment section. They were slightly found using implicit sentences to mock, criticize, or express disagreement with CNBC Television's content on the possibility of a recession. Therefore, netizens on CNBC Television channel prefer and often use explicit, clear, and to-the-point sarcasm to show their disagreement and dislike for the discussion in the video.

2. Functions of Sarcasm Containing in Sarcastic Comments

From the ten functions that Keraf (2010) classified, the researcher only found six functions in this study. The six functions are sarcasm comments as a form of rejection, conveying affirmation, conveying information, expressing an opinion, and submitting questions. From the findings above, the researcher found 83 data of sarcastic comments in which of the data found six sarcastic comments as forms of rejection, 2 sarcastic comments as forms of conveying prohibition, 4 sarcastic comments forms of conveying affirmation, 13 sarcastic comments as forms of conveying information, 43 sarcastic comments as forms of expressing opinion, and 15 sarcastic comments as forms of submitting question. These calculations will be shown in tabular form in the appendix for further details.

The most dominant function is the function of expressing opinions, where there are 43 sarcastic comments that function as expressing their opinions. We can have a look at Datum 7, a netizen with the initials dom luln wrote a sarcastic comment, "In a bull market everyone is an expert, in a bear market you see the

fakes from far away. People like Jim and Cathy woods should be canceled. Giving financial advice that ruins people's financial situation." Dom luhn conveyed information using sarcastic expressions about market dynamics and how expertise can be perceived differently in bull markets and bear markets. In addition, this sarcastic comment written by Dom Luhn is used to criticize the contrast between periods of market downturns and upturns.

It shows that netizens want to deliver their personal opinions to related parties about something discussed in the video. The second is as a submitting question, where this function was found 15 times in the CNBC Television comments column. Here, netizens intend to satirize certain parties contained in the video, but the satire is in the form of collecting questions. The third is conveying information with 13 sarcastic comments. This function is used to convey information to the parties involved in the video as an attempt to show disagreement with the context of the video.

Then there are three more functions that are found with a relatively small amount. There are 6 sarcastic comments that function as rejection, where netizens reject what is conveyed in the video. Furthermore, these two functions are the least found in this study, namely conveying prohibition and conveying affirmation. From the functions of sarcastic comments found in the CNBC Television channel comments column, it can be concluded that netizens convey their disapproval by using sarcasm in a variety of different functions. Some show with sarcasm in the form of questions and some reject the contents of the video with opinions.

From the discussion above, there are some differences between this research and previous studies. Compared to previous studies, this study finds more sarcasm functions in its research object. In the research of Sukarto & Fauziah (2022), they only found four sarcasm functions, namely rejection, conveying prohibition, conveying affirmation, and expressing of opinion.

In addition, the difference is in the form of sarcasm that dominates the data. In the researches of Melawati (2021) and Abdullah et al. (2022) the dominating form of sarcasm is illocutionary sarcasm, which is the most delicate form of sarcasm to recognize. The sarcasm in the illocutionary sarcasm form is in the form of subtle insinuations that are almost or not bound by the meaning conveyed. In contrast to this study, the lexical sarcasm is the most dominating form. Where the sarcasm conveyed is the most natural and clear utterance, as well as the most extreme form of sarcasm.

Moreover, this study confirms the results of previous studies. In the research of Abdullah et al. (2022) stated that the use of sarcasm can be used as a safe alternative to realize freedom of expression on social media. Not only that, this study proves the truth of the statement in the research of Peng et al. (2019) that if an issue or event causes discomfort and invites cons opinions, the public tends to criticize, so the role of sarcasm becomes prominent.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter involves two points: conclusion and suggestion, which deals with the findings and discussion of the analysis. Conclusion is a statement drawn from the results of this study. Furthermore, in the suggestion section, the researcher provides the recommendations for future researchers who are interested in discussing sarcasm.

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis and findings in the previous chapter, the researcher can conclude that the results of this study found 4 forms of sarcasm in the comments sections of the CNBC Television Channel YouTube channel discussing the issue of the possibility of a global recession in 2023. The four forms of sarcasm are propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, prefix sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. From the 83 sarcastic comment data identified, researchers found 6 forms of propositional sarcasm, 48 forms of lexical sarcasm, 12 forms of prefix sarcasm, and 17 forms of illocutionary sarcasm. The most dominant form of sarcasm is lexical sarcasm which is the most extreme form of sarcasm. This form is delivered clearly and naturally. In addition, lexical sarcasm is a form of sarcasm that has a touch of hyperbole in conveying its sarcastic expression. The use of hyperbole in the lexical form found is as a layer of humor to criticize something, so that the sarcastic message written by netizens is well conveyed.

Meanwhile, the least found form of sarcasm is proportional sarcasm. This form of sarcasm refers to a satirical statement by conveying an implicature that contradicts the actual proportion. Propositional sarcasm appears sincere because it uses a series of implied meanings in expressing satirical implications. If a common thread is drawn from the forms of sarcasm comments found, netizens who are against the issue of the possibility of a global recession choose to explicitly show disagreement with what is being said rather than saying it in a vague way.

Moreover, in the research results, the researcher found 6 functions of sarcastic comments in the comment section of CNBC Television's YouTube channel discussing the prediction of the global recession in 2023. The six functions are sarcastic comments as rejection, as conveying prohibition, as conveying affirmation, as conveying information, as expressing opinion, and as submitting question. The function that appears the least is sarcasm as conveying prohibition, which only appears twice out of all the data found. This shows that in the comments section of the CNBC Television channel, netizens rarely use the prohibition form to respond to videos about a possible recession.

Subsequently, the function of expressing opinions is the most common and most dominant function in this study. This shows that netizens prefer to express opinions that are more based on the objective truth of the party concerned in the video. From this study, the researcher can take away a fairly good understanding of sarcasm. The findings provide an understanding that sarcasm can be used as a tool to convey opinions to relevant parties regarding the matter being

discussed. The use of sarcasm on social media is a practice of freedom of expression on an issue that occurs.

Another conclusion drawn from the informant's explanation in the data source is that the possibility of a recession is caused by a lower economic cycle, worrying income conditions due to the Russia-Ukraine conflict, inflation, declining commodity demand, and people being in a bear market. These possible recession factors have made many netizens denounce the issue of the possibility of a global recession in 2023 because they assume that the explanations of the informants in the video used as data sources are only their speculations. Based on the explanation in the data source, the researcher can conclude that as long as the recession is still within the prediction, the government can make efforts to keep the economy stable, provide job opportunities for the wider community, and recover the market so that it is not in a bear market.

There are practical benefits that can be gained from this study, whereby this study can solve a problem with the use of sarcasm on social media. Sarcasm can be used as a means for people to express themselves against an event, even though the expression can offend and hurt someone. In addition, this research also opens up opportunities to discuss sarcasm further in the field of anthropolinguistics which can be related to cultures and people in various parts of the world.

B. Suggestion

Upon reflecting on the completion of this study, the researcher recognizes certain limitations and thus offers suggestions for future investigations in the field of sarcasm analysis. The primary recommendation is to broaden the research scope, both in terms of the variety of sarcasm utterances and the contexts in which they are used. This approach can deepen and diversify insights related to the use and understanding of sarcasm.

The researcher emphasizes the potential benefits of applying different theoretical frameworks in the analysis of both spoken and written sarcasm. Incorporating a variety of sarcasm theories could enrich the understanding of sarcasm's role in communication, such as its use in expressing opinions in various situations. For example, exploring how sarcasm functions in a range of settings, from casual online discussions to formal debates, can reveal its multifaceted nature.

In pursuit of a more comprehensive analysis, it's suggested that future researchers explore a wide array of data sources. This could involve combining social media comment analysis with the study of dialogues from television shows, public debate transcripts, or even literary texts where sarcasm is a significant element. Expanding the data sources to include platforms like Twitter, TikTok, movies, and series could provide a richer understanding of sarcasm's use across different media and contexts.

Another crucial aspect for future research is the consideration of social context in the use of sarcasm. How sarcasm is employed and perceived can vary

significantly depending on the audience and the social environment. Future studies might explore how sarcasm is influenced by social variables like age, gender, and cultural background. Investigating these variables could unveil patterns or differences in sarcasm usage across different demographic groups.

Lastly, the researcher suggests involving diverse participants in future studies, including online communities and individuals who frequently use sarcasm. Engaging directly with these groups, possibly through interviews or collaborations, could offer deeper insights into the nuances of sarcastic communication. This hands-on approach might also provide a more comprehensive understanding of the motivations and implications behind sarcasm use.

This study is intended to serve as a reference for students and researchers delving into sarcasm. Replicating this study in different contexts could help validate the findings and explore their applicability in varied scenarios. Through these suggestions, the researcher hopes to inspire more nuanced and expansive research in the field of sarcasm analysis, contributing to a richer understanding of this complex aspect of human communication.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Dzurrotun Nafisah was born in Malang on June 13th, 2001. The author graduated from MA Al-Ittihad, Belung, Poncokusumo, Malang. During her study in Senior High School, she actively participated in English Club extracurricular. She graduated from the school and continued her higher education in 2019 at the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and graduated in 2023. During her study at the university, she became a member of Jhepret Club Fotografi UIN Malang in 2020-2022. She was a coordinator of Black and White Photography Division in 2022. It was beneficial for her in acquiring new insights, new relations, teamwork experiences, problem solving, as well as build the framework of public speaking skill.

APPENDIX

No.	Sarcastic Comments	Forms of Sarcasm			
		1	2	3	4
Title: We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022)					
1.	WRO: If you get a million dollars every time he said "you know"... You would be the richest person in the world		✓		
2.	Charles: If i got a dollar for every time he said "you know", id have \$400		✓		
3.	Jim Beam: Late 2023? 😊 More like July 2022				✓
4.	Super8nacho: First it was recession by end of this summer, then end of this year, and now end of next year...				✓
5.	GP: You would think they could find a better liar with all that nervous shuttering. Of course they want to extend the date out. Hedge funds want to be the first ones out when it actually hits Q1 not Q4 2023	✓			
6.	Flume: U know I know U know I don't know ☐♂				✓
7.	PunchKicker: I can hear the fear in this voice		✓		
8.	Rio Lope: he talks like an elementary student			✓	
Title: We're clearly in a bear market and the risk of recession is increasing: Ed Yardeni (June 14, 2022)					
1.	Nick: We are about to enter a depression due to the incompetence of the Biden administration !		✓		
2.	John Trent: 52 weeks low is the new Let's go Brandon. Dementia Joe couldn't be doing a worse job. Terrible leader.		✓		
3.	MB MB: Please stop fooling the retail guys, you said we bottomed in Jan end		✓		
4.	jmsgrdner: A trillion dollars worth of checks? To push America long for another 12 months? I got \$2K, 2 years ago - that lasted me a month!		✓		
5.	SilverUFO: National debt???				✓
6.	Rocky Marciano the 3rd: Savings???. This guy needs to pull average public.		✓		

7.	David Hammers: How convenient that they get a stage to present a false reality to the world.		✓		
8.	30minforasn: Our country sending billions to Ukraine while we here in the states are hurting.		✓		
9.	buzzcrushtrendkill: BTC scammers are en force		✓		
10.	Somchai: Yardeni has been wrong all long.		✓		
11.	TheSpyder699: Not yet mister you forgot some data sorry		✓		
Title: Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand a recession (June 16, 2022)					
1.	Abdul Hassan: How they randomly fall off topic gets me every time. 😊😊		✓		
2.	R G: Im just here to do the opposite of what he says...		✓		
3.	mulemule: "Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand his predictions" (ftfy)		✓		
4.	Chester Rawers: So when the LAST time this clown was right ?		✓		
5.	Langton Industries: Just rambles off stocks... Wow Jim... Hahhahs		✓		
6.	tankcvc101: Mr climate change 😊				✓
7.	dom luln: In a bull market everyone is an expert, in a bear market you see the fakes from far. People like Jim and Cathy woods should be cancelled. Giving financial advice that ruins people's financial situation.		✓		
8.	Ken Havens: I hate these smug newsbroadcasters.... " Oh they'll come to the office" yea with sky high gas prices...I'm sure CNBC pays for your daily limo ride to the office. What a bunch of clowns.		✓		
9.	Lucifer Vali: Cramer is rude~!		✓		
10.	Ironman Stark: Jim Cramer gets away too much on TV. His a jerk.		✓		
Title: Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely, says Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022)					
1.	BFG: Wow, what a genius. Do these guys understand just how much inflation and fuel prices have cut into people's budgets?		✓		

2.	Jim Beam: No they really don't. When this turd comes apart it will be quick and horrific.		✓		
3.	Madina Vadache: Let's the resection begin love it 🍷🍷🍷 enjoying circus...				✓
4.	Lanre Ayo: Transitory inflation. OK! Now technical recession they say!		✓		
5.	simple j: European recession may be a opportunities for American companies to grow in other part of the world.				✓
6.	Quinn H: Europe isn't a country but okay lol		✓		
7.	Lori Emmons: I don't understand. How can u b in a recession w 10 Million jobs available		✓		
8.	Be Realistic: normal economic cycle... why is this such a drama?			✓	
9.	Steve G: A lot of negativity...good.....bear is closer to the bottom 10% to go.....		✓		
10.	SH DMD: Joe Biden in 17 months I mean you have to be impressed at what he has done This is super hero level damage		✓		
11.	keto6789: Whooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo cares!!		✓		
Title: Buckled up for a long recession, says Piper Sandler's Kantrowitz (July 8, 2022)					
1.	FAC: Another economic genius... Lol 😊	✓			
2.	SH DMD: Disagree With high employment, and powerfully profitable companies like Microsoft and Apple, long recession is unlikely This guy is shorting		✓		
3.	AJ Shaka: Hike those rates and wipe out greedy speculators		✓		
4.	Adel: Really so you can profit? You take is fool?			✓	
5.	Armenianheat: Chill yall lost				✓
Title: The economy has fallen into the technical definition of a recession, says Kevin Mahn (July 21, 2022)					

1.	no name: We are technically within a recession and about to enter into an expansion.				✓
2.	LeClark: It feels like the dog in the burning house meme except he's actually a firefighter			✓	
3.	Michael Wills: I wish the "we're not in a recession" crowd would state what they consider to be the definition of a recession. If they are using something other than two consecutive quarters of negative growth then what definition are they using. Otherwise, explain why GDP Now is wrong and Q2 isn't negative. They sounds like idiots and/or market fluffers.		✓		
4.	Mid-Class VS Sup-Rich: SHORT SELLERS WILL LOSE LOTS LOTS OF \$\$\$! Investors believe market will keep going down. They SELL & start SHORTING STOCKS, Smart money will SQUEEZE those brainless, get their \$\$ SQUEEZE THEM LIKE GAMESTOP!!		✓		
Title: If we're in recession, continue to buy stocks, says Matrix's David Katz (July 29, 2022)					
1.	GNF U Future: The rich remain rich spending like the poor and investing non-stop, the poor remain poor spending like the rich but not investing like the rich				✓
2.	Clara Lynn: Seriously many investors do not know that they're contributing 40% to the daily crash through panic and selloff.		✓		
3.	kaz: Buy stocks so we can sell to you when it crashes?		✓		
4.	Daniel Hutchinson: Was that what they were saying in 1929? "Just Throw Money"			✓	
5.	M Q: he has no idea what's coming !!!		✓		
6.	Krom: With what money !?!?!?!?			✓	
7.	edmhiel: It's a TRAPPPPPP!!!!!!!!!!!!				✓
8.	DontDoltBro: Its mild its mild its mild. Be a parrot and repeat. Its mild.	✓			
Title: Fed will accept a recession in the name of inflation fighting (September 21, 2022)					
1.	Victor: A moment of silence for those who				✓

	participated in the great resignation.				
2.	Chad H: Earnings season should be fun	✓			
3.	Hshshs Yaha: You love to scare people Don't you?			✓	
4.	Diesel Mex: Uh oh the sheeps are going to panic		✓		
Title: If the U.S. goes into recession, the entire global economy goes into recession, says Julia Coronado (September 26, 2022)					
1.	Spamislav G. Spamton: the entire world doesn't rely on the us		✓		
2.	TechNub: We are ready for Great Depression 2.0	✓			
3.	Nedin Ozzi: Thanks to sleepy joe 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊				✓
Title: Bezos says Americans should prepare for a recession (October 20, 2022)					
1.	netstarr77: We have been in recession for a year already what's next is a depression		✓		
2.	SilverFan: Global Depression on the way. Worse than 2008.		✓		
3.	Glenn Doty: Why isn't bezos knocking on bidens door and getting him to put trump policies in place .			✓	
4.	Moe Lo: The president needs to change the definition of a recession and we will never experience one. ☐☐☐				✓
5.	Eric D: Yep, Trump did a great job for America. We want him back 2024!				✓
6.	Mocheen: When Trump was in office the market was soaring. With Biden the bear came out to play.			✓	
7.	Terri L: Where in high inflation, but they haven't acknowledged recession, and when they do, it will get much worse.		✓		
Title: We are positioning for a U.S. recession in 2023, says JPMorgan's Elyse Aussenbaugh (October 31, 2022)					
1.	Brenden Hurlbert: Started at the beginning of 2022. How dumb you think we are?			✓	

2.	Mid-Class VS Sup-Rich: 😞😞😞 When these clowns convince you to take 90%+ loss on SPAC stocks for tax deduction & short squeeze starts at the end of January 2023. Lol		✓		
3.	John Dingle: Disgusting how people use words these days. What even is a recession? When you lose your job then can we call it a recession?		✓		
Title: 98% of CEOs are expecting a recession, says Conference Board chief (December 7, 2022)					
1.	Ben B: 98% of CEOs set bar lower so they can clear it and hit this year's bonuses.				✓
2.	Prime 305: So this really means 98% of CEOs are way underwater and are between a rock and hard place.. 😞	✓			
3.	GuidedByGreen: Capital preservation mode		✓		
4.	Gamer tobster: Don't tell this news to the "good ole" Brandon people.....they will tell you EVERYTHING is on fire!		✓		
5.	Eddie Gang: 98% of CEOs but they probably only asked 10 CEOs lol		✓		
6.	Michael Meehan: Hilarious.			✓	
7.	thomas weilbacher: a pay raise to get to phase 3			✓	
8.	Jimbo Jimbo: There is genuinely no topics in the world where 98% of people agree so thats funny		✓		
9.	TANUJ AADITYA: We hungry but them belly full -RATM				✓
	TOTAL	6	48	12	17

Note:

1. **Propositional Sarcasm**
2. **Lexical Sarcasm**
3. **Prefix Sarcasm**
4. **Illocutionary Sarcasm**

No.	Sarcastic Comments	Functions of Sarcasm					
		R	P	A	I	O	Q
Title: We're predicting a recession for late 2023, says Deutsch Bank's Chadha (April 13, 2022)							
1.	WRO: If you get a million dollars every time he said "you know"... You would be the richest person in the world					✓	
2.	Charles: If i got a dollar for every time he said "you know", id have \$400					✓	
3.	Jim Beam: Late 2023? 😊 More like July 2022				✓		
4.	Super8nacho: First it was recession by end of this summer, then end of this year, and now end of next year...			✓			
5.	GP: You would think they could find a better liar with all that nervous shuttering. Of course they want to extend the date out. Hedge funds want to be the first ones out when it actually hits Q1 not Q4 2023					✓	
6.	Flume: U know I know U know I don't know ☐♂	✓					
7.	PunchKicker: I can hear the fear in this voice					✓	
8.	Rio Lope: he talks like an elementary student					✓	
Title: We're clearly in a bear market and the risk of recession is increasing: Ed Yardeni (June 14, 2022)							
1.	Nick: We are about to enter a depression due to the incompetence of the Biden administration !					✓	
2.	John Trent: 52 weeks low is the new Let's go Brandon. Dementia Joe couldn't be doing a worse job. Terrible leader.					✓	
3.	MB MB: Please stop fooling the retail guys, you said we bottomed in Jan end		✓				
4.	jmsgrdner: A trillion dollars worth of checks? To push America long for another 12 months? I got \$2K, 2 years ago - that lasted me a month!						✓
5.	SilverUFO: National debt???						✓
6.	Rocky Marciano the 3rd: Savings??? This guy needs to pull average public.					✓	
7.	David Hammers: How convenient that they get a stage to present a false reality to the world.					✓	

8.	30minforasn: Our country sending billions to Ukraine while we here in the states are hurting.				✓		
9.	buzzcrushtrendkill: BTC scammers are en force				✓		
10.	Somchai: Yardeni has been wrong all long.					✓	
11.	TheSpyder699: Not yet mister you forgot some data sorry					✓	
Title: Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand a recession (June 16, 2022)							
1.	Abdul Hassan: How they randomly fall off topic gets me every time. 😊😊					✓	
2.	R G: Im just here to do the opposite of what he says...				✓		
3.	mulemule: "Jim Cramer breaks down stocks that can withstand his predictions" (ftfy)					✓	
4.	Chester Rawers: So when the LAST time this clown was right ?						✓
5.	Langton Industries: Just rambles off stocks... Wow Jim... Hahhahs					✓	
6.	tankvc101: Mr climate change 😊					✓	
7.	dom luhn: In a bull market everyone is an expert, in a bear market you see the fakes from far. People like Jim and Cathy woods should be cancelled. Giving financial advice that ruins people's financial situation.				✓		
8.	Ken Havens: I hate these smug newsbroadcasters.... " Oh they'll come to the office" yea with sky high gas prices...I'm sure CNBC pays for your daily limo ride to the office. What a bunch of clowns.					✓	
9.	Lucifer Vali: Cramer is rude~!					✓	
10.	Ironman Stark: Jim Cramer gets away too much on TV. His a jerk.					✓	
Title: Commodities telling us demand is down, recession is likely, says Market Rebellion's Jon Najarian (July 6, 2022)							
1.	BFG: Wow, what a genius. Do these guys understand just how much inflation and fuel prices have cut into people's budgets?						✓
2.	Jim Beam: No they really don't. When this turd comes apart it will be quick and horrific.	✓					

3.	Madina Vadache: Let's the resection begin love it👍👍👍 enjoying circus...			✓			
4.	Lanre Ayo: Transitory inflation. OK! Now technical recession they say!			✓			
5.	simple j: European recession may be a opportunities for American companies to grow in other part of the world.					✓	
6.	Quinn H: Europe isn't a country but okay lol				✓		
7.	Lori Emmons: I don't understand. How can u b in a recession w 10 Million jobs available						✓
8.	Be Realistic: normal economic cycle... why is this such a drama?						✓
9.	Steve G: A lot of negativity...good.....bear is closer to the bottom 10% to go.....					✓	
10.	SH DMD: Joe Biden in 17 months I mean you have to be impressed at what he has done This is super hero level damage					✓	
11.	keto6789: Whoooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo cares!!						✓
Title: Buckled up for a long recession, says Piper Sandler's Kantrowitz (July 8, 2022)							
1.	FAC: Another economic genius... Lol 😊					✓	
2.	SH DMD: Disagree With high employment, and powerfully profitable companies like Microsoft and Apple, long recession is unlikely This guy is shorting	✓					
3.	AJ Shaka: Hike those rates and wipe out greedy speculators					✓	
4.	Adel: Really so you can profit? You take is fool?						✓
5.	Armenianheat: Chill yall lost					✓	
Title: The economy has fallen into the technical definition of a recession, says Kevin Mahn (July 21, 2022)							
1.	no name: We are technically within a recession and about to enter into an expansion.				✓		

2.	LeClark: It feels like the dog in the burning house meme except he's actually a firefighter					✓	
3.	Michael Wills: I wish the "we're not in a recession" crowd would state what they consider to be the definition of a recession. If they are using something other than two consecutive quarters of negative growth then what definition are they using. Otherwise, explain why GDP Now is wrong and Q2 isn't negative. They sounds like idiots and/or market fluffers.					✓	
4.	Mid-Class VS Sup-Rich: SHORT SELLERS WILL LOSE LOTS LOTS OF \$\$\$! Investors believe market will keep going down. They SELL & start SHORTING STOCKS, Smart money will SQUEEZE those brainless, get their \$\$. SQUEEZE THEM LIKE GAMESTOP!!					✓	
Title: If we're in recession, continue to buy stocks, says Matrix's David Katz (July 29, 2022)							
1.	GNF U Future: The rich remain rich spending like the poor and investing non-stop, the poor remain poor spending like the rich but not investing like the rich					✓	
2.	Clara Lynn: Seriously many investors do not know that they're contributing 40% to the daily crash through panic and selloff.				✓		
3.	kaz: Buy stocks so we can sell to you when it crashes?						✓
4.	Daniel Hutchinson: Was that what they were saying in 1929? "Just Throw Money"						✓
5.	M Q: he has no idea what's coming !!!				✓		
6.	Krom: With what money !?!?!?!?						✓
7.	edmhiel: It's a TRAPPPPPP!!!!!!!!!!!!				✓		
8.	DontDoltBro: Its mild its mild its mild. Be a parrot and repeat. Its mild.					✓	
Title: Fed will accept a recession in the name of inflation fighting (September 21, 2022)							
1.	Victor: A moment of silence for those who participated in the great resignation.					✓	
2.	Chad H: Earnings season should be fun					✓	

3.	Hshshs Yaha: You love to scare people Don't you?						✓
4.	Diesel Mex: Uh oh the sheeps are going to panic					✓	
Title: If the U.S. goes into recession, the entire global economy goes into recession, says Julia Coronado (September 26, 2022)							
1.	Spamislav G. Spanton: the entire world doesn't rely on the us	✓					
2.	TechNub: We are ready for Great Depression 2.0				✓		
3.	Nedin Ozzi: Thanks to sleepy joe 😊😊😊😊😊😊			✓			
Title: Bezos says Americans should prepare for a recession (October 20, 2022)							
1.	netstarr77: We have been in recession for a year already what's next is a depression	✓					
2.	SilverFan: Global Depression on the way. Worse than 2008.					✓	
3.	Glenn Doty: Why isn't bezos knocking on bidens door and getting him to put trump policies in place .						✓
4.	Moe Lo: The president needs to change the definition of a recession and we will never experience one. ☐☐☐					✓	
5.	Eric D: Yep, Trump did a great job for America. We want him back 2024!				✓		
6.	Mocheen: When Trump was in office the market was soaring. With Biden the bear came out to play.					✓	
7.	Terri L: Where in high inflation, but they haven't acknowledged recession, and when they do, it will get much worse.				✓		
Title: We are positioning for a U.S. recession in 2023, says JPMorgan's Elyse Aussenbaugh (October 31, 2022)							
1.	Brenden Hurlbert: Started at the beginning of 2022. How dumb you think we are?						✓
2.	Mid-Class VS Sup-Rich: 😊😊😊 When these clowns convince you to take 90%+ loss on SPAC stocks for tax deduction & short squeeze starts at the end of January 2023. Lol					✓	

3.	John Dingle: Disgusting how people use words these days. What even is a recession? When you lose your job then can we call it a recession?						✓
Title: 98% of CEOs are expecting a recession, says Conference Board chief (December 7, 2022)							
1.	Ben B: 98% of CEOs set bar lower so they can clear it and hit this year's bonuses.					✓	
2.	Prime 305: So this really means 98% of CEOs are way underwater and are between a rock and hard place.. 😊					✓	
3.	GuidedByGreen: Capital preservation mode					✓	
4.	Gamer tobster: Don't tell this news to the "good ole" Brandon people.....they will tell you EVERYTHING is on fire!		✓				
5.	Eddie Gang: 98% of CEOs but they probably only asked 10 CEOs lol					✓	
6.	Michael Meehan: Hilarious.					✓	
7.	thomas weilbacher: a pay raise to get to phase 3					✓	
8.	Jimbo Jimbo: There is genuinely no topics in the world where 98% of people agree so thats funny	✓					
9.	TANUJ AADITYA: We hungry but them belly full -RATM					✓	
TOTAL		6	2	4	13	43	15

Note:**R** : as a form of rejection**P** : as a form of conveying prohibition**A** : as a form of conveying affirmation**I** : as a form of conveying information**O** : as a form of expressing opinion**Q** : as a form of submitting question