

**ANALYSIS OF NETIZEN'S SARCASM STRATEGIES  
ON KANJURUHAN INCIDENTS IN BBC NEWS  
INSTAGRAM POST**

**THESIS**

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

**2024**

**ANALYSIS OF NETIZEN'S SARCASM STRATEGIES ON  
KANJURUHAN INCIDENTS IN BBC NEWS INSTAGRAM  
POST**

**THESIS**

Presented to Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “ANALYSIS OF NETIZEN'S SARCASM STRATEGIES ON KANJURUHAN INCIDENTS IN BBC NEWS INSTAGRAM POST” is completely original and does not incorporate any previously written or published content from other individuals, except for material explicitly acknowledged through proper references and documented in the bibliography. Therefore, any objections or claims arising from this work are solely my responsibility.

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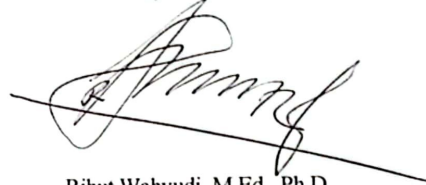
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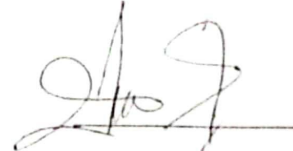
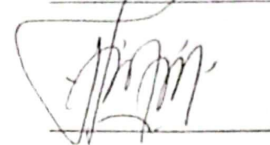
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## **MOTTO**

*Trying does not guarantee success, but giving up and never trying guarantees failure.*

*Fauzan Rohmatulloh*

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is proudly dedicated to the following:

My self

Fauzan Rohmatulloh

My parent

*Bapak Thoif and Ibu Fauziah*

My sister

Maimuna

My best lecture

*Bu Ulil Fitriyah*

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I express my deepest gratitude to the presence of Allah SWT who has given me the ability and spirit so that I can complete my final assignment to obtain a Bachelor's degree. My prayers and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW as a role model for every Muslim who has guided me from the dark path to the bright path.

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## ABSTRACT

**Rohmatulloh, Fauzan. (2024).** *ANALYSIS OF NETIZEN'S SARCASM STRATEGIES ON KANJURUHAN INCIDENTS IN BBC NEWS*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd., M.Ed.

*Keywords: Sarcasm Comment, Kanjuruhan Incident, BBC News, Instagram, Netizen*

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The incident that occurred at Kanjuruhan Stadium made a dark history for Indonesian football. According to BBC NEWS (2022), at least 320 supporters were injured and 125 of them died. They died due to shortness of breath, being crushed, and tear gas fired by the police. As a result of the incident in Kanjuruhan, many sarcastic comments emerged from netizens. Various sarcastic comments conveyed by netizens in various forms. This study is conducted to determine the various functions of sarcastic sentences and also the strategies used in delivering them. The main object used in this study is netizens' sarcastic comments on BBC News posts covering news about the incident in Kanjuruhan. The researcher used Keraf's theory (2010) to determine the functions of the sarcasm used by netizens and Elizabeth Camp's theory (1994) to determine the form of its use. The results of this study indicate that the function of the most widely used sarcastic sentences is sarcasm as an opinion delivery 25 times. While the function of sarcasm that appears the least is sarcasm as an affirmation. In addition, the form of sarcasm used that appears most often is strategic prefixes 23 times. While strategic lexical appears at least 5 times. The data were collected from a total of 44 netizens' sarcastic comments in 2 BBC News posts. The last findings show that netizens reflect pity and sympathy for the victims of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. They feel the pain and sadness of the victims.



## ABSTRAK

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*Keywords: Sarcasm Comment, Kanjuruhan Incident, BBC News, Instagram, Netizen*

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Peristiwa yang terjadi di Stadion Kanjuruhan mencatatkan sejarah kelam bagi sepak bola Indonesia. Menurut BBC NEWS (2022), sedikitnya 320 pendukung terluka dan 125 di antaranya meninggal dunia. Mereka meninggal akibat sesak napas, terinjak-injak, dan gas air mata yang ditembakkan oleh polisi. Akibat dari peristiwa Kanjuruhan ini, muncul berbagai komentar sarkastik dari para netizen. Beragam komentar sarkastik disampaikan oleh netizen dalam berbagai bentuk. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui berbagai fungsi kalimat sarkastik dan strategi yang digunakan dalam penyampaian. Objek utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah komentar sarkastik netizen pada postingan BBC News yang membahas peristiwa di Kanjuruhan. Peneliti menggunakan teori Keraf (2010) untuk menentukan fungsi sarkasme yang digunakan oleh netizen dan teori Elizabeth Camp (1994) untuk menentukan bentuk penggunaannya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa fungsi kalimat sarkastik yang paling sering digunakan adalah sarkasme sebagai penyampaian pendapat, yang muncul sebanyak 25 kali. Sementara itu, fungsi sarkasme yang paling jarang muncul adalah sarkasme sebagai penegasan. Selain itu, bentuk sarkasme yang paling sering digunakan adalah strategi prefiks, yang muncul sebanyak 23 kali. Sedangkan, bentuk sarkasme yang paling sedikit muncul adalah strategi leksikal, yang hanya muncul 5 kali. Data dikumpulkan dari total 44 komentar sarkastik netizen pada 2 postingan BBC News. Temuan terakhir menunjukkan bahwa netizen mencerminkan rasa iba dan simpati terhadap korban tragedi Kanjuruhan. Mereka merasakan rasa sakit dan kesedihan para korban.

## مستخلص البحث

رحمة الله، فوزا. (2024). تحليل استراتيجيات السخرية لدى مستخدمي الإنترنت بشأن حوادث كانجوروهان في BBC NEWS. بحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الإسلام الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المسرقة: أوليل فترياه ماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: تعليق ساخر، حادثة كانجوروهان، BBC NEWS، إنستغرام، مستخدم الإنترنت

لقد أحدث الحادث الذي وقع في ملعب كانجوروهان تاريخاً مظلماً لكرة القدم الإندونيسيا. عل أساس BBC NEWS (2022)، أصيب ما لا يقل عن 320 مشجعاً وتوفي 125 منهم. ماتو بسبب ضيق التنفس والسحق والغاز المسيل للدموع الذي أطلقته الشرطة. ونتيجة للحادث الذي وقع في كانجوروهان، ظهرت العديد من التعليقات الساخرة من مستخدمي الإنترنت. تعليقات ساخرة مختلفة نقلها مستخدمو الإنترنت بأشكال مختلفة. أجريت هذه البحث لتحديد الوظائف المختلفة للجمل الساخرة وكذلك الاستراتيجيات المستخدمة في تقديمها. الهدف الرئيسي المستخدم في هذه الدراسة هو التعليقات الساخرة لمستخدمي الإنترنت على منشورات BBC News التي تغطي أخبار الحادث في كانجوروهان. استخدم الباحث نظرية Keraf (2010) لتحديد وظائف السخرية المستخدمة من قبل مستخدمي الإنترنت ونظرية Elizabeth Camp (1994) لتحديد شكل استخدامها. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن وظيفة الجمل الساخرة الأكثر استخداماً هي السخرية كإدباء رأي 25 مرة. في حين أن وظيفة السخرية التي تظهر أقل هي السخرية كتأكيد. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن شكل السخرية المستخدم الذي يظهر في أغلب الأحيان هو البيانات الاستراتيجية 23 مرة. بينما تظهر المعجمية الاستراتيجية 5 مرات على الأقل. تم جمع البيانات من إجمالي 44 تعليقاً ساخرًا لمستخدمي الإنترنت في منشورين لـ BBC News. وتظهر النتائج الأخيرة أن مستخدمي الإنترنت يعربون عن شفقتهم وتعاطفهم مع ضحايا مأساة كانجوروهان، ويشعرون بالأم وحزن الضحايا.

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the study

The incident that occurred at the Kanjuruhan Stadium on October creates a dark history for Indonesian football. Riots broke out between Arema FC supporters and the match security apparatus. The riots caused by the defeat of Arema FC as the host with Persebaya Surabaya as the guest and rival of Arema FC. Hundreds of Arema FC supporters died as a result of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. According to BBC NEWS (2022), at least 320 supporters are injured, and 125 of them die. They die from suffocation and overcrowding due to tear gas fires by the police. As a result of the incident in Kanjuruhan, many sarcastic comments emerged from netizens. Netizens convey various sarcastic comments in various forms. This makes the writer interested in researching it more deeply.

Loud comments and insults that appear attract researchers to examine more deeply the sarcasm on the object. Sarcasm can be interpreted as a way of communicating that is used to express negative messages. These messages can be in the form of insults, ridicule, or condescension toward the other person. Based on Verma, Shukla, and A.P. Shukla (2021) explained that sarcasm is a kind of statement that expresses a person's negative feelings. In another study, Keraf (2010) explained that sarcasm is a sentence in the form of crude satire.

Sarcasm is an irony and cynicism that contains ridicule and satire of someone. The effect this language style is can makelisteners feel hurt.

Research on sarcasm has been carried out by previous researchers Lestari and Juita (2022); Fitri and Amir (2020); Shaula (2020); Shaula and Aris (2020); Mas'udi and Husein (2021). The object of their research is sentences of sarcasm that emerge from heated political events. The results of their research show that sarcasm is widely used in expressions of hatred, criticism, disapproval (Lestari and Juita, 2022). Fitri and Amir (2020) found that sarcasm command used as claims, rudeness, satire, ridicule. Besides that, Shaula and Aris (2021) found how to refer to some people as impolite. The last research Mas'udi and Husein (2021) found condescending, and insulting. The difference between this research and previous research is that this research is sarcastic research that arises out of sympathy and pity.

Research on the Kanjuruhan incident has also been carried out by Dirkareshza and Prawira (2022); Utama et al. (2022); Venny and Dany (2022); Azzahra (2022). Utama et al. (2022) and Azzahra (2022) give the conclusion of this research is the depiction of human rights violations that occurred in this. This research also brings the perspective of handling the applicable government law (Saputri.2023) & (Venny and Hasibuan, 2022). Management perspective to the charge (Dirkareshza and Prawira, 2022) The difference between this research and previous research is that this research is the first study to discuss sarcasm over the object of the Kanjuruhan incident.



This research find out sarcasm strategy and the function used in Instagram comments for BBC News posts. This is very important because this research that examines sarcasm over the object of the Kanjuruhan incident. Kanjuruhan incident is a very big incident because it is a football incident with the second largest number of fatalities in the world. The incident occupies the second largest place under the incident that occurred in Peru with a total of 328 people died. Besides that, this research is also a study of sarcasm that appears on the basis of sympathy, not politics. The purpose of this research is to find out the function of using sarcasm and the strategy for using it. Linguistically, the implication of this research is to help readers avoid misinterpretations of the meaning of sarcasm.

This research is built on two different research questions. The two questions contained in this study have functions and proportions which greatly determine the results of the research. To achieve satisfactory results, the researcher used two theories to answer the research question. The theory used by researchers is the theory put forward by Elizabeth Camp (1994) and Keraf (1999). This theory is considered most suitable for dissecting sarcasm functions and sarcasm strategies. This is in accordance with the contents of the theory put forward by each character. In addition, these theories are referred to and used by other researchers. It is stated on the official scholar website that these two theories have been referred to more than 3000 times. This shows the high credibility of the two theories.

## **B. Research Questions**

1. What are the form of sarcasm used by netizens in BBC News Instagram comments?
2. What are the function of sarcasm used by netizens in BBC News Instagram comments?

## **C. Significance of The Study**

The result of this research indicate whether the theory of form of sarcasm by Elizabeth Camp and function of sarcasm by Keraf is applicable or not for analyzing sarcasm sentences in BBC News Instagram comments reporting incidents of Kanjuruhan. Besides, the finding of this research will improve the application of cultural studies, particularly on representation theory. Furthermore, other future researchers may use this research as a source to enrich idea and knowledge who are intended to analyze the same study on representation analysis.

The result of the study inform to the readers about what is the function of sarcasm and what strategies are used by netizens in the BBC News Instagram comment to respond Kanjuruhan incident. Equally significance, through this research, readers can apply the functions and strategies for using sarcasm in the right way. Besides, the research also contribute to be used as additional references for other researchers conduct further research in related field.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This study is in the scope of sociolinguistic field that focus on function sarcasm used on the BBC News comment column and the strategy used. Sarcasm comments that appear in the comment's column are sarcasm that arise from humanity. In other words, the purpose of the emergence of these sarcasm sentences is to defend the victims of the incident and offend those who are responsible.

The study is limited to sarcasm sentences only on Instagram. In addition, the selected news page in this study is BBC News. Instagram is a social media that has strict filters and limits on sentences, photos and videos that have elements of violence and pornography. This resulted in many sarcastic sentences on other social media and other news pages without filters and restrictions that were not included in this study.

In addition, this study is also limited by written sarcasm data. Based on Polina Mikhailova (2020) writing does not have such, more or less, obvious markers. In a written comment does not contain prosodic and paralinguistic features in speech. So this study cannot provide an overview of the markers that are usually used to conclude intent and suggest approaches to various graphic signs used in verbal communication.

#### **E. Definitions of Key Terms**

1. **Sarcasm** : Sarcasm in this study is hate speech which contains ridicule, demeaning, impolite, and cursing.

2. **Sarcasm strategy** : Various ways used by netizens to convey sarcastic sentences.
3. **BBC News** : News page that reports incidents occurred in Kanjuruhan.
4. **Instagram** : social media-based photo and video used by BBC News to upload and share information
5. **Kanjuruhan** : The stadium where the match between Arema and Persebaya took place and where the incident occurred
6. **Kanjuruhan Incident** : Rioting by Arema fans and police that makes suffocation and overcrowding due to tear gas which resulted in 125 people dead

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter contains relevant theoretical studies for the research topics. Theoretical studies contained in this research topic include social media, netizen habits on social media, sarcasm, functions of sarcasm, and forms of sarcasm.

#### **A. Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a language style in the form of harsh satire. The style of sarcasm is a harsher reference that contains ridicule or sarcasm and hurts the heart. Sarcasm may or may not be ironic, but what is clear is that this style of language will always hurt the heart and be unpleasant to hear (Keraf, 2010:143). Sarcasm is a derivative of the irony figure of speech, so it is difficult to find the difference between the markers.

Sarcasm in its classification is likened to irony and cynicism. This language style has very subtle differences; sometimes, the differences are not even visible. Sarcasm has the meaning of "talking with bitterness," so the words used tend to be able to hurt the other person's heart because they are not pleasant to hear. The language of sarcasm itself features language that contains harsh satire that hurts the heart. The style of sarcasm is a common thing that everyone uses.

## 1. Form of Sarcasm

There are several forms of sarcasm, according to Elizabeth Camp (1994:17), as follows:

### a. Propositional Sarcasm

Propositional sarcasm is the most prominent. In this form, sarcasm is in the form of proposition. This type of sarcasm directly leads to the intent or purpose of the speaker, who is meant to be satirical. However, the statement of the proposition and the speaker's intention are the opposite.

*James must be very popular with the ladies* (Camp, 1994:21)

At first glance, this example does not contain the element of "satirizing". However, the proportional sarcasm appears in the word popular, the situation is that James is not someone who is popular with the girls, the speaker expresses his statement by saying the opposite with the aim of making fun of them.

### b. Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is sarcasm that is uttered pragmatically. This is different from propositional sarcasm which is direct and straight to the point. The type of lexical sarcasm is more closely related to the evaluative scale of the speaker. Lexical sarcasm is more natural and transparent statements. Often with positive words but has a negative effect.

*If Alice is so brilliant, then she'll be the perfect dupe for our little plan*

The lexical sarcasm appears in brilliant and the perfect dupe. The statement uses positive words such as "brilliant". However, the statement is also accompanied by a negative effect afterwards, namely "the perfect dupe". This shows that the speaker is not really praising Alice as an intelligent person.

### **c. Prefix Sarcasm**

The prefixed sarcasm is similar to the propositional sarcasm, but the prefixed sarcasm only combines a sarcasm statement at the beginning of the sentence with a declarative sentence. Propositional sarcasm is powerful and goes against the speaker's purpose, prefixed sarcasm is more obvious in speaker's denial statement. Prefix sarcasm is less to confuse and tends to leave no room for misinterpretation.

*Like, today the weather is really nice today*

Prefixed Sarcasm appears at the beginning of the sentence, namely the word like. The speaker states that the weather on that day was cool, but in reality, it was hot and the sun was shining brightly. The statement is clearer and easier to understand the sarcasm content by speech partners because it is supported by a contrasting situation.

### **d. Illocutionary Sarcasm**

Illocution is the hidden meaning of a word or statement. In sarcasm, the speaker expresses a sentence that is different from his intent and purpose. Illocutionary sarcasm includes general implicatures, even in a specific scope, such as speeches expressing compassion, praise, etc.

*What age did you claim to be?*

In this example, illocution appears when the speaker asks the age of his speech partner. The word age is an insinuation to the interlocutor, the speaker does not really ask the age of his speech partner. The speaker asks this as a form of insinuation to his speech partner who is childish. This form of insinuation used later cause a reaction from the speech partner.

## **2. Function of Sarcasm**

According to Keraf (in Wardani, 2019), there are ten functions of sarcasm language, namely (1) as a form of rejection, (2) as a form of conveying prohibitions, (3) as a form of conveying information, (4) as a form of conveying affirmation, (5) as a form of expressing opinions, (6) as a form of conveying orders, (7) as a form of submitting questions, (8) as a form of conveying equality, (9) as a form of conveying comparisons, and (10) as a form of greeting.

### **a. Sarcasm Function as Rejection**

The first function of sarcasm is rejection or denial. The form of rejection is generally used to reject something that is disliked or hated.

*Oh sure, I'd love to work on this project all weekend long. Who needs free time anyway?*

### **b. Sarcasm Function as Conveying prohibition**

Conveying prohibition sarcasm is an expression used to prohibit or request someone not to do something.



*Why not? Go ahead and jump into that freezing cold pool. It's totally the best idea right now.*

**c. Sarcasm Function as conveying information**

The third function of sarcasm is to convey information. In this function, sarcasm is employed to impart knowledge to a recipient

*Sure, I've got all the time in the world to listen to you talk about your new diet. It's not like I have anything else to do.*

**d. Sarcasm Function as Affirmative**

Sarcasm functions as an affirmation is sarcasm in which the speaker explicitly states agreement or affirmation of something, even though actually disagrees or dislikes it.

*I'm sure eating an entire pizza by myself is the healthiest choice.*

**e. Function of Sarcasm as Conveying of Opinion**

The next function of sarcasm is an expression of opinion that is used to give an opinion about a matter to the person concerned. This type of sarcasm is used to convey opinions or views in a way that seems ironic, criticism, or mocking.

*Sure, I think working 60 hours a week is totally healthy*

**f. Sarcasm Function as Conveying Order**

Conveying order sarcasm is function to convey orders or instructions in the form of sentences of criticism, irony or humor that are surprising or challenging.

*Definitely, go ahead and ignore the instructions.*

**g. Sarcasm Function as Submitting Question**

Sarcasm that functions as a question is sarcasm that is used in the form of a question or is intended to question something.

*So, let me get this straight—your brilliant solution is to do nothing?"*

**h. Sarcasm Function as Conveying Equality**

Sarcasm that functions to convey equality is sarcasm that is conveyed in a way that makes it seem as if what is happening is equal or balanced and should happen, but what is actually happening is there is a gap or inequality.

*That sound fun, you spend all your time on your hobbies, and I spend all mine cleaning up after you.*

**i. Sarcasm Function as Conveying Comparison**

Sarcasm which functions as a conveying comparison is sarcasm that is conveyed by comparing two things or situations that demean or mock one of them. This can result from unfair comparisons.

You're really great, huh! While he could only finish the task in two hour, you needed two whole days.

### **j. Sarcasm Function as Convey Greeting**

Sarcasm function as convey greeting is sarcasm that is used to welcome or congratulate in the form of positive sentences but expresses the opposite meaning to the words that are actually used with the intention of criticism or irony.

*What a surprise! I was just saying how much this party needed someone who shows up two hours late.*

### **B. Language in Social Media**

Social media's development is inextricably linked to all facets of modern society. Particularly among teenagers, the media (the internet) is an integral element of Indonesian society (Putrawangsa & Hasanah, 2018). People that use social media continuously are becoming to become unstoppable. Indonesians embrace social media, which has provided them with a number of benefits, including entertainment, educational resources, and rupiah fundraisers. Among the social media sites that young people in Indonesia use nowadays are Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and TikTok.

The study found that Indonesian users are addicted to their electronics. Up to 89% of Indonesians use mobile phones for information and communication on a daily basis. Because of the emergence of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, Line, and TikTok, people are also preferring to interact through this app. Additionally, more people, particularly students, utilize gadgets daily for communication, informational reasons, and even other digital businesses as a result of social media's

accessibility. Students frequently utilize informal language, sarcasm, slang, or vulgar language with abbreviations when using social media. Social media communication is unrestricted, therefore norms of communication are frequently disregarded, which leadsto mutual insult.

In the context of news pages on Instagram, BBC News has become one of the leading major news pages in the world. The BBC New news page has reported various interesting events reported from all over the world. The readers of this news page are also netizens from all over the world, this is proven by the arrival of comments in various languages and cultures. This is one of the things that makes people interested in always reading and following the latest news updates from the page.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study used qualitative method. Researchers collect the data in the form of a series of words, phrases, and sarcastic sentences from netizens in BBC NEWS comments. In this study, the researcher is trying to describe the data on the function and how the strategy was used. This is in accordance with the opinion of John W. Creswell (2017) in "Research Design", that "Descriptive qualitative research methods are one type of method for describing, exploring, and understanding the meaning that is considered by a number of individuals or groups of people from social problems or humanity."

#### **B. Research Instrument**

This research is social research. In social research, researchers have a very important role, namely as a key instrument. In qualitative research, the instrument can be used are observation, interview, and the researcher (Su Nwe, 2017). In this study, researchers observed, collected, and measured data by reading netizen comments in two BBC News postson Instagram.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

The data of this study are sarcastic sentences from netizen comments on BBC News Instagram posts. The sarcastic comments are taken only from BBC News posts reporting the incident in Kanjuruhan. This post was first published on October 6, 2022. The Instagram comment column recorded more than 1200 comments in various languages from all over the world. The researcher selected sarcastic comments that appeared from the first day to the seventh day since the news was published. This aims to limit the amount of data used, this is because the intensity of the comments that are still emerging.

### **D. Data Collection**

In collecting research data, the researcher has several steps. In the first step, the researcher read and understood all the comments on the two BBC News post that reported the Kanjuruhan incident. Within 7 days of being sent, there are more than 600 comments. The researcher read all the comments and only selected comments that used English. After getting the English data, the researcher measured the data using Camp's theory to get the sarcasm coment. The porpose is ensuring that the data are sarcastic comments and has a form according to the Camp's theory so it can be analyzed. After being selected, the researcher collected all the data the appendix. From these steps, 17 data were produced which the researcher will analyze in chapter 4.

## **E. Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a descriptive analysis method. This is because the data collected is in the form of texts written by netizens through the comment's column on the BBC News Instagram post. The steps taken by the researcher are, the data were grouped into 4 functions, each according to the Keraf's theory. In addition, the researcher also grouped the same data into 4 delivery strategies according to Elizabeth Camp's theory. The last step is the researcher makes conclusions from the data that has been analyzed.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the results of the research findings and discussion. The result of this study answer the research question; what is the function of the sarcasm strategy used, and How is the sarcasm strategy used by netizens in BBC News Instagram post that report Kanjuruhan incident.

#### **A. Findings**

The results of this research have found that there are 6 functions of sarcasm from the 10 functions of sarcasm on theory put forward by Keraf (Wardani, 2019). the function of sarcasm that has been discovered is sarcasm which functions as conveying opinion,, greeting, submitting question, affirmation, equality, and comparisson. Apart from that, this research also found 4 forms of sarcasm strategies of the 4 sarcasm strategies proposed by Elizabeth Camp. The 4 forms of sarcasm strategy are propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, prefix sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. These results is founded from 2 BBC News posts, each with 10 sarcasm comments in the first post and 6 sarcasm comments in the second post, total there are 16 sarcasm comments. The following is the data and analysis.



## 1. Form of Sarcasm

### a. Propositional Sarcasm

Propositional sarcasm is the most prominent. In this form, sarcasm is in the form of proposition. This type of sarcasm directly leads to the intent or purpose of the speaker, who is meant to be satirical. However, the statement of the proposition and the speaker's intention are the opposite.

#### Datum 1.8

*@fransiskusferdian I hope the k9 dog is safe*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of propositional sarcasm. The speaker expresses a hope that the K9 dog remains safe. Literally, the sentence is a sincere and logically true statement. However, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, this statement is used to convey a message different from its literal meaning. The speaker intends to communicate that the actions taken by the police have had a significant impact and resulted in many casualties. The speaker hopes that the consequences of the police's actions do not escalate further, even affecting the K9 dog. This sentence is considered propositional sarcasm. This aligns with the theory proposed by Elizabeth Camp, which suggests that a sentence, though literally straightforward, can be delivered in a way that conveys a message different from its literal meaning.

### **Datum 2.3**

*@mty19257 President was a taxi driver*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of propositional sarcasm. The speaker makes a declarative statement that the president is a taxi driver. Literally, this sentence states that a president is a taxi driver. Taken without context, this would certainly sound illogical, as a president typically holds a high position in government, while a taxi driver performs a very different profession. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, the speaker's intention is to convey criticism and sarcasm towards the police, who hold higher authority than the supporters, yet are seen as unfit and unqualified for their positions. This is demonstrated by the police's actions, including shooting tear gas supporters, which led to numerous casualties. The sentence is considered propositional sarcasm. This aligns with the theory proposed by Elizabeth Camp, which suggests that a sentence, though literally straightforward, can be delivered in a way that conveys a message different from its literal meaning.

#### **b. Lexical Sarcasm**

Lexical sarcasm is sarcasm that is uttered pragmatically. This is different from propositional sarcasm which is direct and straight to the point. The type of lexical sarcasm is more closely related to the evaluative scale of the speaker. Lexical sarcasm is more natural and transparent statements. Often with positive words but has a negative effect.

### Datum 1.5

*@mikes\_masonry\_ Thanks to the police ...*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of lexical sarcasm. The speaker expresses gratitude towards the police. Literally, the sentence "Thanks to the police..." is a sincere expression of thanks. The word "thanks" typically indicates gratitude or appreciation for something good or positive done by the police. However, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, this sentence is used to mock or criticize. The meaning of the sentence does not reflect genuine appreciation or gratitude towards the police. The speaker views the police as having taken harmful actions by firing tear gas at the supporter, resulting in hundreds of injuries and deaths. Implicitly, the speaker is suggesting that the police were the main cause of the incident. This aligns with the theory proposed by Elizabeth Camp. Pragmatically, the sentence serves as a sarcastic critique expressing disapproval of the actions taken by the police.

#### c. Prefix Sarcasm

The prefixed sarcasm is similar to the propositional sarcasm, but the prefixed sarcasm only combines a sarcasm statement at the beginning of the sentence with a declarative sentence. Propositional sarcasm is powerful and goes against the speaker's purpose, prefixed sarcasm is more obvious in speaker's denial statement. Prefix sarcasm is less to confuse and tends to leave no room for misinterpretation.

*@rtb2289 Wow! Some people take sport too serious.*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of prefix sarcasm. The speaker begins the sentence with the word "Wow," which serves as a marker of prefix sarcasm in this case. Literally, the word "Wow" is used to express admiration or amazement. However, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, "Wow" becomes a prefix that gives the impression of the speaker's admiration for what has happened during the incident. The message the speaker intends to convey is that the actions taken by the police were excessively serious, resulting in hundreds of casualties. This sentence represents prefix sarcasm, in line with the theory proposed by Elizabeth Camp, which states that sarcasm can begin with a prefix followed by a declarative sentence.

#### **d. Illocutionary Sarcasm**

Illocution is the hidden meaning of a word or statement. In sarcasm, the speaker expresses a sentence that is different from his intent and purpose. Illocutionary sarcasm includes general implicatures, even in a specific scope, such as speeches expressing compassion, praise, etc.

#### **Datum 1.1**

*@turboheturtlezz barbarians don't lose their roots.*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. Literally, the sentence "Barbarians don't lose their roots" means that barbarians do not lose their cultural roots or identity. The word "roots" here refers to origins or culture, which are considered important and should not be forgotten. Generally, this sentence could be interpreted as praise for a way of

life that is seen as strong and enduring. However, despite seeming to offer praise, the speaker is actually delivering a critique or sarcastic remark. The term "barbarians" is often used negatively to describe people who are uncivilized or brutal. By using this term, the speaker may be implying that, although these individuals appear to remain loyal to their "roots" or traditions, they are actually engaging in actions that are inconsistent with human values. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, the speaker conveys that the actions of the police, who fired tear gas, reflect a negative impression and represent brutality, leading to the loss of hundreds of lives. The speaker's message is that, even though such actions may be viewed as a standard part of their duty or their "roots," the consequences of those actions reflect backwardness compared to more civilized societies.

### **Datum 1.2**

*@yo\_vin85 this is my city, bro, yeah Malang City and I've got a bad feeling about this, welcome to Racoon city*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. "This is my city, bro, yeah Malang City" is a statement of pride about Malang City, spoken in a casual or familiar tone. It sounds like someone expressing a sense of ownership or pride in their hometown. "I've got a bad feeling about this" typically indicates a sense of unease or concern about something bad that might happen. In this context, it suggests that the speaker feels uneasy about something that is going to happen in their city. "Welcome to Racoon City" is a clear reference to the fictional city "Racoon City" from the

\*Resident Evil\* video game, which is known for chaos and disaster. This phrase highlights the contrast between Malang City, which is supposed to be safe, and Raccoon City, a place filled with chaos and danger. Although this sentence literally sounds like an expression of pride and a warning, the speaker's actual intention is to mock or criticize the bad situation or state of affairs. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, the speaker is conveying a deeper message that the situation in Malang is heading in a negative direction, especially after the shooting incident. The speaker is comparing this situation to Raccoon City, a place known for chaos and disaster.

### **Datum 1.3**

*@akupasanganmu See you in 20 years football indonesia*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. The sentence "See you in 20 years, football Indonesia" can literally be interpreted as a farewell statement, indicating that the speaker hopes to meet football in Indonesia again in 20 years. However, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, although this sentence seems to express hope for a reunion after 20 years, the speaker's real intention is to mock the poor situation. This sentence suggests that the speaker is pessimistic about the development of Indonesian football in the near future, thus feeling that it will take 20 years before meaningful progress can be seen. The sentence "See you in 20 years, football Indonesia" is an example of illocutionary sarcasm because, although it sounds like a normal farewell, the speaker's actual intention is to criticize the state of Indonesian football, which is seen as poor.

#### **Datum 1.4**

*@tearlive there are multiple acknowledged religions embraced in Indonesia, but one of them is brutality. RIP to all victims. The number one evil for humanity is the only one :our own ego and rage.*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. The speaker states the fact that Indonesia has various recognized religions embraced by its people. The illocutionary sarcasm in this comment is marked by the phrase "One of them is brutality." By referring to brutality as an "accepted religion" in Indonesia, the speaker is actually criticizing the violence that has occurred, particularly referring to the violence committed by authorities or the chaotic situation that resulted in many victims, such as in the Kanjuruhan incident. The speaker is not actually praising brutality or considering it a legitimate religion. Instead, sarcasm is used to suggest that, in reality, violence and brutality have become a kind of "accepted actionn" in certain situations in Indonesia, especially in the context of the police's violent actions, such as firing tear gas at spectators. Although the phrase "RIP to all victims" is commonly used as a condolence, in this context, it can be understood as irony because the speaker is expressing sympathy for the victims who fell as a result of brutal actions that should never have happened. In other words, while the statement may sound like a sincere expression of sympathy, it also serves as a veiled criticism of a tragedy that should not have occurred.

**Datum 1.6**

*@al47jade and they are all dying for what? Such a sad day*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. Literally, this sentence poses a question about the reasons why these people had to die. This question can be understood as an expression of surprise or confusion about what caused their deaths, with the assumption that the reasons might be inappropriate or disproportionate to the consequences. The speaker also continues with an expression of condolences, showing sadness for the event that has occurred, possibly the deaths or tragedy involving many victims. The illocutionary aspect in this sentence is marked by the implied criticism that the supporters' deaths occurred for unclear or even unworthy reasons, leading to the thought that this tragedy should not have happened. For instance, if this refers to an incident like Kanjuruhan, the speaker feels that the deaths of the victims were not proportional to the reasons or actions that caused the event, such as the violence carried out by the police.

**Datum 1.7**

*@ouigdv 180+ lives lost over the defeat?? come on*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. The speaker questions how it is possible for more than 180 people to lose their lives just because of a defeat in a match. This question expresses astonishment or disbelief at the high number of casualties resulting from a loss in an event. The speaker continues with the phrase "come on," which indicates



disagreement, implying that such an incident should not have happened and is even unreasonable. The illocutionary sarcasm in this sentence is marked by the speaker's intended meaning, which differs from the literal meaning of the words. Although the sentence conveys confusion or disbelief regarding the event, the speaker is actually criticizing the situation, suggesting that the tragedy resulted from unreasonable or excessive actions. The speaker is condemning the response to the defeat that led to riots and loss of lives. The speaker argues that such a significant loss of life, merely because of a loss in a match, is completely disproportionate and unacceptable, particularly in incidents like the Kanjuruhan tragedy, where post-match violence caused numerous casualties.

#### **Datum 2.4**

*@mty19257 @mty19257 Problem ... most of the police has less than high school education*

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illocutionary sarcasm. Literally, the sentence states that many police officers have an education level lower than high school. Although this sentence literally mentions the education level of the police, the speaker is not just providing information. The sentence contains a deeper insinuation or criticism of the actions taken by the police in firing tear gas. This demonstrates illocutionary sarcasm present in the sentence. The speaker intends to convey the message that the actions taken by the police represent something that should not have been done by law enforcement, resulting in a significant and undesirable impact.

**Datum 2.6**

*@syfaksm* More than 100 people killed by the police

In this sentence, the speaker conveys sarcasm in the form of illusionary sarcasm. The speaker presents a fact or statement that seems objective: over 100 people were killed by the police. Literally, this sentence merely provides information without directly commenting on the actions of the police. Although the sentence reveals a tragic reality, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, it serves as a critique of the police actions that resulted in many fatalities. The mention of over 100 deaths is not just to indicate the number of victims, but to highlight the of the situation, which is seen as disproportionate to the reasons or objectives behind the police's actions. This sentence is an example of illocutionary sarcasm because the meaning conveyed goes beyond just stating a fact. The speaker is sarcastically implying that, although the police are expected to secure and maintain order, in reality, they caused a huge loss of life. By stating this, the speaker is actually criticizing the brutality of the police's actions in this incident.

## 2. Function of Sarcasm

### a. Sarcasm Function as Affirmative

Sarcasm functions as an affirmation is sarcasm in which the speaker explicitly states agreement or affirmation of something, even though actually disagrees or dislikes it.

#### **Datum 1.5**

*@mikes\_masonry Thanks to the police...*

@mikes\_masonry commented on a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. This comment is in the form of satire and functions as a conveying affirmation containing irony. The author conveyed a comment that read "Thanks to the police...". The author expressed his gratitude to the police as if the police had done something good. However, in the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, this sentence is satire in the opposite form. In the police incident, the police threw tear gas into the crowd of spectators to calm the situation, but the effects of the tear gas caused hundreds of spectators to die. The essence of this satire is that the speaker wants to convey criticism of the police's performance. The police are supposed to be in charge of securing the situation, but the meaning the speaker wants to convey is the opposite, namely the police are the ones who kill. The consequences of conveying such insinuations can hurt the feelings of the police or those who support the police.

## **b. Function of Sarcasm as Conveying of Opinion**

The next function of sarcasm is an expression of opinion that is used to give an opinion about a matter to the person concerned. This type of sarcasm is used to convey opinions or views in a way that seems ironic, criticism, or mocking.

### **Datum 1.1**

*@turbotheturtlezz barbarians don't lose their roots.*

@turbotheturtlezz commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm and functioned as a conveying opinion. In general, the term "barbarians" is used to refer to police who are considered rude, uncivilized, or primitive. This is based on the tear gas they fired at the crowd of spectators. The sentence continues with the words "don't lose their roots" which means not losing their roots or origins. The purpose of this sentence is to insinuate or ridicule the police for their actions with a condescending view using the meaning of the words ironically.

### **Datum 1.4**

*@tearlive there are multiple acknowledged religions embraced in Indonesia, but one of them is brutality. RIP to all victims. The number one evil for humanity is the only one :our own ego and rage.*

@tearlive commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm and functioned as a conveying opinion in a very critical way. This comment begins with the statement that there are many religions practiced in Indonesia. Until the sentence

"but one of them is brutality" comments corner one of the religions in Indonesia. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, these comments cornered certain religions for their brutal behavior which resulted in the Kanjuruhan incident. This comment has an implied message that one of the religions in Indonesia has brutal behavior and this has resulted in incidents in Kanjuruhan. The comment was followed by the sentence "RIP to all victims" as an expression of sympathy for the victims. However, seen from the point of view of sarcasm, this sentence has the meaning of satire on the situation caused by one of the religions in Indonesia which has harmed many people and hundreds of people have died

### c. Sarcasm Function as Submitting Question

Sarcasm that functions as a question is sarcasm that is used in the form of a question or is intended to question something.

#### **Datum 1.6**

*@al47jade and they are all dying for what? Such a sad day*

@al47jade commented on a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comments are in the form of satire and function as a question. The sentence begins with the question "and they all died for what?" This question was asked in a mocking and skeptical tone. This shows that the speaker is not really looking for an answer but is using the question to express sarcasm and criticism. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, the author's intention is to regret that the death of the supporters is something that does not have a purpose commensurate with the defeat or shooting of tear gas. Indirectly, the author states

that the death of the supporters should not have occurred. The author also continues the sentence with "Sad day" after the question indicating that the speaker is being sarcastic or critical. The phrase "sad day" is used ironically to highlight that the Kanjuruhan incident was a very tragic and sad incident

### **Datum 1.7**

*@ouigdv 180+ lives lost over the defeat?? come on*

@ouigdv commented on a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comments are in the form of satire and function as a question. The sentence begins with the question "180+ lives lost due to that defeat??" This question is asked in a mocking or skeptical tone. In the context of the kanjuruhan incident, show that the author is not really looking for an answer to the question but is using the question to express sarcasm and criticism. The author questions the proportionality of lives lost in the context of defeat. The author expresses disbelief or incredulity regarding the idea that so many lives could be lost due to a defeat.

### **Datum 1.9**

*@likenoeh "Overcrowded"?*

@likenoeh commented on a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comments are in the form of satire and function as a question. The comment only consists of one sentence and a question mark in the form of "overcrowded?". This question is asked in a mocking or skeptical tone. The author questions the reason why the deaths of hundreds of supporters were

due to overcrowding. In other words, the suspect in this case is the supporter himself. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, shows that the author is not really looking for an answer to the question but is using the question to express sarcasm and satire. The author's real intention is to emphasize that he believes that the deaths of hundreds of supporters were not due to overcrowding, but due to suffocation due to gunfire from the police. So, the author conveys indirectly that the police are the suspects in the deaths of hundreds of supporters.

#### **d. Sarcasm Function as Conveying Equality**

Sarcasm that functions to convey equality is sarcasm that is conveyed in a way that makes it seem as if what is happening is equal or balanced and should happen, but what is actually happening is there is a gap or inequality.

#### **Datum 1.7**

*@fransiskusferdian I hope the k9 dog is safe*

@fransiskusferdian commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm as a conveying equality in ironic way. The sentence starts with the phrase "I hope the k9 dog is safe". The explicit meaning of this sentence is that the author hopes that the K9 dog will remain safe. K9 dogs are dogs trained for special tasks in the police, military or security. This sentence is ironic because it contains gaps. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, of course the author's intention is that he does not actually hope that the K9 dog survives. The incident in the field shows that the K9 dog was not the injured party. This sentence has a figurative

meaning which is the gap. The real meaning of this sentence is that the author hopes that the injured party will be given safety. In this case what is meant is the supporters who receive the loss.

#### **e. Sarcasm Function as Conveying Comparison**

Sarcasm which functions as a conveying comparison is sarcasm that is conveyed by comparing two things or situations that demean or mock one of them. This can result from unfair comparisons.

#### **Datum 2.5**

*@fimfunia these are not people, but animals who did it*

@fimfunia commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm and functioned as a conveying comparison of human and animal actions. The author conveys a comment with the sentence "these are not people, but animals who did it". The purpose of this sentence is to describe people who act like animals. In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, the meaning of this sentence is that the author implies that the author denigrates the act of shooting tear gas at spectators by the police as an animal act. The author suggests that their behavior was so bad, rude, or immoral that it was as if they were on the same level as animals.



## f. Sarcasm Function as Convey Greeting

Sarcasm function as convey greeting is sarcasm that is used to welcome or congratulate in the form of positive sentences but expresses the opposite meaning to the words that are actually used with the intention of criticism or irony.

### Datum 1.2

*@yo\_vin85 this is my city, bro, yeah Malang City and I've got a bad feeling about this, welcome to Racoon city*

@yo\_vin85 commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm and functioned as a conveying greeting. The comment begins with the sentence "this is my city, bro, yeah Malang City". In the context of the Kanjuruhan incident, Malang is the city where the tear gas incident occurred which caused hundreds of people to die. The comment continued with the sentence "and I've got a bad feeling about this, welcome to Racoon city". The sarcasm in this sentence is sarcastic and expresses welcome to the city of Malang by likening it to "Racoon City". In film culture, Rakoon City is known as a dangerous city full of zombies in the film "Resident Evil". The implied meaning in this sarcasm is that the incident that occurred at the suggestion was declared a dangerous incident on a par with Rakoon City in the Resident Evil film.

### Datum 1.3

*@akupasanganmu See you in 20 years football indonesia*

@akupasanganmu commented in a BBC News Instagram post about the Kanjuruhan incident. The comment was in the form of sarcasm and functioned as a conveying greeting ironically. The comment stated as if he was saying goodbye to Indonesian football by saying "See you in 20 years", but this sentence was a mocking or derogatory statement. The purpose of sarcasm here is to imply that in the next 20 years, Indonesian football will be punished and stopped. The cause of this is implied to be the Kanjuruhan incident which killed hundreds of spectators. Many observers predict that Indonesian football will be suspended for 20 years.

## **B. Discussion**

In this section, we will explain the research findings discussed in the previous paragraph, focusing on the use of sarcasm by netizens in commenting on the Kanjuruhan incident in BBC News posts. Additionally, we will compare and contrast the results of this study with those of previous research.

This study presents a significant contrast from previous research by focusing on sarcasm that arises not from political motivations, but from deep sympathy and sorrow related to the Kanjuruhan incident. While previous research on sarcasm in political discourse emphasized social criticism in response to power structures or government actions, studies by Lestari and Juita (2022), Fitri and Amir (2020), Shaula (2020), and others mostly focused on political contexts, where sarcasm was used to express disagreement, criticism, or mockery. These studies found that sarcasm often serves as a tool for social critique, particularly in response to political events that provoke strong public

emotions. However, the sarcasm in this study is more emotionally charged, driven by collective sadness and anger over the loss of life in the Kanjuruhan incident. The sarcasm observed in netizen comments is not just a critique of authorities but a way to process and respond to a deep tragedy. The key difference lies in the emotional context—here, sarcasm is used to express grief, frustration, and empathy, rather than engaging in political mockery or attacking individuals.

Research on the Kanjuruhan incident has also been conducted by scholars such as Dirkareshza and Prawira (2022), Utama et al. (2022), Venny and Dany (2022), and Azzahra (2022). These studies primarily focus on human rights violations, government responses, and the political and legal implications of the incident. For example, Utama et al. (2022) and Azzahra (2022) discuss human rights violations, while Venny and Dany (2022) analyze the government's legal handling of the incident. However, this study marks a significant departure by being the first to specifically examine sarcasm within the context of the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Unlike previous research that focuses on political or legal aspects, this study emphasizes the emotional and social dimensions of sarcasm, highlighting its role in expressing collective grief and frustration.

The main objective of this study is to examine how sarcasm is used in Instagram comments on BBC News posts related to the Kanjuruhan tragedy. This research is significant because it explores sarcasm in the context of a major tragedy, one of the deadliest football disasters in the world, second only to the

Peru disaster. The scale of the incident, along with its emotional impact, has made sarcasm an important way for people to express their feelings. This study is also unique because it focuses on sarcasm driven by sympathy, rather than political criticism or satire. By understanding how sarcasm is used in these comments, we can better appreciate its social and emotional role in online discourse, particularly in response to tragic events.

The study focuses on two main research questions: what are the form of sarcasm used by netizens in BBC News Instagram comments and what are the function of sarcasm used by netizens in BBC News Instagram comments?. To answer these questions, the researcher applies two main theories: Elizabeth Camp's (1994) theory of sarcasm and Keraf's (1999) theory of satire. These theories were chosen because they are relevant and suitable for analyzing how sarcasm operates in this context. Through this framework, the study aims to provide a deeper understanding of the linguistic and emotional aspects of sarcasm in a national tragedy, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the role of sarcasm in public discourse.

In conclusion, this research provides valuable insights into the use of sarcasm in online comments related to the Kanjuruhan incident. It highlights how sarcasm can be a powerful tool for emotional expression and social commentary, offering a unique perspective on a national crisis. Additionally, the study enriches the literature on sarcasm by exploring its functions in a context driven by empathy and sorrow, rather than politics.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This section is the conclusion obtained from the research that has been discussed in the previous chapter. In addition, this section also presents suggestions for future researchers who will dissect studies related to the same theme and topic. The conclusion here serves as an answer to the research question, while the suggestions are intended to provide insight for other researchers who are interested in investigating sarcasm contained in the comments of the Kanjuruhan tragedy.

#### **A. CONCLUSION**

This study successfully reveals various sarcasm strategies used by netizens in comments on BBC News' Instagram posts related to the Kanjuruhan incident. Through in-depth analysis, it was found that sarcasm not only serves as an expression of criticism or irony but also reflects sympathy and empathy toward the victims. This highlights the complexity of sarcastic language, which can go beyond its literal meaning.

The analysis shows that the most common form of sarcasm is used to convey opinions, indicating that netizens felt the need to express their views on the tragedy. This suggests that, despite the tragic nature of the situation, netizens used sarcasm as a way to interact and communicate in the public space. Thus, sarcasm functions as a tool to cope with feelings of grief and dissatisfaction.

Furthermore, the most commonly found form of sarcasm is prefixed sarcasm, which indicates that netizens tend to use this strategy to convey messages in a clearer and more direct manner. This reflects the communicative tendencies in social media, where clarity and conciseness are crucial. The use of prefixed sarcasm also helps reduce the likelihood of misunderstandings among readers.

The study also emphasizes the importance of social and cultural context in understanding sarcasm. Netizens not only responded to the Kanjuruhan incident but also engaged with broader issues related to safety, responsibility, and justice. This shows that sarcastic comments on social media can create space for deeper and more reflective discussions about social issues.

Overall, this study makes an important contribution to the study of sarcasm in social media, especially in the context of human tragedies. The findings are expected to serve as a reference for future research on the use of sarcastic language in other situations and broaden our understanding of how netizens communicate and react to sensitive social issues.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

This study has several limitations that future researchers should consider to enhance their research. One of the weaknesses is the limited object of study confined to the comment column of BBC News posts. Additionally, the researcher suggests that future studies explore sarcasm in the context of other social media platforms, such as Twitter or Facebook, to understand the differences in how

sarcasm is expressed across platforms. Additionally, research could investigate how cultural factors influence the use of sarcasm in various online communities. Studies could also focus on the impact of sarcasm on public perception of events and how it contributes to social discourse. The researcher hopes that this study can serve as a useful reference for future research, contributing to the development of communication and sociolinguistic studies.



## APPENDIXES

### Datum 1 : BBC Post 2 October 2022

NO	DATA	FORM	FUNCTION
1	<i>@turboheturtlezz</i> barbarians don't lose their roots.	Illocutionary	Opinion
2	<i>@yo_vin85</i> this is my city, bro, yeah Malang City and I've got a bad feeling about this, welcome to Raccoon city	Illocutionary	Greeting
3	<i>@akupasanganmu</i> See you in 20 years football indonesia	Illocutionary	Greeting
4	<i>@tearlive</i> there are multiple acknowledged religions embraced in Indonesia, but one of them is brutality. RIP to all victims. The number one evil for humanity is the only one :our own ego and rage.	Illocutionary	Opinion
5	<i>@mikes_masonry_</i> Thanks to the police ...	Lexical	Affirmation
6	<i>@al47jade</i> and they are all dying for what? Such a sad day	Illocutionary	Question
7	<i>@ouigdv</i> 180+ lives lost over the defeat?? come on	Illocutionary	Question
8	<i>@fransiskusferdian</i> I hope the k9 dog is safe	Propositional	Equality
9	<i>@likenoeh</i> "Overcrowded"?	Illocutionary	Question
10	<i>@rtb2289</i> Wow! Some people take sport too serious.	Prefix	Opinion

### Datum 2 : BBC Post 4 October 2022

NO	DATA	FORM	FUNCTION
1	<i>@skwood2022</i> What's with stampeding people!?!?	Illocutionary	Question
2	<i>@ralph.kovacic</i> There should be a possibility that this can never happens. Maybe a Gas - Instalation when we see that the situation runs out of the control that are all sleep for example? Violence is the worst what we can do each others.	Illocutionary	Comparisson
3	<i>@mty19257</i> President was a taxi driver	Propositional	Opinion

<b>4</b>	<b>@mty19257</b> Problem ... most of the police has less than high school education	Illocutionary	Opinion
<b>5</b>	<b>@fimfunia</b> these are not people, but animals who did it	Illocutionary	Comparisson
<b>6</b>	<b>@syfaksm</b> More than 100 people killed by the police	Illocutionary	Opinuion

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



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