A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF SARCASTIC UTTERANCES
ON *HOMELAND – PILOT* TV SERIES SCRIPT

Submitted As A Partial Fulfilment Of Requirements For Getting a Bachelor
Degree Of Education In the English Department

Proposed By:
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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Surakarta, April 30th 2019
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Here, the writer testifies in this Publication Article there is no plagiarism. The writer submitted this research paper really the writer work, except those which the writing are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in the bibliography.

Therefore, if that there are some untrue statement here, the writer will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, May 9th 2019

The Researcher

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Kata Kunci: Sarcaste, Implikasi, Peribahasa, Homeland

Abstract

This research is concerning with how sarcasm is used on TV Series entitled Homeland – Pilot. The objective of this study is to describe the illocutionary acts that conducted in the sarcastic utterances, the second is to explain the implicature of the sarcastic utterances, and the last is to define what maxim that violated on the sarcastic utterances. This data belongs to qualitative research that used primary data from the script conversation on the TV Series. There are 36 data as the primary data source. Meanwhile, other references such as books, journal and previous study are the secondary data source. There are 3 results found from this research. First, 36 (33%) data found the illocution of sarcastic utterance conducted at this TV series, 36 (34%) data found to explain the implicature of the sarcastic utterance. The last, 36 (33%) data found to define what maxim is violated in this TV Series.

Keyword: Sarcastic, Implicature, Maxim, Homeland

1. INTRODUCTION

Comprehension of communication and speech is highly reliant about the use of unspoken information. Speakers convey unstated information to audiences by influencing language properly and flourishing. In contrast, much less has been studied how prosodic signals are used to express affective and attitudinal states. One substance wherein phonological features seem to perform a
significant role in the interaction of rhetorical irony, where only sarcastic irony is a key subtype, i.e. sarcasm (Kreuz and Roberts, 1993). Oral irony commits to being represented as an expression that intends it make the definition of the word is contrasting from or even direct from the opposite. Their constant expression that makes numerous functions in communications. Sarcastic criticism was rather widespread in utterances, maybe because the audience generally acquires the particular statements rather less pressuring and also more friendly than supportive assertions. Sarcastic utterances emphasize and strengthen speakers’ critical message. Sarcastic utterance considered as a structure of the message's surface shape, sarcasm interpreted as more taunting and less respectful than personal attacks. Bryant and Fox Tree (2000) had obtained sarcastic and non-sarcastic in the absence of their original.

Conducted from the study by Annisa Martini (2017). The researcher examined conversational implicature of Indonesian students of English Education at the University of Kuningan in the daily conversation. The reason behind Annisa chooses this topic was based on the problem in which people frequently produces utterance which is not informative or provides less or too much information. The method of the research was using qualitative research that involved 16 students of the English Department to be the participants. The conversation collected in their daily conversation. The data collected through observation and record the observation, its purpose. As a result, from six recordings the researcher found 80 utterances belong to the two of conversational implicature namely generalized conversational implicature and particularized implicature. Of 80 utterances, 32 utterances (40%) belong to generalized conversational implicature and 48 utterances (60%) belong to particularized conversational implicature. It can be concluded that the dominant of conversational implicature in natural conversational implicature with the number of occurrences is 48 (60%). The function itself can be influenced by the situation in communication.
Whereas a study conducted by Noriko Kitamura (2000). The researcher deliberates how Brown and Levinson’s theory can be practiced equally to non-goal-oriented interaction by use of normally appear normal conversations as information. The analysis shows some examples of ‘politeness’ phenomena of the data for this study were frequently observed. The data of this research were collected from the 45-minute-long conversation and the full data set consist of a face-to-face conversation between 10 pairs of native Japanese speakers. The data recorded by the participants. This research showed up these phenomena is associated with the interaction ants’ presence of speaking and listening and to the arrangement of the exchange in expanded communication. It can be concluded that Brown and Levinson’s politeness’ theory can be a capable appliance to analyze sarcasm phenomena, not only in objective - oriented interaction but rather in non - goal - oriented communication of this definition.

The other study proposed by Fitri Hidayati and Yulia Indarti has aimed to determine the violation of the maxims from Malam Minggu Miko comedy situation. Humor is a condition where someone can entertain people instead. In conversation, there is a cooperative principle to examine and influence the cooperative principle of people. The cooperative principle and the four maxims are frequently violated in this research when the cooperative principle is violated, humor is created. The aberration of the maxim of relation is 13 times and on the other side the maxim of quality, the maxim of quantity, and the maxim of manner are not violated frequently. The maxim quality violated 7 times, the maxim manner is violated 4 times and the maxim of quantity emerges 5 times of the total utterances. There are the inappropriate approach of the speakers’ thought and the hearers’. Misinterpretation tends to happen. The conclusion, the cooperative principle and the maxim of relation frequently violated in this research.

This research expected could give few benefits such as theoretical benefits that this research could contribute to the linguistic study, and this study could demonstrate pragmatic analysis especially in speech act and maxim violation. Also, practical benefits that this research could give additional
knowledge and information about pragmatics analysis especially on speech act and maxim violation for the future researcher.

2. METHOD
This research belongs to destructive research. The object of the research is *Homeland – Pilot* TV series script. The data collected by reading all the data and grouping the data by each classification. The primary data source gained 36 data. In this study, the researcher needs to find out how sarcastic utterances make an impact. The problem that is going to be discussed is to analyze the sarcastic utterances that conducted in the “Homeland – Pilot” script. The genre of this film is action so that there are many kinds of sarcastic utterances that we can analyze.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illocutionary Acts</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Percentages (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To warn</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To satire</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To express anger</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To refuse</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, the researcher found four types of illocutionary acts on the sarcastic utterance. To warn, to satire, to express anger and the last is to refuse. There are nine data with the percentage 25% spotting illocutionary acts to give warning from the speaker to the hearer. Then, with more percentage, 33,4% (twelve data) spotting an illocutionary act to satire. Next, 25% (nine data) percentage, spotting an illocutionary acts expression to express anger. The last is, to refuse with the percentage 16,6% (six data). It shows that the most dominant sarcastic utterances used on the movie script are to warn and to satire. It is maybe caused by the genre of the movie, which is a criminal act. Of course, criminal action movie filled with sarcasm. It shows how the film flows with criminality and also nationality defends.
Table 2 Types of Implicature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Implicature</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generalized Conversational Implicature</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particularized Conversational Implicature</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conventional Implicature</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data above, the researcher points out 3 types of implicature there is Conversational Implicature which is divided into two types Generalized Conversational Implicature and Particularized Conversational Implicature. The last is Conventional Implicature. Generalized Implicature took the most part of the Implicature with 39% percentage conducted with 14 data. The second is Particularized Conventional with 13 data and 37% percentage, the last is Conventional Implicature with 9 data and 24% percentage. Homeland movie which is showing full action scene with all the technology and intelligent actors brings another view of a movie scene. It makes the line story full filled with special interpretation for each character. Generalized Conversational Implicature handed the most implicature because in this movie determined by lexical context.

Table 3 Maxim violation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of Maxim</th>
<th>Number of Data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Quantity</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Quality</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Relevance</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxim of Manner</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the table above, the research found four kinds of maxim those are; Maxim of Quantity, Maxim of Quality, Maxim of Relevance, and Maxim of Manner. From the data source that the researcher analyses, there are nine data that violating Maxim of Quantity with 25% percentage. Maxim of Quality gained percentage of 23% with six data. Twelve data violated in Maxim of Relevance with 33% percentage, the last percentage is 25% consists with nine data Maxim of Manner. The most violated maxim from the research above is Maxim of Relevance and Maxim of Manner. The meaningful conversation, the correlation between the actors make the conversation produces diverse maxim.

4. CONCLUSION

The researcher will give the conclusion after discussing the issues through observation from the script of the TV Series. First, there are 32 data discussed as the data analysis 13 data founded to get to know the illocution of sarcastic utterance conducted at this TV series, 8 data found to explain the implicature of the sarcastic utterance. The last, 11 data found to define what maxim is violated in this TV Series.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


