

SARCASM IN THE NOVEL “RADIKUS MAKANKAKUS BUKAN BINATANG BIASA” BY RADITYA DIKA AND ITS IMPLICATION TO INDONESIAN LANGUAGE LEARNING IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRACT

purpose of this study is to describe the forms and functions of sarcasm in the novel Radikus Makankakus: Bukan Binatang Biasa by Raditya Dika and describe the implication of the research results on Indonesian language learning in high school. This study describes the form of sarcasm that appears in the novel Radikus Makankakus by Raditya Dika. This research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. The source of this research is the novel Radikus Makankakus: Not an Ordinary Animal by Raditya Dika. The form of data in this study is the form of sarcasm and the function of sarcasm found in the novel Radikus Makankakus. The data collection technique in this research uses library technique. The data analysis technique uses descriptive analysis and presents the results of data analysis using informal methods. The results of the research on sarcasm in the novel Radikus Makankakus are: there are 21 forms of sarcasm which include: sarcasm of designation totaling 7 data, sarcasm of nature totaling 4 data, lexical sarcasm totaling 7 data, and illocutionary sarcasm totaling 3 data. There are also 21 functions of delivering sarcasm which include: the function of conveying rejection which amounted to 5 data, the function of conveying affirmation 4 data, the function of conveying opinions which amounted to 11 data, the function of conveying orders which amounted to 1 data. This research is also implied with Indonesian language learning in high schools in this study related to the material of analyzing the content of novels in class XII in semester 1 in the Merdeka Curriculum with Learning Outcomes (CP) Reading and Viewing. Thus, the implications of this research are expected to be useful for students in understanding the use of sarcasm.

Keywords: Sarcasm, Novels Radikus Makankakus, Implications of Learning.

1 INTRODUCTION

Language is a system consisting of symbols in the form of sounds used by a group of people in a society as a tool to identify themselves, communicate with each other, and collaborate in various joint activities. According to Kridalaksana (2008:24), language is a set of symbols that are arbitrary or have no direct relationship between form and meaning used by people in a particular community as a tool to communicate, collaborate, and identify themselves. Meanwhile, Keraf (2007:1) states that language has a function as a means or tool for humans to carry out social interactions with each other through the use of sound signals produced by human speech. In language use, language style refers to a unique and distinctive way or method used by a person in expressing his ideas through the use of language, where the way reflects the personality and spirit of the person. Language style is often utilized in many novels today. Writers often use certain language styles in order to enhance the spirit and expression in their works, especially in novels.

A literary work is a creation that expresses ideas, thoughts, and feelings imaginatively through the medium of language. It is a creative description of the universe and human existence that is poured in written form using beautiful, expressive, and aesthetic language. In literature, there are various genres or forms of literary works known, such as: (1) Poetry, which is a literary work that expresses the poet's thoughts and feelings imaginatively by paying attention to sound, rhythm, and word choice. (2) Prose, which is a literary work written in prose or a language style that is decomposed, free, without being bound by a certain rhyme or rhythm, and presented in everyday language. (3) Drama, which is a literary work that describes human life and behavior through dialogue and movements of the actors in a story. (4) Fiction, which is a literary work that contains a fictional story or an author's imagination.

One type of literary work in the form of prose is the novel. A novel is a long work of fictional prose that tells a series of events in the lives of characters in detail and in full. In a novel, the author can explore various themes, conflicts, and moral messages in depth through complex narratives and rich descriptions. According to Nurgiyantoro (2014:11-12), novels contain long stories containing hundreds

of pages and are not short stories. The novel is sometimes described as a long prose essay, telling a number of stories about the lives of the characters in it, novels usually display personality and qualities in each character character. Each novel is usually written in a particular language style. Language style includes majas as one of its elements. Three definitions of language style are given by Kridalaksana (2008:70): (1) the use of the richness of one's language when speaking or writing; (2) the application of specific variants to achieve specific effects; and (3) the general linguistic features of a community of literary writers. Language style refers to the author's general approach to expressing his or her views in writing. This style can be seen in the author's choice of words, sentence construction, use of figures of speech, typography, and even the images they use.

Words that can be used as sentences to express the ideas and thoughts of people in various works are called majas. There are four types of majas: the type of opposition majas, the majas satire, the majas affirmation, and the majas comparison. There are three categories of satire: sarcasm, cynicism, and irony. Although there are several types of majas, the focus of this research is on the majas sarcasm. Sarcasm is a harsh insinuation that contains a slur or insult against something. Sarcasm is cynical, bitter, and hurtful, Keraf (2007:144). Sarcasm is an expression of cynicism directed at a person or a situation. Sarcasm intends to satirize harshly or insult. So, it can be concluded that sarcasm is a cynical expression that contains ridicule, insults, or harsh slurs that aim to hurt the feelings of a person or the party it is directed at.

Raditya Dika, a famous writer known for his satirical style of humor, published a novel titled Radikus Makankakus: Bukan Binatang Biasa in 2017. This novel is the 38th printing after its first printing which was published in 2007, with a thickness of 221 pages. In this semi-autobiographical novel, Raditya recounts his adorable and prank-filled childhood in a small village. Colored with typical jokes and silly behavior, this novel tells the story of Raditya as a mischievous young boy who likes to joke with others and go on adventures with his friends. The uniqueness of this novel lies in the depiction of Raditya's strange and unusual family, which makes him the subject of neighborly gossip. However, this is precisely what makes Raditya's childhood so interesting and entertaining to read. With his trademark light and witty language style, Raditya successfully invites readers to enjoy the ridiculous adventures and pranks of his childhood that are vividly depicted in the novel Radikus Makankakus: Not an Ordinary Animal.

The novel Radikus Makankakus: Not an Ordinary Animal by Raditya Dika is rich in the use of varied language styles in order to convey his ideas more vividly and effectively to the reader. However, among the various language styles used, satire is one of the most prominent and widely found in the novel. Therefore, this study will specifically examine the use of sarcasm, which is part of the sarcastic language style. This decision is based on the finding that there are many uses of sarcasm in the novel Radikus Makankakus: Not an Ordinary Animal. An in-depth study will be conducted on the various types of sarcasm used, including sarcasm of designation, sarcasm of nature, lexical sarcasm, prefixed sarcasm, as well as the various functions of using sarcasm such as for rejection, conveying prohibition, affirmation, opinion, question, information, command, greeting, similarity, and comparison. By specifically examining the use of sarcasm, it is hoped that it can reveal more deeply Raditya Dika's distinctive language style in satirizing and criticizing humorously in his novel.

The research with the title "Sarcasm in Radikus Makankakus Novel: Not an Ordinary Animal by Raditya Dika and its Implication for Indonesian Language Learning in High School" tries to explore in depth the use of sarcasm in this popular literary work. Through this study, it is expected to provide benefits in the world of education, especially for high school students to develop their ability to communicate politely and effectively. The findings of this study have the potential to be implemented in learning the content analysis and linguistic material of novels in class X SMA which is in line with the Indonesian Language syllabus in the applicable Merdeka curriculum. The author's interest in researching the topic of sarcasm further is based on the importance of understanding the meaning and proper use of this sarcastic language style. Thus, the research entitled "Sarcasm in the Novel Radikus Makankakus: Not an Ordinary Animal by Raditya Dika and its Implication for Indonesian Language Learning in High School" is expected to make a positive contribution to the development of high school students' language competence through a better understanding of sarcasm.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

This research will apply qualitative methodology as its approach. Qualitative methods emphasize the imperfections of natural object conditions, with the researcher himself acting as the main instrument or investigator. This method includes the presentation of factual information that is descriptive, as interpreted by Ratna (2011: 46-47). Data sources according to Siswantoro (2010:72) are the most

important thing in a study. The data source used in this research is Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa by Raditya Dika, published in 2007 by Gagas Media with a book thickness of 220 pages 13x20 cm. The form of data used in this research is in the form of sentences/excerpts of the novel's content.

The data collection technique used in this research is library technique. The researcher will begin by thoroughly reading the novel Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa to analyze the forms and functions of sarcasm contained therein. Then the researcher also reads the entire contents of the novel for the same purpose of analysis. The next stage is to record the various data findings about sarcasm majas, forms and functions of sarcasm will be used as material for study and discussion in this research. The data analysis technique in this research uses descriptive analysis, where the researcher will analyze the data by describing the results of the data, then the data is presented using the Informal method. Informal data presentation is the presentation of the results of data analysis using ordinary words to make it easier to understand. Mahsun (2007: 53)

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that in the novel "Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa" by Raditya Dika there are forms of sarcasm in the form of: (1) the form of sarcasm designation consists of 7 data, (2) the form of sarcasm nature 4 data, (3) the form of lexical sarcasm 9 data, (4) the form of sarcasm illocution 1 data, (5) the form of sarcasm Like Prefixed 0 data. And there is a function of delivering sarcasm in the form of: (1) The function of conveying rejection consists of 5 data, (2) The function of conveying affirmation 4 data, (3) The function of conveying opinions 11 data, (4) The function of conveying questions 0 data, (5) The function of conveying orders 1 data. The following is a percentage table of the research results in the novel "Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa" by Raditya Dika:

Table 1. Forms of Sarcasm in the Novel Radikus Makankakus

No	Forms of Sarcasm	Total Data	Percentage
1	Sarcasm Mentions	7 Data	33,3%
2	Sarcasm Trait	4 Data	19%
3	Illocutionary Sarcasm	1 Data	4,7%
4	Lexical Sarcasm	9 Data	43%
5	Sarcasm Like Prefixed	-	-
Total		21 Data	100%

Table 2: Function of Sarcasm in Radikus Makankakus Novel

No	Forms of sarcasm	Data Total	Percentage
1	Rejection Delivery Function	3 Data	23%
2	Assertion Function	4 Data	19%
3	Opinion Submission Function	11 Data	53%
4	Question Submission Function	-	-
5	Order Submission Function	1 Data	5%
Total		21 Data	100%

Forms of sarcasm

Sarcasm is a language style that has various forms. According to Camp in Dinari (2015:498). Sarcasm has various forms, including mention sarcasm, trait sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, prefixed like sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. However, in the novel "Radikus Makankakus" by Raditya Dika, only four forms of sarcasm are found. These forms of sarcasm are found in 21 data. The twenty-one data in question are 7 data belonging to the form of sarcasm designation, 4 data of sarcasm trait, 7 data of lexical sarcasm, and 3 data of illocutionary sarcasm.

Sarcasm Mentions

Name-calling sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that uses harsh language in a mocking manner, with the aim of publicly criticizing a person or organization. Name-calling sarcasm is an aggressive and mocking form of sarcasm and uses harsh language to publicly criticize a person or organization. Name-calling sarcasm aims to highlight flaws or weaknesses in a sharp and sometimes insulting way. There are 7

data in the novel Radikus Makankakus by Raditya Dika. The following is a discussion of the sarcasm data that appears.

Data (1)

The Nanang Jago Patok

"Hmmm, it's also exciting if Nanang lives in the era of independence. Back then, he didn't have to bother lifting bamboo sticks. All he had to do was slip the sharpened bamboo between his teeth, then run blindly to attack the Dutch. His name would be a rival to the Betawi champion Pitung, nicknamed... **the Nanang Jago Patok**. (RM, 2007:6)

Data (1) page 6 contains a form of sarcasm designation. This is evidenced by the words "**si Nanang Jago Patok**", which indicates that the data is included in the sarcasm of designation. The author uses the contrast of Nanang's character if he lived in the era of independence with humor in the phrase "His name would be a rival to Si Pitung Jagoan Betawi, nicknamed ... **si Nanang Jago Patok**", giving the title "Jago Patok" invites laughter and satirizes Nanang's character so that it is included in the sarcasm of designations contained in the novel Radikus Makankakus Bukan Bin binatang Biasa.

The function of sarcasm in the quote is the function of assertion. Through the word "Jago Patok", the author wants to emphasize that the comparison between Nanang and the historical figure Pitung is something that is very absurd or unrealistic. With a sarcastic tone, the author describes an extreme picture of what might have happened if Nanang had lived in the independence era. This emphasizes how far the comparison is from reality and portrays a far-fetched depiction of Nanang's possible fate in the past.

Sarcasm Traits

Trait sarcasm is the use of harsh or caustic language by an individual or group to highlight or emphasize the unpleasant characteristics of someone or something. Trait sarcasm is the use of harsh or caustic language by an individual or group to highlight or emphasize the unpleasant traits of someone or something. In this context, the aim may not be to criticize directly, but rather to highlight or emphasize negative traits in an intriguing or entertaining way. The sarcasm of traits is found in a total of 4 data in the novel Radikus Makankakus by Raditya Dika. The following is a discussion of the sarcasm designation data that appears.

Data(2)

The crusted foot

"HUGO is only **crusted** over if Hugo wants to take a shower, or he might actually be an aisino. When I told him this, he got slapped." (RM, 2007: 41)

Data (2) page 41 contains sarcasm in the form of traits. This is evidenced by the words "HUGO is just crusty daki". Trait sarcasm is used sharply to satirize Hugo regarding his cleanliness by using the metaphor of "daki" that accumulates on the skin to be someone who is considered a burden and unwanted. Based on the data, HUGO's metaphor of "**crusted claws**" is included in the trait sarcasm found in Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa.

The function of sarcasm in the quote above is to express an opinion on behavior that is considered unguarded and inappropriate, in a cynical and intriguing way through the use of sarcasm when the speaker (narrator) expresses his opinion to Hugo that he might need to bathe more often, Hugo's reaction which then slaps the speaker shows that the comment is not taken seriously or even considered a joke. This reinforces the impression of sarcasm in conveying an opinion about Hugo's hygiene.

Illocutionary Sarcasm

Illocutionary sarcasm is sarcasm that shows an appeal to an individual or group. Sarcasm is used to convey messages or advice, but in an indirect or ironic way, often with the aim of expressing dislike or disapproval of certain actions or behaviors. Sarcasm language style with illocutionary form is found in 1 data in the novel Radikus Makankakus by Raditya Dika. The following is the data of sarcasm language style that uses the illocutionary form.

Data (3)

You can't have an abortion!

"From the window, I shouted, You can't have an abortion! What the hell is abortion, one of the children asked. (RM, 2007: 15)

Data (3) page 15 contains a form of illocutionary sarcasm. This is evidenced by the sentence "don't you have an abortion" which shows an appeal to a group of children not to do so. Based on this data, the word "**do not have an abortion**" is included in the illocutionary sarcasm contained in the novel Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa.

The function of the sentence is to give an order. In the context of the sentence, the character uses sarcasm to give a command to others, "don't you have an abortion!" in a mocking or criticizing style. Although the sentence conveys a literal command, the use of sarcasm makes it sound ironic or sarcastic towards people who do not understand the meaning of the word "abortion".

Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that has a harsh sentence at the end, but is delivered with a common language style and distinctive content. In other words, this sarcasm uses a commonly used language structure, but with the addition of sentences or words containing innuendo or ridicule at the end. This creates a contrast between the seemingly ordinary language style and the content that actually implies criticism or ridicule of the subject being discussed. Sarcasm language style with lexical forms is found in a total of 9 data in the novel Radikus Makankakus by Raditya Dika. The following is the data of sarcasm language style that uses lexical forms.

Data (4)

Mockery of someone who looks strange

"The man had a red-and-white striped turban on his head and was smiling. His glasses are rather loose and in his hand is a long wooden stick. Sometimes, the stick is swung forward. Nod, backwards. Sometimes, he swung the stick around. Magical, I thought" (RM, 2007: 26).

Data (4) page 26 contains a form of lexical sarcasm. This is evidenced by the ironic and dismissive word about the appearance of a person wearing a red-and-white striped turban with a smile, slightly loose glasses, and holding a long wooden stick. The explanation of the stick's movement is considered "magical". In the quote, sarcasm is evident in the way the character describes the person's appearance. Although not using words that directly satirize, the character uses descriptions that suggest a sarcastic tone.

The expression is sarcastic in that the narrator uses sarcasm to express a cynical or mocking view of the person in a subtle but sharp manner. For example, when the character mentions that the person is smiling while wearing a red-and-white striped turban, rather loosely, and twirling his staff, the magical impression conveyed actually creates an ironic impression of the person's appearance and behavior. This suggests that the character might find it strange or unusual to see the person, and the way he describes him suggests a slight sarcastic jab at his appearance.

The function of sarcasm in the quote is to express an opinion. Sarcasm is used by the narrator to express his cynical and scornful views towards the person described in the quote. In an ironic way, the narrator expresses distrust or negative judgment of the person's appearance and behavior.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research and analysis conducted by the author on the novel "Radikus Makankus Bukan Binatang Biasa" by Raditya Dika, it can be concluded that: (1) There are 21 forms of sarcasm and functions of sarcasm in the novel Radikus Makankakus Bukan Binatang Biasa by Raditya Dika, which include: sarcasm of designation which amounts to 7 data, sarcasm of nature which amounts to 4 data, lexical sarcasm which amounts to 7 data, and illocutionary sarcasm which amounts to 3 data. There are also 21 functions of delivering sarcasm which include: the function of conveying rejection which amounted to 5 data, the function of conveying affirmation 4 data, the function of conveying opinions which amounted to 11 data, the function of conveying orders which amounted to 1 data. (2) The implications of the research results for Indonesian language learning in high schools are related to the material for analyzing the content of novels in class XII in semester 1 of the Merdeka Curriculum with the Learning Outcomes (CP) of Reading and Viewing. Thus, the implications of this research are expected to be useful for students in understanding the use of sarcasm.

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