Political sarcasm on tiktok account @podcastkeselaje

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Informasi artikel		ABSTRAK
Article history:		Akhir-akhir ini muncul kecemasan di tengah masyarakat terkait menyampaikan pendapat terutama terkait isu politik. Maka dari itu, publik figur seperti komedian lebih memilih sarkasme sebagai senjata utamanya dalam menunjukkan kelemahan, ketidakmampuan, atau perilaku koruptif para pemimpin politik dan tindakan aparat pemerintah. Adapun, tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengeksplorasi tuturan sarkasme dalam akun TikTok (@Podcastkeseaje dari segi bentuk, makna, dan fungsi. Sumber data pada penelitian ini adalah semua tuturan yang diucapkan oleh narator atau penutur dalam rekaman video dari akun TikTok @podcastkeselaje. Data dikumpulkan dengan metode simak bebas libat cakap, dengan teknik rekam dan catat. Data dianalisis dengan mengaplikasikan teori Camp (2012) untuk bentuk sarkasme, Chaer (2009) untuk makna dan Keraf (2006) untuk fungsi sarkasme. Sarkasme pada kasus ini dinilai berhasil memfasilitasi kritik-kritik dari penuturnya terhadap isu-isu politik tanpa harus terjebak oleh jerat hukum seperti UU ITE.
Submit	18 April 2022	
Revision	23 April 2022	
Accepted	25 April 2022	
Publish	30 April 2022	
Kata kunci:		
Sarkasme		
Humor Politik		
Tiktok		
Pragmatik		
		ABSTRACT
Key word:		Recently, there has been apprehension in the society about expressing ideas, particularly on political concerns. As a result, public figures such as comedians tend to use sarcasm as their primary weapon in exposing political leaders' weakness, incompetence, or corrupt behavior, as well as government officials' actions. The goal of this research is to look at the form, meaning, and function of sarcasm on the TikTok account @Podcastkeseaje. All of the utterances said by the narrator or speakers in the video recording from the TikTok account @podcastkeselaje are used as data sources in this study. Indirect observation was used to obtain data, which was then followed by recording and note-taking techniques. The data were examined using Camp's (2012) theory for the form of sarcasm, Chaer's (2009) theory for the meaning of sarcasm, and Chaer's (2009) theory for the meaning of sarcasm.
Sarcasm		
Political Humor		
Tiktok		
Pragmatics		

Introduction

Recently, social media in Indonesia is growing rapidly and produces new functions that are increasingly diverse thanks to its users' creativity. This is in line with the increasing number of active users of social media in Indonesia, which is 170 million (Kemp, 2021). In addition, it is important to highlight that social media provides space for freedom for every user, including in conveying criticism and aspirations to the government. this is consistent with Article 23 paragraph (2) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, especially regarding freedom of opinion and expression. This freedom of expression is empowered by several comedians such as the Tretan of Muslims and Choki Pardede, Panji Pragiwaksono, and Oza Rangkuti to deliver opinions or criticisms on various social media platforms regarding the behavior of political actors and the performance of government officials.

However, freedom of expression and argue lately is often considered a threat by several parties such as politicians, government officials or government themselves (Handayani & Gerintya, 2018). Criticism from netizen on various platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube and even Tiktok is often considered excessive to disrupt perceptions and good image. Therefore, there are frequent reports of criminal acts by several parties

using the Electronic Information and Transaction Law (hereinafter the ITE Law) as a weapon to silence these sporadic voices (Aditya & Al-Fatih, 2021). As a result, according to the survey of the Economic and Social Information Education Institute (LP3ES) in 34 cities in Indonesia, the community is increasingly afraid to express opinions, expression, gather and associated (Hakim, 2021).

One way submission of opinions that is safe to avoid the snare of the ITE Law is through humor. Submission of criticism through humor is a way that has been around for a long time (Rahmi & Adek, 2019). Dramatic Greece, Aristophanes has since 2000 years ago mocking Athens leaders through silly staging (Smith, 2013). One of the founders of the United States, Benjamin Franklin also routinely wrote spicy criticism through full of humor. That is, humor as an inseparable part of the world's history and development in the world (Dagnes, 2012).

Substantially, this study examines the use of sarcasm in political humor on the social media especially in the @Podcastkeselaje tiktok account. Tiktok is a Chinese-made social media application launched in 2016. Tiktok provides short video sharing services with a duration of between 30 seconds to 3 minutes. Furthermore, Tiktok @Podcastkeselaje account is managed by a comedian named Oza Rangkuti. At the beginning of its appearance, the @Podcastkeselaje routine Tiktok account discussed political issues and government performance so that many grabbing engagement and popularity. However, lately, the Tiktok @Podcastkeselaje account shifted the focus of the discussion to the culture and language of the people of South Jakarta (or Jaksel).

Researches related to the use of sarcasm have been quite intensely conducted by scholars in various perspectives and research objects. However, there is a particular difference from this study, namely the definition of sarcasm in Indonesia. In Indonesian, "sarcasm" is defined as the use of harsh words to hurt another person: ridicule or harsh ridicule (see KBBI, 2022). In this paper, this definition is set aside because it is considered too narrow and simplistic.

This study tends to adopt the American-English definition of sarcasm. In this paper, sarcasm is equated as irony, or often also called verbal irony (Norrick & Spitz, 2008; Colston, 2019). In addition, sarcasm also has a special purpose compared to irony, namely ridiculing and hurting the interlocutor (Gibbs, 1994; Lee & Katz, 1998). Daedlez (2011) also adds that the use of sarcasm, however cruel, is mostly aimed at triggering laughter or to make funny comments. This difference in definition will certainly explore new insights in understanding the use of sarcasm in the digital era. For more specific purposes, this research focuses on the configuration of sarcasm language in the @podcastkeselaje TikTok account.

Methods

The data for this study was collected using a pragmatic approach on the Tiktok account @podcastkeselaje. The Tiktok account @podcastkeselaje is managed by a comedian named Oza Rangkuti who also works as a stand-up comedian. In his political humor narration, Oza uses Bahasa Indonesia with Jakarta dialect which is equipped with visual features as additional context (or commonly called audiovisual text). Although the data sources are equipped with pictures and videos, the data in this study are limited to words, phrases, and sentences. Here is an snippet from the post from the tiktok account @podcastkeselaje:

Figure I. Screenshot from Tiktok account @podcastkeselaje

The non-participant observation method on video recording is the first step documentation of data. All speeches in the video recording are then transcribed into Indonesian for the next process of reducing the data. A

total of 123 data found containing sarcasm related to political humor. In addition, some videos do not contain speech containing sarcasm or political issues.

Descriptive analysis method was adopted in conducting data analysis and interpretation. This method allows researchers to summarize data in a meaningful way and can see emerging patterns. It also helps the researcher to interpret the main features of the data.

Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the study, a total of 123 data was later identified and classified according to the theory of Camp (2012), Chaer (2009), and Keraf (2006). Based on the results of the identification and classification of the data, research findings were obtained, namely three forms of sarcasm, four meanings of sarcasm, and five sarcasm functions in the tiktok account @Podcastkeseaje. For more detailed explanation, it can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Recapitulation of research findings

No	Type of Sarcasm	Total	Meaning of Sarcasm	Total	Function of Sarcasm	Total
1.	Propositional	7	Expanding	36	Refusing	8
2.	Lexical	17	Narrowing	3	Delivering infomation	8
3.	Ilocution	99	Total Change	73	Emphasizing	25
4.			Smoothing	11	Expressing Opinion	80
5.					Questioning	2

In terms of form, three type of sarcasm used in Tiktok @Podcastkeseaje accounts include a form of propositional, lexical, and illocution sarcasm with four types of meaning changes which are expanding, narrowing, total changes, and smoothing, and identified five sarcasm functions, namely rejection, delivering information, affirmation, opinions, commands and questions.

1. Type of Sarcasm in Tiktok account @Podcastkeselaje

a) Propositional Sarcasm

According to Camp (2012:25), propositional sarcasm is the type of sarcasm which is the clearest shape. In this type of sarcasm, the speaker conveys implicature which is the opposite of the proposition to be disclosed (Camp, 2012:2). So, propositional sarcasm is most easily identified. Based on the frequency of its appearance in the @podcastkeselaje tiktok account, propositional sarcasm is the least found. Here are some examples of propositional sarcasm form data in the in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje:

i. *MRT **keren banget** buat gue ye.* (MRT-1 20/4/21)
  For me, this MRT is **really cool**

ii. *Bagus itu keputusan KPI untuk ngelarang 42 lagu itu, itu **keren dan mulia** banget.* (42 Lagu-3 1/7/21)
  It's a great decision from KPI to ban those 42 songs, it's **really cool** and **noble.**

iii. *… semua koruptor itu **cantik** …* (Korupfest-6 5/10/21)
  … all corruptors are **beautiful**

In data (i), the phrase 'very cool' is a lexical sign of sarcasm. In delivering his speech, the speaker pretends to convey praise (the phrase 'very cool') related to the MRT (Mass Rapid Transit) project. However, the speaker actually intends to convey the opposite with the aim of making fun of the MRT project which actually failed and stalled. The object of criticism of the sarcasm above is the government as the manager of the MRT project. The utterance is included in the form of propositional sarcasm because the utterance has implicatures that are opposite to the propositions conveyed. Thus, the true meaning of the utterance is "MRT is really *awful* for me, right".

In the data (ii), the phrase is 'cool and really noble' identified as a lexical marker of sarcasm. This speech has an object of criticism, namely government employees at the Indonesian KPI (Indonesian Broadcasting Commission) which forbid the screening of 42 songs for unreasonable reasons. This speech is included in the form of propositional sarcasm because the implicature has an impplicious impplication of the proposition delivered. Thus, the true meaning of the speech is "It's a good decision from KPI to ban those 42 songs, it's really *bad* and *shameful*".

In the data (iii), the word 'beautiful' is a lexical marker of sarcasm's speech. These speeches have a criticism object, namely government employees in the Ministry of Social Affairs who commit corruption in social assistance funds (Bansos). The utterance is included in the form of propositional sarcasm because it conveys implicatures that are opposite (beautiful) with the propositions conveyed (bad). Thus, the true meaning of the utterance is "… all corruptors are *horrible*".

b) Lexical Sarcasm

If propositional sarcasm focuses more on a pragmatic approach, then lexical sarcasm seems closer to semantics. In addition, lexical sarcasm relies its illocutionary strength on the grammatical atmosphere of the spoken sentence (Camp, 2012: 25). Thus, the interlocutor must really pay attention to the overall construction of the speech to understand the sarcastic intent of the speaker. Based on the frequency of occurrence, lexical type sarcasm is quite common. Here are some examples of lexical sarcasm data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje:

i. *Tapi kalo memang mau PSBB lagi @Podcastkeselaje tentunya,* **mendukung**. (PSBB-1 15/12/20)
   If (the government) really wants PSBB again, @Podcastkeseaje certainly, **supports**.

ii. *Lagian setiap ada masalah ini presiden juga gak pernah turun tangan sih goblok banget sih itu* **Ajis Doaibu**. (Ngebom-7 29/3/21)
   After all, whenever there is a problem, the president never intervenes, **Ajis Doaibu** is really stupid.

iii. *Mungkin korupsi* **bermanfaat** *men*. (Korupfest-3 5/10/21)
   Maybe corruption is **useful**, bro

In data (i), the word 'supports' is a lexical marker of speech sarcasm. Sarcasm's speech above has an object of criticism, namely the government who wants to implement PSSB policies that are felt to be burdensome for majority of people. The utterance is included in the form of lexical sarcasm, there is a parallel between implicature (rejecting) and locutionary (supporting) that is interchangeable. The alignment was also acceptable because speakers did not exaggerate clearly. Thus, it can be known the meaning of the speech is 'If (the government) really wants PSBB again, @Podcastkeseaje certainly *refuses*'.

In data (ii), the noun 'Ajis Doaibu' is a lexical sign of sarcasm speech. The sarcasm above has an object of criticism, namely President Jokowi who is considered slow in dealing with the problem of radicalism in Indonesia. The utterance is included in the form of lexical sarcasm, there is a parallel between the implicature (Jokowi) and the locutionary (Ajis Doaibu) which is both a president. This parallel is also acceptable because the speaker disguises the true identity of the target of ridicule. Thus, the meaning of the utterance is 'Besides, whenever there is this problem the president (Indonesia) also never intervenes, **Joko Widodo** it really stupid'.

In data (iii), the word 'useful' is a lexical indication of sarcasm speech. The object of criticism is the acts of corruption by government officials at the Ministry of Social Affairs related to social assistance (Bansos). The utterance is included in the form of lexical sarcasm, there is a parallel between implicature (harmful) and locutionary (beneficial) that is, they both have an impact. However, this speech is classified as sarcastic because the effects described by the speaker all refer to only bad effects. Thus, the meaning of the speech is 'Maybe corruption is **harmful** men'.

c) Sarkasme Ilokusi

Illocutionary sarcasm does not only include one element, or several propositions related to speech, but as a unified whole including other accompanying speech acts (Camp, 2012:21). In illocutionary sarcasm, the meaning is hidden and veiled in a narrative. Thus, this form of sarcasm is the most difficult

to identify. Based on the frequency of occurrence, illocutionary sarcasm is the highest among other forms of sarcasm. Here are some examples of illocutionary sarcasm data in the TikTok account @podcastkeselaje:

i. *Ya dalam artian sebenarnya kan rakyat yang bawa motor atau mobil sendirikan berusaha keras banget gitu harus mikirin jalan sendiri, nyari jalan sendiri, buka maps sendiri gitu.* (Priviledge-I 16/5/21)

Yeah, it means that people who bring their own motorbikes or cars try really hard, so they have to think about their own way, find their own way, open their own Maps.

ii. *Kita bisa berada di atas tapi kita bisa melihat ke bawah loh, kebawah kaki kita di bawah hal yang kita injek-injek gitu.* (Wondrous-I 18/4/21)

we can be on top but we can look down, under our feet under things we can step on.

iii. *Aku berkuasa… dalam artian menguasai hatimu. Puluhan tahun lamanya… dalam artian pernikahan.*(Indomu-I 19/4/21)

I am full control … it means controlling your heart. Decades of years … it means marriage.

In data (i), the speech does not really talk about people who drive motorbikes or cars. The meaning of the utterance can be identified by connecting the unified whole of the utterance with the context. In the video clip, the speaker makes an analogy for people who are on the MRT as people who have privileges compared to people who are under the MRT as people without privileges. The people under the MRT are ordinary people who have to work alone to achieve success. As one of the sarcasm, the speech has an object of criticism, namely the government and people who have the privilege from the political parties.

The utterance is included in the form of illocutionary sarcasm because it cannot be reviewed or focused on only one aspect, but must be on all aspects so that the difference between the utterance and the intention of the speaker can be found. The meaning of the utterance is 'Actually only ordinary people have to try hard to achieve success, namely choosing their own path and looking for directions on their own way'.

In data (ii), the speaker makes an analogy with himself as a state official who can see the condition of the people under his leadership. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech has an object of criticism, namely the leaders in Indonesia. The utterance is included in the form of illocutionary sarcasm because it cannot be reviewed or focused on only one aspect, but must be on all aspects so that the idea in the sentence with the speaker's real intent can be found. The meaning of the sarcasm is 'I feel like a leader who can see my people below, people who are usually trampled on by their leaders'.

In data (iii), the context in the video relates to the condition of leadership in Indonesia where the president of Indonesia is Joko Widodo who comes from the PDI-P party. The meaning of the above utterance can be identified by connecting the unified whole of the utterance with its context. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech has an object of criticism, namely the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (abbreviated as PDI-P). In delivering sarcasm, the speaker begins by saying the keys of the piano, namely the key of B which is called P, the key of D, and the key of I as an indication that what is being discussed is the PDI-P party. The utterance is included in the form of illocutionary sarcasm because it cannot be reviewed or focused on only one aspect, but must be on all aspects so that the idea in the sentence with the speaker's real intent can be found. Thus, the sarcasm can be interpreted as 'PDI-P has controlled Indonesia for decades'.

2. Changes in the Meaning of Sarcasm in TikTok Account @Podcastkeselaje

a) Expanding

In the delivery of sarcasm, the meaning intended by the speaker is often hidden or disguised for some reasons. Several techniques can be applied, one of which is expanding the meaning of speech. Expanding meaning is a symptom that occurs in a word at first only has a meaning, but then due to various factors it has other meanings (Chaer, 2009: 140). The expansion of meaning in this study was found quite a lot, namely 36 of 123 data. Here are some examples of data on widespread meaning change in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i. *Gua baru tau ternyata emang ketika lu udah di atas sini nih ketika lu **di atas** kaya gini nih ternyata emang lu gak bisa turun gitu.* (Di atas-1 26/4/21)

I just found out that it turns out that when you're up here, when you're on top like this, it turns out that you can't go down anymore.

ii. *Pertama-tama langkah-langkah awal tu tetap **tanjakan** yang lo harus tanjakin sendiri gitu.* (Tahap Awal-3 5/5/21)

First of all, the initial steps are still an incline that you have to climb on your own.

iii. *Di sini tuh uang tu hanya untuk orang yang posisinya **di atas** gitu ya, dalam artian di Kokas ini emang ATM-nya di lantai atas gitu.* (Money-1 6/5/21)

Here, the money is only for people whose position is on top, it means at Kokas mall, the ATM is on the top floor.

In data (i), the focus of sarcasm lies in the word 'above'. The word 'above' in this speech does not refer to the meaning of being in a high position only. In delivering sarcasm, the speaker makes an analogy of a building that does not have an escalator going down as a leadership in Indonesia who cannot become ordinary people anymore. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech has an object of criticism, namely the mechanism of leadership in Indonesia. The data includes a change in the broad meaning of the word 'above' which the speaker actually means is 'top leadership in Indonesia'. Thus, the meaning of the utterance is 'I just found out that when you are at the top of leadership in Indonesia, you can't go down to being a commoner'

In data (ii), the emphasis on sarcasm lies in the word 'incline'. The word 'incline' is not limited to being interpreted as a road that climbs. In delivering sarcasm, speakers analogize the stages of getting to the MRT with climbing to the peak of success. As a political humor, the object of criticism is the leadership mechanism in Indonesia. In this case, the speaker analogizes the stages of ascending "to the top of power" with the stages of ascending to the top of the MRT building. The data is included in the expanding meaning, namely the word 'incline' where the intended meaning is an obstacle in achieving success. It is said to be widespread because the meaning of the word in question is 'obstacles', which is an extension of the word 'climbs'. Thus, the meaning of the sarcasm above is 'first of all, the initial steps are still obstacles that you have to face yourself'.

In data (iii), the emphasis on sarcasm lies in the words 'here' and 'upper'. The pronouns 'here' and 'above' obviously cannot be taken literally because they both refer to different meanings. In this case, the speaker analogizes the ATM machine on the top floor as state money in the government. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the object of criticism is government leaders in Indonesia. In delivering sarcasm, the speaker analogizes the ATM on the top floor of a mall like the money tree in Indonesia enjoyed only by state officials. It is said that the meaning is expand because the meaning of the word intended by the speaker is more than just *a pointer to a place* but but rather 'in Indonesia' and 'within the government'. Thus, this sarcastic speech actually means *'In Indonesia*, money is only for people whose positions are *in the government'*.

b) Narrowing

In addition to broadening the scope of the meaning of a sarcastic speech, speakers can also narrow the meaning of the speech into more specific things. A narrowing change is a symptom that occurs in a word that initially has a fairly broad meaning, then turns into a limited meaning only (Chaer, 2009:139). This technique of narrowing the meaning is not commonly used because it has the potential to expose the speaker's true meaning. The narrowing of meaning in this study is the lowest finding, namely 3 out of 123 data. Here are some examples of narrowed meaning change data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i. *Gak usahlah terus-terusan bohongin rakyat, **rakyat** dalam artian pembeli di minimarket ini gitu.* (Indofood-2 22/4/21)

You do not have to keep lying to the people, the people here are the buyers at this minimarket.

ii. *Maksudnya belajar dikit kek dari **orang luar**, orang luar dalam artian produk luar negeri gitu ya.* (Indofood-3 22/4/21)

It means, you can learn a little bit from outsiders, outsiders here means from foreign products.

iii. *Kadang untuk naik ke* **puncak** *tertinggi, ya dalam artian puncak tertinggi gedung ini, itu harus mendaki tangga yang sulit.* (Kerja-1 23/4/21)
'Sometimes to rise to the peak of the building, one has to climb a difficult ladder'

In data (i), the word 'people' experiences a narrowing of meaning. In conveying sarcasm, the speaker makes an analogy of an instant noodle package that does not display an image of noodles similar to representatives of the people (DPR) who are lying to their people. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech criticizes the demeanor of representatives of the Indonesian people. The data is included in the narrow meaning change contained in the word 'buyer' which actually means 'Indonesian people' in general. It is said to be narrow because the actual meaning is broader, namely 'Indonesian people' which is then narrowed down to 'people who buy noodles at minimarkets'. The meaning of the word is narrowed because the actual meaning is broader, namely 'Indonesian people' which is then narrowed down to 'people who buy noodles at minimarkets'. Thus, the intended meaning of the speaker is 'You (DPR) do not have to keep lying to the Indonesian people'.

In data (ii), the narrowing of meaning is experienced by the word 'outside'. In delivering his sarcasm, the speaker voiced the representatives of the Indonesian people (DPR) to imitate people's representatives from outside Indonesia who behaved transparently and honestly. The phrase 'outsiders' actually refers to 'people's representatives from outside Indonesia'. However, to disguise his sarcastic intent, the speaker narrows the meaning of the word 'outside' to 'foreign product'. This diversion is still acceptable because it is still in line with the grand narrative of the speech. So, this sarcastic utterance actually means "It means, you (DPR) can learn a little from people's representatives from *outside Indonesia.*

In data (iii), the word 'peak' is a word with a narrow meaning. In the narration, the speaker describes how the process of going up to the top of a building in two ways, namely climbing by stairs and elevator. This is an analogy for explaining how to climb to the pinnacle of success in Indonesia through a difficult (stairs) and easy (elevator) process. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the object of criticism is the political culture in Indonesia. The word 'peak' is categorized narrowly because its actual meaning is broader, namely 'peak of power in Indonesia' and narrowed down to 'peak in a building'. Thus, the true meaning of the utterance is 'Sometimes to rise to the *peak of power in Indonesia,* one has to climb a difficult ladder'.

c) Total Changing

Besides expanding and narrowing the meaning of speech, sarcasm can also be disguised by changing the meaning as a whole or called a total change in meaning. This refers to the opinion of Chaer (2009:143) which defines a total change of meaning as a process of changing the meaning of a word that is completely different from its original meaning. Based on the frequency of occurrence, the change in total meaning has the highest intensity. This can be seen from the probability of occurrence, the total meaning change data is 73 data from 123 total data. Here are some examples of total meaning change data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje:

i. *Tugas luh harusnya melindungi rak…, eh melindungi* **Reckler** *maksud gua ada orang smackdown juga itu yang gua maksud.* (Undertaker-4 14/10/21)
Your job should be to protect the peop …, to protect Reckler I mean,
there's someone in Smackdown that is actually what I mean.

ii. *Satu kerupuk yang menjadi tumbal berkorban agar teman-teman* **kerupuk** *lainnya bisa kita nikmati.* (Kerupuk-1 21/11/21)
'A cracker, who becomes a scapegoat, sacrificed himself so that other crackers could be save.

iii. *Dan* **Pepe** *kan emang kasar …* (Ngalur-5 25/11/21)
And Pepe are indeed rude …

In data (i), the word 'Reckler' no longer contains its original meaning. In his narration, the speaker analogizes Rekler (a professional wrestler) as a police officer who slams a student at a demonstration. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the object of criticism here is the police as government officials. In this

speech, the word 'Reckler' which is the name of a wrestler no longer contains its external meaning and has changed its meaning to 'the people'. This disguise is possible because of the similarity of initial syllables (rak-) between the two words. Therefore, the true meaning of the sarcastic utterance is 'Your job (the police) should be to protect *the people*'.

In data (ii), the word 'kerupuk' is no longer related to its original meaning. In delivering sarcasm, the speaker makes an analogy of an individual who is imprisoned for a corruption case such as sacrificed crackers. As sarcasm speeches, the object of criticism is a group of corrupt officials. In this case, the word 'kerupuk' underwent a total change in meaning because it could no longer be interpreted as a food or snack. Therefore, the word 'cracker' can then be interpreted as 'corruptor'. Thus, the meaning of the sarcastic speech above is 'a person, who becomes a scapegoat, sacrificed himself so that *other corrupt friends* could be saved".

In data (iii), the meaning of the word 'Pepe' is considered to no longer refer to its true meaning. In delivering sarcasm, the speaker makes an analogy between the Civil Service Police Unit (abbreviated as Satpol PP) with a football player named Pepe because there is a similar sound (homophone) specificly the repetition of the phone [p]. In this utterance, the target is the Satpol PP in Aceh who is involved in the dog torture case. The word 'Pepe' underwent a total change in meaning because between 'Pepe' which is the name of a football player not related to the speaker's intended meaning, namely 'Satpol PP' which is an aparatus in local government. Thus, the sarcastic speech above can be interpreted as '... and the *Satpol PP* are indeed rude'.

d) Smoothing

Although the aim is to ridicule or attack someone, conveying sarcasm as a language of humor can also be done in calm and subtle ways. Occasionally it is used to minimize face threatening and disguise the speaker's intent. Smoothing the meaning is also a common symptom of language in Indonesia (Chaer 2009:144). However, in this study, smoothing the meaning is a form of meaning change that rarely occurs. This can be seen from the its occurrence, which is 11 data out of 123 total data. Here are some examples of smoothing meaning change data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i. *Walaupun di depan keliatannya bersih, suci gitu ya tapi ya gua tau aslinya lu kek gimana **gitu**.* (Indofood-I 22/4/21)
Even though on the surface it looks clean and pure but yeah, I know you really so.

ii. *Dan untuk bapaknya sekarang ya, semoga bisa lebih apa ya, ya minimal pertama-tama **partner**-nya diajakin dulu la kayanya, udah lama banget gak keliatan di media gitu **partner**-nya.* (Panjang-I 21/6/21)
And for you sir, I hope you can do more, yes, at least invited your partner first because the partner has not been seen in the media for a long time.

iii. *Cuman habis itu ada korupsi buat bayar penyanyi dangdut lah, buat karokean, jadi yaudah biasa aja emang kaya **gitu**.* (Korupfest-I 5/10/21)
However, after that there was corruption, to pay *dangdut* singers, for karaoke, so it is okay, it is just so-so.

In data (i), speakers target sarcasm speech to representatives of the Indonesian people, specifically members of the DPR. Since the target of speech is an honorable person, then smoothing is certainly needed. Words that are included in the category of smoothing meaning are in the word 'so' which is a refinement of the antonym of 'clean' and 'pure'. Speakers actually have the option to display antonyms of the words 'clean' and 'holy' which are 'dirty' and 'despicable'. However, if it is uttered that way, then the speech will seem rude and banal. From these reasons, the speaker prefers to use a more neutral and vague word *so*.

In data (ii), sarcasm speech is also disguised through smoothing the meaning of the word 'partner'. In the delivery of sarcasm, the speaker does not specifically mention the intended target. The data is included in the category of smoothing meaning, namely on 'partner' which is a refinement of the word 'vice'. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech was addressed to President Joko Widodo and vice president Ma'ruf Amin. The speaker wanted to ridicule the existence of Ma'ruf Amin, who seemed to be positioned as an underestimated partner by President Joko Widodo. Consequently, this sarcastic humor

does not directly refer to the absence of vice president Ma'ruf Amin as President Joko Widodo's partner on various occasions.

In data (iii), sarcasm speech is also disguised through smoothing the meaning of the word 'so'. In the delivery, the speaker seemed to have no objection to acts of corruption, especially the corruption of social assistance funds (Bansos) where the money was used by the perpetrators to sing karaoke with a famous singer. It is clear that the target of criticism is the perpetrators of corruption in the Social Assistance Fund. The word 'so' is a modification of the worst possible meaning option that can be presented as 'that's how bad their behavior is'. Thus, the meaning of the sarcastic speech above is 'That is all, there is corruption to pay for *dangdut* singers, for karaoke, so it is okay, it is just as bad as their behavior'.

3. Function of Sarcasm in Tiktok account @Podcastkeselaje

a) Refusing

Sarcasm as political humor has various functions, one of which is to refuse. The function of refusing aims to reject a thing or situation that is deemed untrue or inappropriate. Based on the frequency of occurrence, the function of rejecting is a form of meaning change that rarely occurs. This can be seen from the level of occurrence which amounts to 8 data from 123 total data. Here are some examples of function of refusing data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i. *Tapi kalo memang mau PSBB lagi @Podcastkeselaje tentunya, mendukung.* (PSBB-1 15/12/20)
But if the government really wants to implement PSBB again, @Podcastkeselaje, of course, supports it.

ii. *Belum lagi anak-anak di komunitas gue kalo lagi bulan Suci suka ini coy nutup-nutup tempat makan, nutup itu maksud gue jendelanya ditutup, pintunya ditutup.* (Ngebom-5 29/3/21)
Not to mention the people in my community, when it's the Holy month they like to cover up places to eat. Closing it I mean, the windows are closed, the doors are closed.

iii. *KPI ngelarang 42 lagu di radio gitu agak apa ya, menurut gua ya kalo gua pribadi sih setuju.* (42 Lagu-1 1/7/21)
KPI bans 42 songs on the radio, so what is the point? In my opinion, truly personally, I agree.

In data (i), the word 'support' does not mean the speaker really wants to give his support. In delivering sarcasm, speakers seem to be siding with the government which will implement Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB). In fact, the speaker intends to criticize the implementation of the PSBB which is considered selective and unfair. As one of the sarcasm speeches, the speech has an object of criticism, namely the government as a policy maker and implementer.

In data (ii), the speaker tells about the behavior of a community that likes to forcefully close eating places during the Holy month. Although it does not indicate the concerned object, several clues such as *the mass community, closing places to eat,* and *during the Holy month* have led to one party, namely the Islamic Defenders Front mass organization (abbreviated FPI). This negative behavior is the target of criticism from the speaker in his sarcastic speech. By framing the negative action into an unsympathetic narrative, it can be concluded that the speaker does not agree with the offensive action carried out by the FPI.

Furthermore, in data (iii), speakers seem to agree with Indonesian Broadcasting Commission's (KPI) decision to ban 42 song titles from broadcasting on the radio. This intention is justified by the clause 'I personally agree'. But actually, the speaker intends to state the opposite. In his sarcasm, the speaker stated that banning the song would be useless because people will easily access it through their smart gadgets which cannot be controlled by KPI. Thus, the speaker's agreement in this utterance is only intended to ridicule the KPI policy.

b) Delivering Information

Sarcasm not only contains ridicule but can also contain important information for the audience. This information may be confidential or not publicly available. Based on the findings, the information delivery function is the one with the least frequency. The identification results found that this function

was 8 out of 123 total data. Here are some examples of data for the information delivery function in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje:

i. *Jadi bedanya* **sentry** *sama ward biasa yaitu sentry boleh ketemu boleh ketemu atau melihat keluarganya gitu.* (Sentry-2 27/4/21)
So, the difference between sentry and ordinary ward is that sentry can meet, can meet or see his family just like that.

ii. *Ada profesi yang ngasih lu* **priviledge** *untuk bebas merkosa siapa aja, lu gak akan ditangkep, lu gak akan dipenjara, dan bahkan mungkin identitas lu gak ketahuan orang, bahkan mungkin kalo lu merkosa cewek rame-rame di pekerjaan ini lu gak dipecat.* (Kasta-1 13/11/21)
There are professions that give you the privilege of being free to rape anyone, you won't be arrested, you won't be imprisoned, and maybe people won't even know your identity, maybe even if you rape a lot of girls in this job you won't be fired.

iii. *Karena negara yang banyak utang itu* **Brazil** *setahu gua.* (Kerupuk-4 21/11/21)
As far as I know, the country with the most debt is Brazil.

In data (i), the clue for the function of sarcasm is placed on the word 'sentry'. The word 'sentry' in this speech actually refers to 'religious students'. In his delivery, the speaker misjudged the santri with the term 'sentry', which is a character in a war game. The sarcasm above aims to convey information to the public that there is a selective policy by the government where students (santri) are allowed to go home and meet their families during PSBB while the general public cannot get it. Sarcasm here is used by speakers as a mouthpiece for public information because the information to be conveyed is sensitive and problematic.

In data (ii), the focus of the sarcasm function is pinned on the word 'privilege' and 'rape'. The word 'privilege' means 'to have the particular advantage'. In the delivery, the speaker does not mention who has the privilege. However, the speaker provides clues that can direct who the intended party is. The object of criticism in this story is the Katalimbaru regional police officer who was caught raping the pregnant wife of a prisoner. Similar to the previous speech, sarcasm is used here to spread sensitive information that is not widely known to the public, such as the existence of several privileges that are obtained by the police if they commit a crime.

In data (iii), the focus of the sarcasm function is placed on the words 'Brazil' and 'debt'. In delivering the speech, the speaker stated that the country with a lot of debt was Brazil, but what was actually meant was Indonesia, which also has a very large debt. This sarcastic speech made the Indonesian government the object of criticism. In line with the previous examples, sarcasm is used here to spread sensitive information that is not widely known to the public, such as the state debt situation which has reached a very large and worrying number.

c) Emphasizing

One function of sarcasm that is quite unique is the function of emphasizing. The emphasizing function is a speech function that aims to determine clear and definite boundaries so that it does not cause doubts for the interlocutor (Keraf, 2006:145). Based on the frequency of occurrence, the affirmation function is quite often found. The identification results show that the emphasizing function is 25 out of 123 total data. Here are some examples of emphasizing function data in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i. *... banyak kok orang rasain penyimpangan dana gitu. Contohnya gak usah jauh jauh lah pemer... (terputus) tapi tadi pas gue bilang* **pemer...** *tu maksud gua* **PMR** *kali ya, alias om PMR tu band dangdut gitu.* (Pembukuan-1 21/4/21)
Many people also feel the misappropriation of funds like that. For example, you don't have to be far away, the gov... (voice cut off) But, earlier when I said the gov... that's what I meant by PMR, a.k.a Om PMR that is a dangdut band.

ii. *Maksudnya dalam artian ya masak* **piano** *gak bisa dengar suara minor gitu, nah gue gak tahu cara benerinnya.* (Piano-2 22/4/21)
I mean, how come the piano can't hear minor sounds, so I don't know how to fix it.

iii. *Tapi anehnya kursi ini dia di atas padahal cuman transparan itu langka banget loh* **kursi di atas** *cuman* **transparan** *gitu.* (Kursi-2 24/4/21)

Strangely, this chair is on top, even though it is only transparent, That's really rare, the chair on the top because it is just transparent.

In data (i), the focus of the sarcasm function is placed on the word 'pemer'. The word 'pemer' actually refers to the 'government of Indonesia'. However, in the delivery, the speaker disguises his true meaning and covers it with the word 'PMR' which is the name of a band. In this speech, the speaker wants to emphasize that the party who often misappropriates the people's money is the Indonesian government. However, because this is a sarcastic speech, the speaker misdirects the actual intention to another object in order to avoid being caught in the ITE Law.

In data (ii), the emphasis on the sarcasm function is pinned on the word 'piano'. The word 'piano' actually refers to the 'representative of the Indonesian people' (DPR). In delivery, the speaker makes an analogy of a piano that cannot hear minor soundswith people's representatives who do not listen to complaints or voices from minorities in Indonesia. This sarcastic speech is intended to reaffirm the fact that representatives of the Indonesian people have never heard the voices of minorities, which has happened repeatedly.

In data (iii), the focus of the sarcasm function is positioned on the word 'chair'. The word 'chair' in this speech actually refers to 'throne of power'. In his delivery, the speaker analogizes a transparent leader when in power with a transparent chair. The speaker clearly wants to emphasize that it is rare for someone in power in Indonesia to be transparent and open to the public. This sarcastic speech is intended to reaffirm the fact that almost no rulers in Indonesia are able to be transparent.

d) Expressing Opinion

The function of sarcasm to express opinions is quite similar to the function of conveying information. However, the function of expressing opinions is based more on the subjective truth of the speaker (Keraf, 2006:145). Based on the frequency of occurrence, the function of expressing opinions is the type of function of sarcasm that occurs most often. This can be seen from the frequency of occurrence, the function of expressing opinions is found as many as 80 of the 123 total data. Here are some examples of the sarcasm function data on the expression of opinion in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje. Here are some examples of the special sarcasm function for expressing opinions on the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje:

i. *Gak bakal pernah ada lah* **free demo speech di IndoGamers.** (Back-1 4/5/21)

There will never be a free demo speech at IndoGamers.

ii. **Wapres kek gak ada gunanya** *diem doang, Ko Erwin Wu maksud gua ya.* (Curhat-5 1/4/21).

The vice president seems useless, just stay silent, Ko Erwin Wu, I mean.

iii. **Orang kalo udah di atas biasanya susah buat ngeliat ke bawah**, *ya dalam artian biasanya lantai Mall bukan kaca.* (Wondrous-2 18/4/21)

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

In data (i), the focus of the sarcasm speech function is placed on the phrase 'free demo speech at IndoGamers'. The phrase 'free demo speech at IndoGamers' actually refers to 'freedom of assembly and expression in Indonesia'. However, in delivering sarcasm, speakers analogize freedom of assembly and opinion with a rule in a game forum (IndoGamers). Through this sarcastic utterance, the speaker expresses his opinion regarding the absence of the Indonesian state and government in guaranteeing freedom of assembly and expression.

In data (ii), the focus of the sarcasm function is placed on the phrase 'the vice president is useless'. The phrase 'the vice president is useless' actually refers to the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Ma'ruf Amin. However, in delivering, the speaker disguised the target of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia with the figure of the Vice President in the Indonesian stand-up comedy community, namely Erwin Wu. In this sarcastic speech, the speaker conveys his views on the function and role of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia (Ma'ruf Amin), which is considered less useful because he is rarely involved in government and decision-making processes.

In data (iii), the essence of sarcasm is placed in the clause 'when people are at the top it is usually difficult to look down'. The clause actually refers to a situation where someone is at the peak of power (above) it will be difficult to empathize and care for ordinary people (below). However, in the speech delivery, the speaker makes an analogy with this situation like someone who has trouble seeing the bottom floor when at the top of a mall with tiled floors which is not see-through. In this sarcastic speech, the speaker conveys his opinion about the behavior of Indonesian officials who tend to self-centered when they are in power and forget the suffering of those below them.

e) Questioning

In addition to entertaining purposes, sarcasm can also be used to discuss or question something for which the answer is still not clear. This process can be done with the questioning function. Based on the frequency of occurrence, the sarcasm function of questiong is the function that appears the least. It can be seen from its appearance, the question function only found 2 out of 123 total data. Here is some data for the questioning sarcasm function in the TikTok account @Podcastkeselaje.

i.*Siapa public figure Indonesia favorit lu? Jawab dengan salah satu quotes dari mereka, gue dulu ya.* (Milih siapa-1 23/3/21)
Who is your favorite Indonesian public figure? Answer with a quote from them, me first.

ii.*Bung Karno Merah ya?* (Emang Gitu-1 1/9/21)
Is it true that Bung Karno is red?

In data (i), the speaker asks the question which public figure in Indonesia is the favorite of his listeners. However, in delivering speech, the speaker's goal is not to hear the answer from the his listeners. In this case, the speaker wants to show the answer himself but by disguising the identity of the target through his signature quote. This utterance has a function to question again who is a public figure that is liked by the community based on the utterances that have been made to the public. The memorable quote from the public figure usually refer to ridiculous remarks so that people can be entertained and remember them because of it rather than their contribution to the people.

In data (ii), the speaker asks a question about the relationship between Bung Karno (the first President of Indonesia) and red (signature color from PDI-P party). However, in fact, the speaker's goal is not to hear the answer from the listeners. In this case, the speaker wants to question whether Bung Karno is really politically related to the PDI-P. This is because PDI-P often carries the name or photo of Bung Karno at their party events. This question is considered important to be asked by the speaker because he believes that Bung Karno was never directly tied to the PDI-P in any way. In addition, the speaker wants the people to participate in questioning this truth so that the PDI-P does not misuse the Bung Karno figure for their political agenda and interests.

Conclusion

Largely, the political humor in @podcastkeselaje targets political actors and government officials as objects of criticism. It is certainly important to keep sounding, so that democratic public culture can be maintained. Although the delivery of this act has the potential to be blocked by the ITE Law, the use of sarcasm can be used as a safe alternative in the context of realizing freedom of expression in public or on social media. From a total of 123 sarcasm speech data identified, the use of sarcasm in the @podcastkeselaje tiktok account can be divided into three forms, four meaning changes, and five different functions. The most dominant form of sarcasm found is the illocutionary form, where this form is the most subtle form of sarcasm to be recognized. Furthermore, the most dominant change in the meaning of sarcasm is a total change, in which the utterance is almost or not related to the meaning conveyed. Then, the most dominant function of sarcasm is the function of conveying an opinion, in which the speaker wants to convey his personal opinion to related parties about the matter being discussed. If a common thread is drawn between the findings of the most dominant form, meaning, and function, then it is safe to say that the speakers in Tiktok @podcastkeselaje have used sarcasm with the right portion, purpose, and method. This is because the dominant form of sarcasm is illocutionary, in which the meaning spoken can be completely disguised. In addition, a total change in meaning is also accurate, because the dominant function of sarcasm is the expression of opinion. Regarding conditions in Indonesia, the practice of freedom of expression is still not guaranteed for everyone to criticize or comment, especially to the performance of the government and its instruments.

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