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**AN ANALYSIS OF SARCASM IN TIK TOK @RIANFAHARDHI**

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**Abstract**

The purpose of this article is to analyze the types of sarcasm in TikTok @rianfarhadhi. Sarcasm is a type of figure of speech that uses scathing words to hurt other people's feelings and can be in the form of ridicule. This research was qualitative research. The data were taken from TikTok @rianfarhadhi account. The data were analyzed based on Camp's types of sarcasm (2011). The writer found 27 data that were categorized into four types of sarcasm used in the TikTok account. The result of this study revealed that there were 7 propositional sarcasm, 5 lexical sarcasm, 6 like-prefix sarcasm, and 9 illocutionary sarcasm. In conclusion, the writer found the four types of sarcasm proposed by Champ (2011) in @rianfarhadhi account.

Keywords: sarcasm, tiktok, language style, cynicism, irony

## I. INTRODUCTION

Sarcasm is a type of figure of speech that uses scathing words to hurt other people's feelings and can be in the form of ridicule. Sarcasm comes from the Greek words *sark*, which means "flesh", and *asmos* means "to tear". In other word, literally sarcasm means "to tear flesh". According to Waridah (2016,p.372), sarcasm is a style of language that contains crude sarcasm. Sarcasm is a figurative language used to express criticism that they make to channel their emotions or satire on something that is happening. For example, praising in a sarcastic style, the speaker does not need to explain the meaning of the compliment he is conveying, but people who get sarcastic praise of course will feel that the speaker is sarcastic to them. Sarcasm is one type of satire. Satire is a figure of speech or figurative language that expresses satire or criticism of something, things, or the object of satire which can be either subtle or harsh.

This sarcasm can be found on various sites or social media. Many of us use social media or networking sites. One of them is TikTok. One of the TikTok account's that upload videos about situations happening in Indonesia and uses sarcasm criticism is

@rianfahardhi. This criticism is directed to the government, politic, educational institutions, police, celebrities, and netizens. Because the @rianfahardhi account has a lot of sarcasm in forms of videos, this @rainfahardhi tik-tok account was chosen for analysis. The writer chooses the @rianfahardhi tik-tok account because there the writer can find many topics about sarcasm, ranging from government, politics, education, and so on. Therefore, the focus of this research was the types of sarcasm found in @rianfahardhi tik-tok account.

## II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Sarcasm is characterized as a reference imbued with bitterness and bitter reproach (Keraf 2020, p. 5). Some experts classified sarcasm into several types. According to Camp (2011), there are four types of sarcasm. They are propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, like-prefix sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm.

The first type is propositional sarcasm. According to Camp (2011), propositional sarcasm is the most obvious example of sarcasm because it directly satirizes the other people or someone else, sounding more polite

but rude. For example, “Kentaranya gak berpendidikan nenek”. In this sentence, the speaker insinuates his interlocutor directly, marked by saying that he looks uneducated. In this case, there is a self-contradiction or something that is contrary to the existing reality.

The second type is lexical sarcasm. Lexical sarcasm contains forced speech acts. This sarcasm uses very extreme positive words which have the meaning of not really praising other people or initially praising other people but have negative impact. Lexical sarcasm is also called sarcasm which has a contrary meaning to the original. For the following example: “HALAL DARA HNYA”. In accordance with the theory that has been explained, in this speech it is seen that the speaker uses the word halal as a positive word.

The third type is Like-prefix sarcasm. This type of sarcasm implies likes to target the whole proposition (a sentence must be believed, questioned, disproved, or proven true or not). Here's an example.

Context: Monica, Rachel, and Phoebe are sitting on the balcony, having fun talking about their lies towards each other.

Rachel: Okay, okay, okay, I go one. The valentine Tommy

Rollerson left in your locker was really from me.  
Monica: Excuse me?  
Rachel : Oh hello? Like he was really gonna send you one.

The use of Like-Prefixed in the dialogue above is that Rachel expresses her assessment of what she said and does not deny it. Besides, the sarcastic sentences that stand out are expressing scorn and a scornful tone. In this case Rachel expressed her judgment and brushed off Monica's question that Monica believed the valentine's gift was for her, in fact it was for Rachel from Tommy Anderson.

The fourth type or the last type is illocutionary sarcasm, namely sarcasm that expresses the opposite of what the speaker will express. An example of this type of sarcasm is “How old did you say you were?” (Camp: 1994, p.815)

In the example above, someone asks how old the other person is. This is done not to tell about the other person's age, but to be sarcastic. Someone is asking a question as a form of satire because the other person is acting childish.

### III. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a qualitative research. The author uses qualitative research to collect, analyze, interpret, and explain data and ends with a conclusion that refers to the data analysis.

The data were taken from the TikTok account @rianfahardhi. The author chose this account because there are a lot of sarcasms found in the videos of the tik tok account. In addition, the data were also up to date and the videos are viral.

### IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The finding and the discussion focus on the four types of sarcasm based on camp (2011). There were 27 data of sarcasm found in the TikTok account @rianfahardhi. The four types of sarcasm according to Camp (2011) are Propositional sarcasm, Lexical sarcasm, 'Like'- prefixed sarcasm, Illocutionary sarcasm.

#### 4.1 Propositional Sarcasm

The first type of sarcasm is Propotional sarcasm. According to Camp (2011), propotional sarcasm is the most obvious example of sarcasm because it directly satirizes the other person or someone else, sounding more polite but rude. It can be seen from the following data:

Datum 7

Yang dibenahi bukan Cuma nama kampusnya, tapi keegoisan orang tuanya.

(What needs to be addressed is not just the name of the campus, but the selfishness of the parents).

After analyzing the data from @rianfahardhi's TikTok account, it appears that the statement above contains a propositional sarcasm. The speaker uses subtle, polite and intelligent sarcasm to criticize parents who prioritize improving their campus while ignoring existing problems caused by their own selfishness. By mentioning " but the selfishness of the parents," the researcher directs attention to the root cause of the issues. It is clear from the data that the speaker employs direct sarcasm to mock their interlocutor, which is a tactic frequently used by netizens in similar situations. Is it polite because the sentence does not use harsh words, can still be tolerated, and goes straight to the point to the sentence of the selfishness of his parents.

Datum 12

Dengan terkuaknya kasus rektor Unila ini seharusnya menjadi pemantik bagi pihak yang berwajib untuk mengusut, membongkar, dan membenahi seluruh instansi yang menjadikan menitip sebagai budaya yang terus dilestarikan.

( The revelation of the Unila chancellor's case should be a trigger for the authorities to investigate, dismantle, and fix all agencies that make depositing a culture that continues to be preserved).

Based on data from the tiktok account @rianfahardhi, the context of the statement above contains propositional sarcasm. In this sentence, the use of the phrase "should have been a trigger for the authorities" shows that even though the case was a trigger to investigate and fix the agencies involved in the deposit culture, it was balanced with the phrase "make the deposit a culture that continues to be preserved". The last part of the sentence shows a tendency that goes against the action that should be taken, thus reflecting propositional sarcasm. The use of language used sounds polite but harsh, as in the sentence "making entrustment a culture that continues to be preserved".

Datum 13

Jangan mimpi generasi emas di 2045 kalo permasalahan sistematik ini tidak segera diatasi.

(Do not dream of a golden generation in 2045 if this systematic problem is not resolved soon).

The previous datum contains propositional sarcasm, because the sentence "don't dream of a golden generation in 2045" contains sarcasm but still sounds polite even though the sarcasm is actually rude, because it means that the golden generation in 2045 is something that is unrealistic or difficult to do if there are still many rules that are violated. In addition, this sentence implies that existing systematic problems must be resolved immediately so that the ideals of the golden generation can be realized soon.

## IV.2 Lexical Sarcasm

The second type of sarcasm is lexical sarcasm. According to Camp (2011), lexical sarcasm is sarcasm that looks natural and clear in showing extreme statements that are conventional. This sarcasm uses very extreme positive words which have the meaning of not really praising the other person or initially praising the other person but having a negative impact. Lexical sarcasm is also called sarcasm which has a contrary meaning to the original.

Datum

15

Padahal udah effort lo proyek roro jonggrangnya biar

kelihatan kerja, eh yang kelihatan malah bukti kalau doi yah ternyata emang enggak kerja.

(Even though you have put in effort into the Roro Jonggrang project so that it looks like it is working, eh what you see is proof that it actually doesn't work).

Based on the data above, the example sentences above are lexical sarcasm. Lexical sarcasm is a type of satire that uses words or phrases that actually describe someone positively or appreciate their efforts, but the context shows that the satire actually belittles or mocks someone's efforts or abilities. In that sentence, the author initially said that the person had worked hard on the Roro Jonggrang project, but finally stated that the evidence actually showed that the person actually did not work hard (didn't work). That is an example of using lexical sarcasm.

#### Datum 21

Pernah dengar sejarah dari Mixue, toko es cream yang akhir akhir ini jadi buah bibir karena paling banyak ditemui diberbagai jalan. Coba daerah mana yang belum ada Mixue? Pun menyaingi baliho besar berbagai partai yang dihiasi senyum manis para kader.

(Ever heard of the history of Mixue, an ice cream shop that has recently become a byword because it can be found on most streets. Which areas don't

have Mixue yet? It also rivals the large billboards of various parties adorned with the sweet smiles of the cadres).

The datum above has lexical sarcasm because in this example it uses positive words at the beginning and does not directly convey satire or ridicule. The words used contain positive and neutral meaning in the phrase "became a byword because it is most commonly found on various roads." Here, the expression "to be talked about" describes good popularity, but this is in stark contrast to the statement "many are found in various ways" which contains a negative meaning. The expression "which areas do not have Mixue yet?" can be used positively to ask where the new location for the ice cream shop opened, but with the context (the earlier allusion to ease of being found on various streets), it implies that the Mixue ice cream shops are found in many areas.

#### Datum 22

Ungkapan selanjutnya tentang dirinya yang terus diikuti pak Jokowi sampai penyebutan aturan main. Luar biasa ya, akhirnya ngaku juga walaupun sempat heran hanya diberi jabatan ketua Pembina ideology pancasila

(The next statement about himself, which was continued

by Mr. Jokowi, up to the mention of the rules of the game. Amazingly, in the end he also confessed, although he was surprised to only be given the position of chairman of the Pancasila Ideology Trustees).

The datum above is categorized as lexical sarcasm. The expression "It's amazing, in the end, I admit it even though I was surprised to only be given the position of chairman of the Pancasila ideology advisory board" expresses surprise and subtle innuendo about someone who was followed by Mr. Jokowi until he finally got the position of chairman of the Pancasila ideology advisory board. However, the expression contains the words "amazing huh" which expresses amazement in the opposite style of what is actually meant to be conveyed, thus indicating an element of lexical sarcasm.

#### **4.3 'Like – Prefixed Sarcasm**

The next type of sarcasm is 'Like – prefix sarcasm. According to Camp (2011), 'like – prefixed sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that does not cause confusion. This type of sarcasm also uses similes, as if it has a negative effect and like as if they are saying something seriously, but actually

implies a different and less serious meaning. By using this type of sarcasm, the people can immediately understand that the speaker is satirizing the other person.

##### **Datum 1**

Kalau bukan dia yang mati,  
maka saya yang akan mati.  
Ungkapan hakim yang memang  
pas menjadi gambaran  
persepektif Bharada E atas  
keadaan dirinya sebagai buah  
simalakama

(If he doesn't die, I will. The  
judge's statement fits Bharada  
E's perspective on his situation  
as the fruit of a simalakama).

Based on the data above, it is seen that the purpose of using sarcasm in this situation is to convey the complexity and difficulty of the problem at hand. The phrase "simalakama fruit" is used as a to illustrate the dilemma and emphasize the seriousness of the decision. The type of sarcasm referred to as "like-prefix sarcasm" involves using the simalakama scenario as a metaphor. The simalakama fruit is not meant to be taken literally, but rather as a hypothetical situation within the context of the like-prefix sarcasm. Overall, it appears that sarcasm is being used as a coping mechanism to deal with the pressure of making a difficult decision.

##### **Datum 4**

Karena sebaik- baiknya muara atas dukungan sepenuhnya, hanya pantas dihaturkan kepada Brigadir J dan keluarga. Sudah sejak lama kasus mirip drakor yang sebenarnya sudah jelas endingnya ini bergulir tapi seolah sang penulis scenario ingin menyajikan lebih banyak plotwist.

(Due to the best possible estuary for full support, it is only appropriate to present it to Brigadier J and family. It's been a long time since a case like a Drakor, which actually has a clear ending, has been rolling, but it seems as if the scenario writer wants to present more plot twists).

Sarcasm in the data above is included as the type of 'like' – prefixed sarcasm. It contains an offensive meaning because it is found in a case sentence that is similar to a Korean drama one. "Drakor" there implies that it has a long story, with an episode with a very long ending. This case is long and has episodes like a drakor (Korean drama). In the example above, the use of "like" indicates that the author does not find the case cool or interesting. Instead, they use the word to imply sarcasm that the actual case is unclear and confusing with multiple storylines.

Datum 8

Ibarat penampakan puncak gunung es diatas permukaan air yang sebenarnya merupakan bagian kecil, puluhan nama tersebut adalah sebagian kecil daari ratusan, ribuan, atau bahkan jutaan kasus menitip.

(Like the appearance of the tip of an iceberg on the surface of the water which is actually a small part, these dozens of names are a small part of the hundreds, thousands, or even millions of cases that have been reported).

The above data is categorized as the type of 'like- prefixed sarcasm because the use of "like" at the beginning of the sentence shows that this is a parable. However, in the context of this sentence, the parable is used to convey satire about how many deposit cases there are. By describing "the appearance of the tip of the iceberg above the surface of the water which is actually a small part", the author tries to illustrate that the number of names mentioned (tens) is very few compared to the actual number (hundreds, thousands, or even millions). This implies an insinuation that the dozens of cases mentioned are actually a small part of the total number of existing deposit cases. This is categorized as "like-prefixed



sarcasm" because it uses similes and satire to convey a message.

#### 4.4 Illocutionary Sarcasm

The last type of sarcasm is Illocutionary sarcasm. According to Camb (2011), illocutionary sarcasm is sarcasm that expresses the opposite of what the speaker expresses which highlights a rude appeal to a person or group, causing a reaction against the other person he is talking to. In this sarcasm there are utterances that express pity, affection, pity, surprise and also praise, but all of that is fake.

##### Datum 2

Ibu sudah makin tua ya, mungkin sudah saatnya istirahat, karena tiap masa ada orangnya, tiap orang ada masanya.

(Mothers is getting old, maybe it's time to rest, because every time there is a person, everyone has a time).

This sentence contains sarcasm that expresses opinions about aging mothers and the need for rest. Despite the absence of direct statements like "Let's take a break" or "It's time to rest," the intent of these statements is to suggest or hope that the mother will rest due to her age. The sentence "Mother is getting older, perhaps it's time to rest, because every person has

their time" is sarcastic and could be perceived as rude towards the mother.

##### Datum 3

Lebih baik jadi orang susah dari pada miskin adab, nih jejak digitalnya ngeri banget sih. Sampai muka mbaknya di screenshot, trus orang orang komen pake muka dia, malu gak tuh!!

(It's better to be poor than to be poor in manners, this digital footprint is really scary. That's how her face was taken in the screenshot, then people commented using her face, isn't that a shame!!)

Meskipun mbak nya bukan orang susah, tapi inget mbak di atas mbak masih ada Rubicon, masih ada Ferdi Sambo yang lebih kaya dan lebih tenar, tapi dalam sekejap apa yang dia punya hanyaa tinggal nama.

(Even though you are not a difficult person, you still remember above that there is still Rubicon, there is still Ferdi Sambo who is richer and more famous, but in an instant what he has is only a name).

The sarcasm found in the above datum is categorized as illocutionary sarcasm or satire. The meaning of the sentence "It is better to be poor than to be poor in manners" is to reverse the fact, because the woman is a rich person, but she has no manners. This satire can be interpreted by taking the context of the words "it is better to be

poor than poor in manners," but it is said in a tone or meaning that is contrary to the literal meaning. In this case, the emphasis is on "poor civility" implying that it is actually worse than being destitute. Comments on digital footprints and screenshots show that the person's behavior is considered bad and shameful, which should not be followed or given the thumbs up.

Datum 5

Bikin malu! Puluhan mahasiswa titipan pejabat dan politikus di Unila terbongkar. Mauknya nyogok berkedok infaq.

(Shame on you! Tens of students entrusted by officials and politicians at Unila were uncovered. He wants to bribe under the guise of infaq).

After analyzing the data provided, it is evident that the phrase "Shame on you!" used in the sentence indicates anger or extreme dissatisfaction towards the students who, under the guise of infaq, carried out bribes, despite being trusted by officials and politicians at Unila. Although the statement may convey a fact, the use of the phrase implies that the speaker is displeased and may disapprove of the action, contrary to the literal meaning of the words. This usage of "Shame on you!" can be

considered illocutionary sarcasm, as it ridicules or satirizes the behavior. The harshness of the sentence further reinforces this. Overall, the phrase "Shame on you!" is an example of illocutionary sarcasm in this context.

## V. CONCLUSION

The writer found all the types of sarcasm used in the TikTok account @rianfahardhi. It appears that the account uses all four types of sarcasm proposed by Camp (2011), propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, 'like'-prefixed sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. Interestingly, the writer found varying amounts of data for each type, with illocutionary sarcasm yielding the most data. This type of sarcasm seems to be the most dominant and is frequently used to satirize both the TikTok account @rianfahardhi and its content. In general, the sarcasms used on TikTok tend to be very direct and aimed specifically at the object being criticized.

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