

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures that cannot be isolated from language since every human being may express their thoughts or feelings through language. Language and people are inextricably linked since they both evolve at the same time. Language style and language use as a communication tool go hand in hand. Language style is the way a person employs standard words or phrases to express thoughts, ideas, and feelings in order to captivate, influence, and convince. It may be claimed that the objective of language style, both while speaking and writing, is to assist the message being given. The problem is that not everyone who hears the message or concept understands what it means. Misinterpretation of a speech might lead to miscommunication.

The interlocutor or speaker must pay attention to the aspects of the context that support the utterance since, in essence, the context influences the meaning of the utterance in order to decide the meaning of the utterance that is closest to the speaker's aim. because a word's meaning is primarily impacted by its context. The speaker, the other person being spoken to, the issue being addressed, the environment and circumstances, and so on are examples of context characteristics. The qualities of the context that supports the utterance must be taken into consideration to determine the meaning of the statement that is closest to the speaker's goal because, in essence, the context affects the meaning of a statement.

Speakers, interlocutors, conversation subjects, circumstances, contexts, and other contextual elements.

Language is one of the most important aspects of civilization. The most important component is the cultural standards that guide its members' linguistic conduct. Consider what is lovely and terrible, as well as what language is courteous and what is not. In other words, a language community's linguistic principles reflect its culture. Series are frequently employed as teaching tools educational settings, despite their origins in amusement and work for sale. The vocabulary used in series differs significantly from that used in ads, songs, and other contexts. These style differences might be heard in statements or exchanges in series. Based on writer observation, a foreign netflix series titled "Wednesday".

Sarcasm is still widely used today, despite the fact that many exciting scientific facts may be discovered. According to certain studies, sarcasm and emotional functioning are closely related. This encompasses tone, facial expressions, and verbal choice. Sarcasm may also be used to assess someone's ingenuity. People with a greater level of originality than the average person include those who use sarcasm regularly and understand it. This research is expected to improve people's ability to use sarcasm in direct conversation and while posting comments on social networking sites, in addition to their ability to absorb new knowledge.

Based on Charles Addams' fictional character Wednesday Addams, Wednesday is an American coming-of-age supernatural comedy horror television series that can be watched online. In this series, there are variations of sarcasm

spoken by the main character, Wednesday Addams. The conversations in the show feature a wide range of linguistic idioms, particularly the kind of sarcasm that appears harsh but serves to confirm a claim or convey another meaning.

An insight of how sarcasm is utilized in popular culture nowadays and how it is perceived by a larger audience may be gained by looking at how it is employed in this series. Studying how sarcasm is used in the Wednesday series can reveal how it influences viewer attitudes, feelings, and perceptions. This is useful in comprehending the rhetorical and cultural impacts of sarcastic use in media contexts. Collecting data for study can be facilitated by selecting a series with a lot of episodes or that is simple to obtain. The Wednesday series can help with study and analysis since it contains pertinent content, such as conversation and context that employs sarcasm. For instance, the main character Wednesday Addams, played by Jenna Ortega, once said, "Social media is a toxic abyss full of empty affirmations" is one of the sarcastic linguistic idioms that satirizes social media.

To better understand the range of linguistic idioms used in the series' dialogue, the writer is keenly interested in doing so. The writer can determine the genuine meaning of a statement following the speaker's intention by studying the language used. Based on the background of the problem, the writer are very interested in knowing the sarcasm language style in the Wednesday series. that is the reason why the writer raises Wednesday as a research material on sarcasm

1.2 The Problem of The Study

The issues in this study are restricted to analyzing sarcasm in language. Based on the background above, there are several problem identifications as follows:

1. What types of sarcasm are used in the Wednesday series?
2. What is the function of sarcasm in the Wednesday series?

1.3 The Objective of The Study

Referring to the formulation of the problem, this research aims to:

1. To find out the types of sarcasm used in Wednesday Netflix Series
2. To explain the function of sarcasm in Wednesday Netflix Series

1.4 The Scope of The Study

Based on the description of the problem above, it is necessary to conduct research on this issue. The problem limitation in this research is the function, type, and meaning of sarcasm in the Wednesday series. Wednesday has 4 films that are not a series, but this is the first series of Wednesday films. In this study, the writer only examines the dialogue of Wednesday characters as research data. As a theoretical basis in conducting this research, the writer used the theory of Goris Keraf (in Ardani 2009) to analyze the function of sarcasm and Camp's theory to analyze the type of sarcasm and also journals that become references and as comparisons in this study.

1.5 The Significance of The Study

1. Theoretical Significance

It is hoped that this research can contribute to the improvement of literary knowledge, especially the learning of sarcasm. The writer also hopes that this research used be useful for students and the public to express their feelings and opinions by using sarcasm.

2. Practically

1. To student of English literature department

This research can be an entry point to other topics related to language, communication, and those related to sarcasm to be a reference for future research.

2. To lecturer

This research can be a development of teaching skills and can help lecturers understand the limits of the use of sarcasm in an academic context.

3. To writer

For future research This research can help in better understanding the structure, purpose, and effects of the use of sarcasm in various contexts, so that it can be a reference for future research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is one of the supporters of a study, this is because the theoretical framework is a container where the theories related to the variables studied used be explained. These theories are used as reference material for further discussion. Thus, the theoretical framework is compiled so that the research is believed to be true.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics, or the study of language. Pragmatics is concerned with conversational implicature, a process in which the speaker suggests and the listener infers. Simply described, pragmatics is the study of language that is not spoken directly.

2.2.1 Speech Act

According to Chaer and Leonie (2010:50) speech acts are individual, psychological, and sustainable. individual symptoms, psychological in nature and its continuity determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations. Speech acts are part of pragmatics. A speech act is the utterance of a sentence to make the speaker's intention known to the listener. Speech acts are part of speech events, and speech events are part of speech situations. Each speech

event is limited to activities, or aspects of activities that are directly regulated by rules or norms for speakers (Sumarsono and Partama, 2010). Also, Welvi (2015: 85) states that in speech acts is more seen in the meaning or meaning of the action in the speech. The study is based on the view that speech is a means to communicate and new speech has meaning if it is realized in real communication acts, for example making statements, questions, orders, and requests. Thus, action is a characteristic of speech in communication.

In general, Speech acts are utterances that contain illocutionary intent or coercion and affect the interlocutor or listener. Speech acts can be in the form of sounds, words, phrases, sentences, or utterances that have a certain purpose and affect the listener. Speech acts are more emphasized on the meaning of action in the speech. This is in accordance with the function of language as a means of communication, which aims to formulate the intention and give birth to the feelings of the speaker.

2.3 Sarcasm

A figure of speech that is a part of the figure of speech conflict is sarcasm. In a journal *Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia* written by Heru (2018) entitled "*Gaya Bahasa Sindiran Ironi, Sinisme Dan Sarkasme Dalam Berita Utama Harian Kompas*", The Greek word "*sarcasmos*," which is derived from the verb "*sarcasein*," means "to shred flesh like a dog," "to bite the lip in fury," or "to talk bitterly," is where the word "sarcasm" originates. Sarcasm is a derivative of irony and is harsher than irony. Throughout daily life, many different linguistic

types can be found in things like commercials, poetry, books, theatre, songs, and films, to name a few. Language style also has different forms in movies; these variances can be heard in dialogue or conversations.

According to Keraf (in Chusna, 2022:) a linguistic style known as severe satire is sarcasm. Sarcasm is a harsher remark that involves mockery or sarcasm that causes emotional harm. Whether sarcasm is ironic or not, it is unavoidable that it used always be hurtful to the heart and unpleasant to hear. It can be challenging to tell the marks apart since sarcasm is a derivation of the irony figure of speech. Sarcasm is harsher than irony and cynicism. The Greek word sarcasmos is the origin of the word "sarcasm". The main features of sarcasm are its constant bitterness and bitter reproach, its hurtful nature, and its unpleasantness. In addition to mocking, sarcasm often includes crude language that is highly offensive if the person it is directed at is aware of it.

Sarcasm can be summed up as a technique used by various fiction writers, including novelists and film filmmakers, to develop their characters. Sarcasm may attack events or ideas as well as individuals or other conversation partners. Sarcasm is frequently used to convey ideas that can't be said out loud. In certain situations, sarcasm can even be mocking or an insult. Sarcasm often refers to satire by employing harsh words in place of irony. Both spoken and written language can contain sarcasm. In literary works, sarcasm is frequently expressed in written form.

2.4 Types of Sarcasm

Sarcasm is an insincere statement designed to provoke. It is usually used as an element of humor or as a means of insult. According to camp (2011) there are four types of sarcasm. The following are the types of sarcasm:

2.4.1 Illocutionary Sarcasm

Illocution is the hidden meaning of a word or statement. In sarcasm, the speaker expresses a sentence that is different from his intent and purpose as stated in the example. In this type, sarcasm is viewed not only as a component of a sentence but as a full speech act with additional speech actions that go along with it. Even in a narrow context, such as in expressions of sympathy, adulation, and other emotions, illocutionary mockery encompasses the full general implicature. others, sympathy, and so forth.

Example: ***What age** did you claim to be?*

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

2.4.2 Propositional Sarcasm

In this type of sarcasm, propositional sarcasm is the most obvious form of sarcasm because it is a type of sarcasm that is direct in its intent and purpose. When used in this way, sarcasm reveals the true intent or purpose of the speaker,

which is to "satirize." The speaker's purpose is completely contrary to the statement of the proposition.

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

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

2.4.3 "Like" Prefixed Sarcasm

Similar to propositional sarcasm, the 'like'-prefixed sarcasm style only combines a sarcastic assertion with a declarative sentence. If the implicature in propositional sarcasm is powerful and goes against the speaker's purpose, the speaker's denial statement is more obvious in 'like'-prefixed sarcasm. Thus, sarcasm with "like" before it is less likely to provide room for misinterpretation.

Example: *Like, today the weather is **really nice** today*

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

2.4.4 Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm is different from propositional sarcasm. While propositional sarcasm is direct and to the point, lexical sarcasm is more pragmatic. purpose, lexical sarcasm is more pragmatic in nature.

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

In the example above, lexical sarcasm appears in brilliant and the perfect dupe.

The statement uses positive words such as "**brilliant**". However, the statement is also accompanied by a negative effect afterwards, namely "**the perfect dupe**".

This shows that the speaker is not really praising Alice as an intelligent person.

2.5 Function of Sarcasm

According to Keraf (in Wardani 2019), sarcasm has ten functions, including (1) conveying affirmation, (2) conveying prohibitions, (3) conveying greeting, (4) conveying rejection, (5) conveying submission of questions, (6) conveying orders, (7) conveying opinions (8) conveying equality, (9) conveying comparison, and (10) conveying information.

1. Conveying Affirmation

The way an affirmation is delivered might be utilized to highlight a point that fits with the speech's overall purpose.

Example: the conclusion of our discussion is to stay abiding by the rules except **for idiots**

2. Conveying prohibitions

Conveying a prohibition to someone against something that is disliked or hated.

Example: I want to **trip** you up from running on.

3. Conveying Greeting.

The form of greeting is used to address the person referred to in the speech.

Example: Hey! What's up? you look **healthy and fat**

4. Conveying Rejection

The form of refusal is used to reject something that is not liked or hated.

Example: I don't agree with the dance costumes in tomorrow's show. shaped like **a duck**

5. Conveying Submission Of Question

The question delivery form is used to ask questions to someone about something that is in accordance with the intention of the speech.

Example: Was it raining? Your clothes **look wet**

6. Conveying Orders

Form of conveying orders is used to give an order to someone to do something in accordance with the speech.

Example: Don't ever invite him to your house when I'm around. I don't want to meet and get to know your **trashy and tacky** friend

7. Conveying Opinions

The method of expressing an opinion is employed to provide the individual in question advice or opinions on a subject.

Example: if this statement is true, then it can be concluded that you humans are **stupid**

8. Conveying Equality

The form of statement of equality is used to state the equality of something that is referred to in the speech.

Example: I'm stupid but I still understand manners. unlike him who is **educated but doesn't know manners.**

9. Conveying Comparison

The form of comparison statement is used to express the comparison of something that is referred to in the utterance.

Example: It's better to buy this bag, that bag over there looks like a **trash can.**

10. Conveying Information.

The method of information distribution is employed to impart knowledge to a recipient.

Example: the principal gave a **weightless and meaningless** speech to build the students' craft at all.

2.6 Wednesday

The synopsis of the Wednesday series largely tells the adventures and experiences of Wednesday Addams while undergoing education at Nevermore Academy. Wednesday Addams is the main female character in the series, played by Jenna Ortega. The female character Wednesday Addams is based on The Addams Family, a fictional family created by American cartoonist Charles Addams. In Wednesday, Wednesday Addams is the main character who used be the pivot of the Wednesday's story. Wednesday Addams is a teenage girl with supernatural abilities, she can see things that not everyone can see. Her ability makes her look strange to the people around her. Not to mention Wednesday Addams' gothic appearance and fashion style, an all-black style with striking eye makeup. Morticia Addams is Wednesday's mother and her mother is a witch,

Gomez Addams is Wednesday's father and his father is a vampire and the last is Pugsley Addams, Wednesday's younger brother.

She was expelled from high school due to her psychic abilities that people considered strange. The series' storyline followed Wednesday who was enrolled in a special school for people with supernatural abilities. Wednesday was sent to Nevermore Academy, a school for freaks. Wednesday's arrival coincided with the tense situation that occurred around Nevermore Academy. Several people were found dead in unnatural conditions around the school. On the other hand, the local police suspected that this oddity was related to Nevermore itself. From her initial plan to escape from the school, Wednesday became intrigued by the situation. She even met the "Monster" who was suspected to be the perpetrator of the serial killings.

Nevermore Academy was actually Wednesday Addams' parents' school back in their day. At Nevermore Academy, Wednesday Addams' adventures began, as she began to understand her psychic abilities. She witnessed several murders committed by strange monsters. Not only that, Wednesday also tried to thwart a massive murder that has terrorized the local town. She decided to investigate the strange things happening around her, including solving a mystery involving her parents 25 years ago. Not alone, the introverted and solitary Wednesday got involved and worked with the local police to investigate the mysterious case. Not to forget the classic character, the hand 'The Thing' who becomes Wednesday's partner in solving the case.

Wednesday's adventure began when a mysterious death occurred near Nevermore. Wednesday met new people at her school, including monsters, and her ancestors from the past. Combining a typical teenage story with a dash of romance, the Wednesday series had a special appeal for mystery fiction lovers. Wednesday's curiosity in this 8-episode series was not just about finding the mastermind of the case at her school, but also provided a deeper explanation of the Addams family's past, as well as the little-known secrets of Nevermore Academy.

2.7 Previous Research

Previous research is an attempt by writers to find comparisons and then to find new inspiration for further research. In addition, previous studies help research to position research and show the originality of the research. and show the originality of the research. In this section, writers include various previous research results related to the research to be carried out, then summarize them. In this section the writer lists various previous studies related to the research to be carried out, then summarizes them, either published or unpublished research. The following is previous research which is still related to the theme that the writer studies.

The first study was held by Melawati (2022) this study leads us to the conclusion that the characters in the movie *Venom* frequently employ sarcasm in their speech. This study is being undertaken to examine the varieties of sarcasm employed in the film, as well as the context of the speech and how the addressee

responds to the sarcastic utterance. Pragmatic theory and techniques were employed by the writer, as well as Camp's notion of sarcasm varieties. In this study, the qualitative technique is used. The writer employs a variety of procedures, including watching, reading, identifying, categorizing, and choosing. The writer displays, explains, and interprets the approach used to analyze data. According to the study's findings, Marvel's "Venom" film features multiple sarcastic remarks.

The second study was done by Cahyanti & Sabardila (2020), they described about the use of sarcasm in netizen comments on Lambe Turah's instagram account and the factors that influence it. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data source in this research is netizen comments in Lambe Turah's instagram account. The findings demonstrated that the norm of civility was broken by the use of sarcastic language in online comments on Lambe Turah's Instagram account. The linguistic politeness rule, which encompasses the maxims of wisdom, charity, acceptance, humility, appropriateness, and appropriateness, is broken by the Lambe Turah Instagram account. knowledge, kindness, acceptance, modesty, compatibility, and sympathy, among others. sympathy. Speakers' desire to demonstrate self-existence, expression of emotion, one-way communication, the liberties of social media, and the propensity of similar nature between what netizens say and what they say are the variables that impact it. Similarity in behaviour between internet users' social media activity and their everyday actions.

Next research was held by Malinda & Suryani (2022), where in this research seeks to explain the sarcastic tone used in Gea Raxy's Yowis Ben The

Series 1 movie. Content analysis using qualitative data was the approach utilized to analyze the data. This research uses a stylistic approach as its methodology. The stylistic method is used to analyze language use in a more detailed manner and to look at how language is utilized in a certain linguistic context. The film *Yowis Ben The Series1* by Gea Raxy served as the study's data source. The writer employs note-taking, listening, and documenting strategies during the data collecting process. This study's data analysis follows the following methodology: Data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing are the first three steps. Sarcasms, namely sarcasms of nature, sarcasm of action, and sarcasm of designation, are discovered as a result of the study that has been done. 22 pieces of data were discovered, including 9 pieces of sarcasm of nature, 1 piece of sarcasm of action, and 12 pieces of sarcasm of designation. The analysis's findings also demonstrate the existence of sarcastic language patterns that are absent from the film, including sarcasm resulting from action and appeal sarcasm.

Other research that helps writers to continue this research is a research from Heru (2018) . Theoretically, this study is anticipated to add to the body of knowledge on political protests and language satire that includes irony, cynicism, and sarcasm. The use of sardonic, sarcastic, and sarcastic sarcasm styles in fiction and non-fiction is effective practically as one of the possibilities in teaching Indonesian. A descriptive methodology is employed. The research's data came from Kompas political news from April 2015. For one month, from April 1 to April 30, 2015, Kompas was used to gather the political news that was examined. While change analysis and content analysis were used in the data analysis techniques. The findings demonstrate the usage of sarcastic, sarcastic, and

sarcasm in Kompas headlines from April 2015, which include political protests and replacement elements and replaceable elements with semantic, categorical, or analogous connections. In the headlines of the Kompas Daily on April 2015, there were a total of 17 instances of sarcasm, and sarcastic sarcasm. In this context, more initiatives to promote analytical education of a type of sarcasm, cynicism, and sarcasm are required.

The fifth study was done by Cahyo et al., (2020). This study focuses on the writer's language choices to determine the song's artistic value and the genuine meaning of each line the writer utilizes. This study is descriptive and qualitative in nature. Song lyrics serve as the research's primary source of data. It is determined that the song's incorrect word choice is what causes the rudeness to alter in connotation. The communist danger song's lyrics generally utilize caustic language that is less pleasant to hear. words used There is a phrase choice that expresses how comparing the nature of one thing to another is the same as comparing the nature of certain objects. The sarcasm in the words of the song "Communist Danger" harms the music's aesthetics as well as its ethical standing, which may affect how the audience interprets and interprets the song. Song lovers should like the meaningful lyrics and simple language in the songs.

And also the research by Sherin & Sutrisno (2019) who explain that It is determined that the song's incorrect word choice is what causes the rudeness to alter in connotation. The communist danger song's lyrics generally utilize caustic language that is less pleasant to hear. words used There is a phrase choice that expresses how comparing the nature of one thing to another is the same as comparing the nature of certain objects. The sarcasm in the words of the song

"Communist Danger" harms the music's aesthetics as well as its ethical standing, which may affect how the audience interprets and interprets the song. Song lovers should like the meaningful lyrics and simple language in the songs.

The next research is research from Maula & Muhayani (2022) and in this research, The fact that propositional sarcasm may frequently be found in news stories supports the idea that this channel's goal is to remark on issues that are seen to have never been addressed while simultaneously conveying important news in a light hearted yet sarcastic manner. Following propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm is used to evaluate the targeted expression and emphasizes the scale of comparing adjectives found in the data. Illocutionary sarcasm is used to emphasize the sarcastic expression of consent to pretend to agree with something. Like-prefixed sarcasm is the least sarcastic style employed in news reports. The overall purpose of this sarcastic term is to mock those who criticize their socio-cultural system and adjust their aims in a way that not only benefits their businesses but also fights prejudice.

The eighth study was held by Ayuningtyas & Triyono (2022) and according to this research, A film's developer uses satirical language to make a point clear to the audience. This study tries to analyze Bu Tejo's usage of satirical linguistic patterns in the short film "Tilik." The method of this study was qualitative descriptive. The focus of this study is on Bu Tejo's satirical quotes from the movie "Tilik." In this study, note-taking, listening, and observational methods were employed to collect data. The findings show that Bu Tejo utilized three different satirical languages in the movie "Tilik": cynicism, irony, and sarcasm. Additionally, it has been discovered that cynicism is used more

frequently than sarcasm. The study emphasizes that Bu Tejo uses satirical language to convey thoughts and viewpoints about issues facing society and to express unhappiness.

For research that also helped the writer continue this research, namely from Yani & Pitri (2019) where the purpose of this study is to describe the forms of satirical language style in the film *Comic 8 Casino King Part 2* by Anggy Umbara, which consists of three forms, namely irony, cynicism, and sarcasm. Based on the analysis research's findings, it can be said that (1) parts of the data, including the objects, hair smells solely, and longish Eh included in seventeen quotes, use an ironic satirical language style that is a subtle allusion. (2) The sarcastic form of cynicism, which is a satire that makes fun of sincerity and sincerity, is used in five quotes to describe cowards, sissies, and killer forces. (3) The use of the crudest references, such as "crazy," "stupid," and "use a little brain," is a sarcastic satirical language style, which may be found in some data.

The last research that used help the writer to complete this research is research from Fabriana et al (2023) From the results of this analysis, we can conclude that the language we use in our social life in an environment is closely related. Our social life in an environment has a close relationship. One of them is in *Ngeri-Ngeri Sedap* movie, which presents the story of a family living in a Toba Batak social life. social life of the Toba Batak. The Toba Batak environment is still thick, where we can see the interactions between movie players in the way they speak to each other, for example: the calls 'ito' and 'amang' in Dom's mother's conversation. 'amang' in the conversation between Domu's mother and the priest. Although there is a lot of stigma about the Batak Toba tribe who are rude, it is

broken by the various behaviours of the film players, who although in conflict, still respect one another. in conflict, still respect each other.

From all the previous research that has been listed, it can be concluded that sarcasm has many ways and types in its delivery. this research has similarities, namely discussing the use of sarcasm language as an expression to express emotions by using harsh words that have an effect on listeners and readers. The differences contained in the 2 previous studies are that the previous study used data sources from songs and news, and also another difference is the movie studied while the writer uses data sources in the form of a Netflix series.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a set of assumptions that may be used to identify several related plans. The theoretical framework and research problem phenomena are both described using the conceptual framework as a tool. The conceptual framework used focuses on the form and meaning of the sarcastic language style in Wednesday Netflix series, which is consistent with the conclusions of the study's problem.

In the Wednesday Netflix series, sarcasm takes on certain forms and connotations. The fundamental ideas of the issue, specifically how to define the sarcastic language used in the Wednesday Netflix series, used be provided in this conceptual framework.

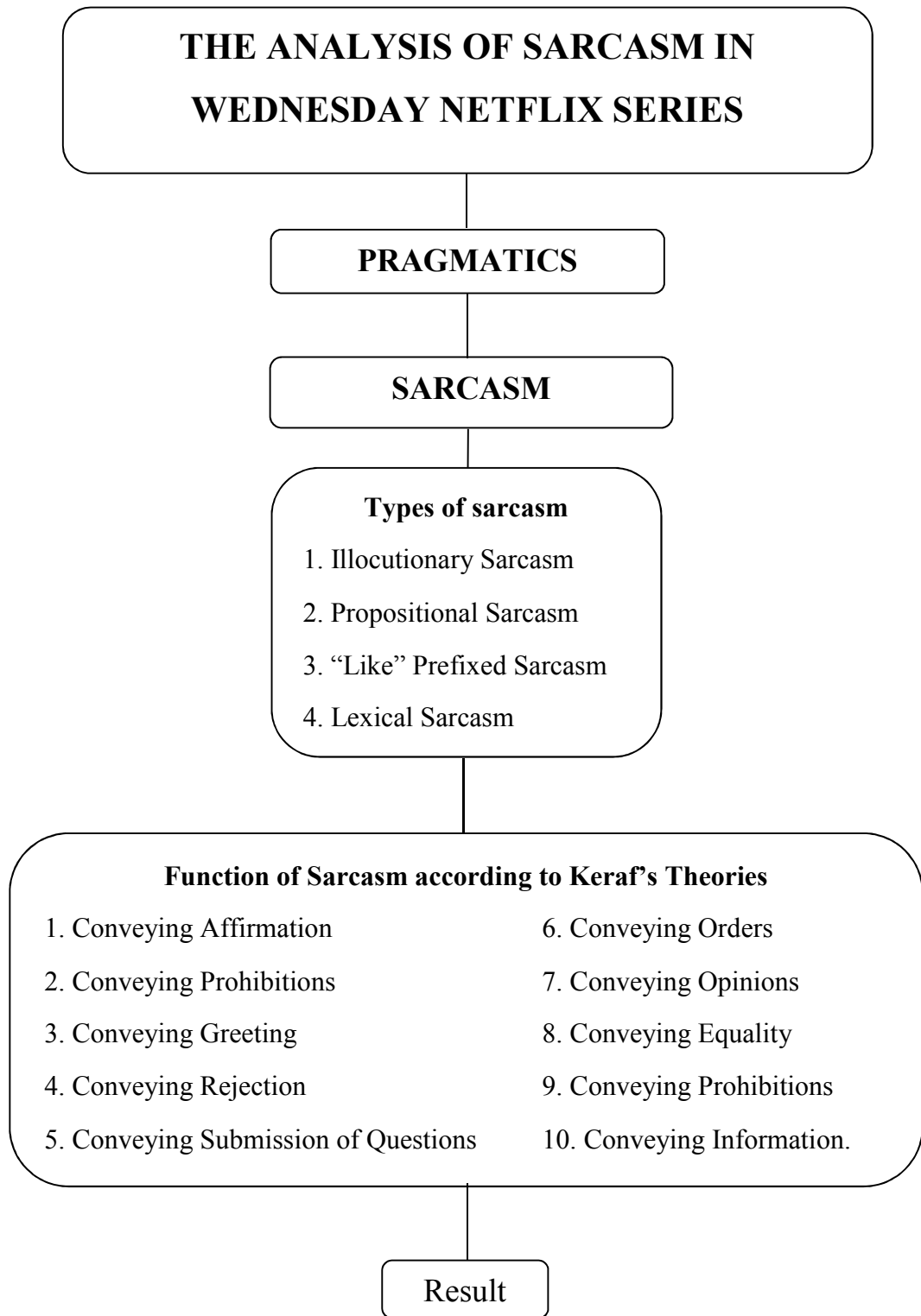


Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of The Analysis of Sarcasm in Wednesday Netflix Series

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 The Research Method

The research methodology is a process that begins with problem formulation, instrument selection, data collection, analysis, and analysis of the results. A study's goals can be met through using tools, collecting data, analyzing data, and interpreting research findings. According to Sugiyono (2008), descriptive qualitative research is a research strategy based on the postpositivist school of thought and is frequently used to study natural, objective circumstances in which the writer serves as a crucial tool.

Based on the theoretical and conceptual frameworks mentioned above, this research is descriptive qualitative in nature, therefore a research hypothesis is not used. This research examines the structure and significance of sarcastic language used by the characters in the Netflix Wednesday series.

3.2 Data and The Source of The Data

Data is a very important element in research and may have many different forms. From the data, the writer used know the result of the study. The source of data in this research used be taken from Wednesday Netflix Series. The writer used analyze all episodes of the Netflix Wednesday series consisting of 8 episodes from the first series of Wednesday. but the writer used only analyze the dialogue of the cast of Wednesday.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data obtained in this study were collected by using several methods as follows:

1. Watch the series in Netflix application
2. Download all eight episodes of the series from telegram
3. Write down the utterances that use sarcasm

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique of analyzing data were using several methods as follows:

1. Identify sentences in the Wednesday series that are related to sarcasm.
2. Classify the forms and types of sarcasm according to the existing data.
3. Drawing the conclusions