CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

The Holy Bible is the holy scripture used by Christian people as a means to convey God's message. The Holy Bible consists of two books, they are The Old Testament and The New Testament. The Old Testament contains 39 books . It described about the life journey of Israel before the birth of Jesus Christ. The New Testament contains 27 books . It narrated about God's promise to forgive the sin of His race from their sins by giving His son, Jesus Christ. There are many versions of the Holy Bible. Some of them are King James Version (KJV), English Standart Version (ESV), New International Version (NIV), New American Standard (NAS) and New Revised Standard Version (NRSV). In this research, the writer only focuses on the book of John in the King James version scripture.

John is the fourth book in the four gospel found in the new testament, Matthew, Mark, Luke And John. John's gospel is followed by the acts of the apostles in the new testament of the bible. The purpose of John's book is dramatically evangelistic. John's language and tone emphasizes the focus of his book. Words such as "believe," "life," "love," "truth," "eternal" and "grace" are used more in the Book of John than in the other three Gospels combined. The Book of John proclaims the wonderful Good News of Jesus Christ. John declares, "But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by believing you may have life in his name" (John 20:31). In the book of John also uses irony to express or convey the message. Irony is part of figurative expression in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. According to

Arp and Johnson (2012 : 301-303) there are three kinds of irony, they are verbal irony, dramatical irony and situasional irony.

The writer is interested in analysing irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible because holy bible is a book of christian people.The Christian used their book as the clue or guidance in running their daily life. In the book of John in holy bible Jesus' life involved many ironies and Jesus also employed irony when dealing with people. Therefore, the writer is interested to found Irony in Holy Bible.

In this research, the writer wants to know deeply about the meaning of Irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible. In other words, the writer want to increase knowledge about Irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible. To analyzing the research, the writer uses theory irony from Arp and Johnson because the theory supports the problem of research. That is why the writer intends to conduct her research of Irony in the book of john entitle *Irony In The Book Of John In The King James Holy Bible.*

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions are as follow :

1. What are the types of irony found in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible ?

2. What is the most dominant types of irony found in the book of John in The King James Holy Bible ?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The writer will focus on analysing the kind of irony. According to Arp and Johnson (2012 : 301-303), there are three types of irony   such as, verbal irony, dramatical irony and situasional irony. The writer   will focus on the book of   John in the   King James Holy Bible which   consist of   21   chapters. The writer just wants to analysis the types of irony and the dominant irony found in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible.

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the research, the objective of this research are:

1. To find out the types of irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible.

2. To find out the dominant type of irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The result of the research is expected to give both theoretical and practical contributions.

Theoretically

1. This thesis can be useful to enlarge the knowledge of the writer to interprete the text for understanding of irony in the Holy Bible.

2. To enrich sources of irony in linguistics study.

Practically

1. For students of English department,this research can be used as a reference for their research when they intend to make their research about irony.

2. For other researchers, as a guidance further research on irony.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting a research, theoritical work explain some concepts that will be applied in a research. Consequently misunderstanding and miscomunicating could be avoided. Some theories deal with the defenition of certain terms that used in this research.

2.2 Figurative Language

Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Perrine and Arp (1992:61) explain that " figurative language is language using figure of speech or language that cannot be taken literally, broadly defined a figure of speech in any way of saying something other than the ordinary way" . This means that the message conveyed is not only through the usual way. Figurative language is not intended to be interpreted in a literal sense.

Figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires to use imagination to figure out the author's meaning. When a writer uses literal language, he or she is simply stating the facts as they are. Figurative language, in comparison, uses exaggerations or alterations to make a particular linguistic point. Figurative language is commonly used in literary works, such as: poem, prose and nonfiction writing as well. Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speeches of the component of words. "A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of freshness or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of words" (Kennedy, 1983: 479).

Holman (1980 :185) gives definition of figurative language that "figurative language is intentional departure from the normal order, construction, or meaning of words in order to gain strength and freshness of expression, to create pictorial effect, to describe by analogy or to discover and to illustrate similarities in other wise dissimilar things". According the explanation of Holman the writer can say that figurative language is one of the ways to make writing more attractive and descriptive also it is done as a style of writing.

Figurative language is language that comprises of images. It is deviation from the usage of language ordinary. The meaning of words or series of word are use to research and produce a certain effect. *Tarigan (2009:4) menjelaskan "gaya bahasa adalah bahasa indah yang digunakan untuk meningkatkan efek dengan jalan memperkenalkan serta membandingkan suatu hal atau benda tertentu dengan benda atau hal lain yang lebih umum". Secara singkat gaya bahasa tertentu dapat mengubah serta menimbulkan konotasi tertentu*. Tarigan (2009:4) stated that "Figurative language or language style is an attractive language which is use to increase the

effect by introducing and comparing an object or certain matter or more general soothing else".
So, the usage of a certain language style earns to alter and make certain connotative.

Peter (2002: 12) stated " Figurative language is a language which has figurative meaning and incorporates the speaker's desire to touch the emotions, to cause shock and to persuade into action". By using the figurative language to induce parallel thoughts and feelings in others, so that he can create a sense off persuasion in his speech. In other words, figurative id a derive that the speaker;s to help him transfer his ideas or thoughts into the audience minds.

There are many kinds of figurative language that commonly appear in literary work, they are "simile, metaphor, metonymy, allegory, synecdoche, personification, symbol, hyperbola, litotes, paradox (oxymoron) and irony.   But in this research, the writer only focus to analysis irony.

Based on the explanations above, the writer concludes that figurative language is a type of language that used words or expression different from the literal meaning and it is used to express the inner feeling of the people.

2.4 Irony

Irony is a part of figurative language in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. Irony is the discrepancy between what is said and what is meant, what is said and what is done, what is expected or intended and what happens, what is meant or said and what other understand, or two or more incongruous objects, actions, persons jutaposed. Jay (2003: 330), irony is " interpreted as the use

of figurative language to produce the opposite meaning of the literal meaning or it is where one thing is stated but something else is intended."

Giora (1995:1) state "irony is a figure of speech that communicates the opposite of what is said. By saying "What a lovely party!" in the middle of alousy pal1y, the speaker communicates "what a lousy party."." Furthermore, Childs and Fowler (2006:123) say that "irony is a mode of discourse for conveying meanings different from, and usually opposite to, the professed or ostensible ones. There are several kinds of irony, though they fall into two main categories: situational and verbal."

Holman (1980:236) stated irony is "as figure of speech in which the actual intent is expressed in words which carry the opposite meaning." The usage of irony has an important role in our communication because it gives human beings the opportunity to sharpen or highlight certain incongruity features of reality.

Rockliffe (2006:28-32) explain that irony has classically been one of rhetorical trope – though it is different from rhetoric – involving a discrepancy between what is said and what is meant. Booth (1974) call this is traditional verbal irony because it makes the readers rejecting literal meaning of what said. According to booth (1974), irony takes place because of " either some incongruity among the words or between the words and something else he knows". Irony is not intended to hide the truth, but the texture of irony shows diversity of contradictory selves which may exist in utterances.

Boggs and Petrie (2008:80) states " irony is a literary, dramatic, and cinematic technique involving the linking of opposites. By emphasizing sharp and startling contrasts, reversals, and paradoxes, irony adds an intellectual dimension and achieves both comic and tragic effects at the

same time. To be clearly understood, irony must be broken down into its various types and explained in terms of the contexts in which it appears". An irony can be called as contrast meaning. It means that the statement opposites with the real. Irony can be literary, dramatic, and cinematic.

Littmann and Mey (in Stanel 2006:17) gave a three major categorization of the goals of irony:

a. Humor goals: The "clash of values" that occurs in many ironic situations often has two sides, a humorous and a tragic one. Even when injustice or injury are the focal points of the ironical situation, the protagonist, who often is the subject of irony himself, talks about the situation in a humorous way afterwards.

b. Social hedging goals: Irony is use as a tool to get to know an unknown person and his or her values. When a listener responds to an ironic statement of the speaker (agreement or disagreement), both conversational partners "may establish either a concurrence or a discrepancy of values"

c. Instructional goals: Ironic statements with an instructional goal soften the actual intent of the speaker to criticize or to assign. A "gentle ironic comment to inform a child of the rule and to indicate the consequences of future violations" could represent a proper example for an instructional goal of an ironic statement.

From the explanations of the experts above, the writer make conclude that irony is one of the ways that use of people to give a critic but they use refine language. A statement can be said irony when he/she say something but it is opposite with the real meaning.There are three types of

irony according to Arp and Johnson (2012 : 301-303), they are: verbal irony, situational irony and dramatic irony.

2.3.1. Verbal irony

Verbal irony is saying the opposite of what one means. When someone says something ironically, he does not really what mean what he says. Verbal irony is created when the implied meaning of statement (Pettino, 2012:7). Burgers, Mulken And Schellens (2011:190) conclude verbal irony as "an utterance with a literal evaluations that is implicitly contrary to its intended evaluation". In other words, there is another intended meaning behind one statement spoken by the character in the story.

Arp and john (2012:301) defines it as " a figure of speech in which the speaker say the opposite of what he or she intends to say". In other words verbal irony is the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning. In other words, you say one thing but actually mean the opposite.

From the explanations of the experts above, the writer make conclude that verbal irony is when someone say one thing but means the opposite. In other words verbal irony is the use of words to express something other than and especially the opposite of the literal meaning.

For example:

Your hand writing is very good that I could not read it.

This sentence is considered irony because the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means when he/she reads the hand writing to the hearer. The speaker actually means that his/her hand writing is very bad, but the speaker says the opposite of what he/she means.

2.3.2.Situational Irony

Situasional irony is incongruence in what is expected to happen and what actually take places. Irony of situation is when a situation occurs which is quite the reverse of what one might have expected. Irony of situation occurs in the incongruity between three things, between appearance and reality, between expectation and fulfilment, or between what is and what would seem appropriate . It deals with the unexpected and the incoherent situations. This situational irony is embedded in an environment where the universe seems to be against you, in other words, when the unexpected happens.

Boggs and Petrie (2008:81) state that "Irony of situation is essentially an irony plot. It involves a sudden revesal or backfiring of events, so that the end result of character's actions is exactly the opposite of her/his intentions".

Situasional irony is the result of actions done by character in the story that falls out of readers' expectation (Pettino, 2012:7). It is also called situasional irony when unexpected scenes occur which are different from what the readers expected. The readers' expectation also include how they interpret certain points of the story. Thus, when some events in the story are interpreted differently from what they expected previously, it becomes situasional irony.

For example :

A child runs away from someone throwing a water balloon at him and falls into the pool.

Explanation :

This is ironic because the child ends up wetter than he would have been, thwarting his expectations of what would happen when he ran away from the water balloon. It is the unexpected happens. So it is situasional irony.

2.3.3. Dramatic Irony

Dramatic irony is a literary or theatrical device of having a character utter word which the reader or audience understands to have a different meaning. Dramatic irony is the result when discrepancy between audience and characters understanding of event in a play occurs (Pettineo, 2012:7). In dramatic irony, the character are not aware of the upcoming fates which the audience are aware of. Similarity, Arp and Johnson (2012:302) depict dramatic irony into the contrast that is created between what's the character's point of view unfold and what the readers know.

For example :

In Titanic movie : At some point before the ship hits the fateful iceberg, a character in James Cameron's film remarks, *"It's so beautiful, I could just die."* This is dramatic irony because the audience goes into the movie knowing that the ship will ultimately sink.

2.4 Holy Bible

The Holy Bible is the holy scripture used by Christian people as a means to convey God's message. The Holy Bible consists of two books, they are The Old Testament and The New Testament. The Old Testament contains 39 books . It described about the life journey of Israel before the birth of Jesus Christ. The New Testament contains 27 books . It narrated about God's promise to forgive the sin of His race from their sins by giving His son, Jesus Christ. There are 66 book in king james version such as Genesis, Eodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1,2 Samuel, 1,2 Kings, 1,2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalm, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song Of Salomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Romans, 1,2 Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, 1,2 Thessalonians, 1,2 Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1,2 Peter, 1,2,3

John, Jude, and Revelation. . There are many versions of the Holy Bible. Some of them are King James Version (KJV), English Standart Version (ESV), New International Version (NIV), New American Standard (NAS) and New Revised Standard Version (NRSV). In this research, the writer only focuses on the book of John in the King James version scripture.

2.5 Book of John

John is the fourth book in the four gospel found in the new testament, Matthew, Mark, Luke And John. John's gospel is followed by the acts of the apostles in the new testament of the bible. The purpose of John is dramatically evangelistic. John's language and tone emphasizes the focus of his book. Words such as "believe," "life," "love," "truth," "eternal" and "grace" are used more in the Book of John than in the other three Gospels combined. The Book of John proclaims the wonderful Good News of Jesus Christ. John declares, "But these are written that you may believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Son of God, and that by Cbelieving you may have life in his name" (John 20:31).

2.6 Review of Previous Researches

Previous research is important for the researches, because the writer has certain source to show where the important of her research. For this research, the writer found the previous research that analyze irony but the object of the previous research is different from the writer's research. They are as follows:

1. Yasir Alotaibi (2017) in his journal entitled *A New Analysis of Verbal Irony*. College of Education, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia.

This article contributes a new analysis of verbal irony to the literature. It presents the main analyses of verbal irony – and the main criticisms of these analyses – found in both older and modern literatures as part of its attempt to build a new account for verbal irony. Thus, this paper discusses traditional, echoic and pretense accounts of irony and the limitations of these analyses. In traditional account, verbal irony is analyzed as a type of a trope or a figurative, in which the speaker communicates the opposite of the literal meaning. This paper argues for a new analysis, suggesting that there are multiple types of verbal irony that should be examined under more than one analytical approach based on their meanings. This paper suggests that ironic verbal expressions that communicate the opposite of their literal meaning should be analyzed as a type of metaphor with two oppositional subjects in which the ironist pretends to believe that they resemble one another.

2. Patricia Vania Septhine Yulia Asthereni (2016) in her thesis entitled "*An Analysis Of Irony In John Grisham's The Rainmaker*". Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in in English Language Education. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta.

This research discussed the irony portrayed in the novel *The Rainmaker*. There are three problems examined in the research. First, analysing the plot structure of the story is essential. The second problem deals with how to irony is portrayed in the story. The last problem concerns how the irony influences the flow of the story.

Using library research as the method of the research, the theory of Abrams and Harpham and Arp and Johnson on irony is gained to analyse the use of verbal and situasional irony portrayed in *The Rainmaker* novel. The data and references needed for the analysis were gathered from printed and electronic books, articles, encylopedia, journal and some on-line references. There are three findings to answer the problem formulated previously.

The first finding disclosed how rudy confronts an experienced lawyer to prove the innocence of his client, which is categorised into exposition, crisis, climax and resolution. The second finding shows the use of verbal irony in exposition and crisis parts of the story. The situasional irony is also portrayed in crisis, climax and resolution. The third finding shows that through the use of irony the plot twist could add essential suspense needed by the reader to keep reading the story.

3. Ika Kana Trisnawati, Sarair, & Maulida Rahmi (2016) in the journal entitled *Irony In Charles Dickens' Oliver*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, Indonesia.

This paper describes the types of irony used by Charles Dickens in his notable early work, Oliver Twist, as well as the reasons the irony was chosen. As a figurative language, irony is utilized to express one's complex feelings without truly saying them. In Oliver Twist, Dickens brought the readers some real social issues wrapped in dark, deep written expressions of irony uttered by the characters of his novel.

Undoubtedly, the novel had left an impact to the British society at the time. The irony Dickens displayed here includes verbal, situational, and dramatic irony. His choice of irony made sense as he intended to criticize the English Poor Laws and to touch the public sentiment. He

wanted to let the readers go beyond what was literally written and once they discovered what the truth was, they would eventually understand Dickens' purposes.

4. Cicy Julianty Kadir (2013*),* in her thesis entitled *Irony Analysis In Stephenie Meyer's Novel "Twilight"*. English Department, Letter And Culture Faculty, Gorontalo State University.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. This research aims at interpreting the meaning of kinds of Irony in the novel "Twilight." The approach uses in this research are Structural approach. Techniques of analyzing the data based on content analysis are identification, classification and interpretation. The result of this research is novel "Twilight" contain kinds of irony namely verbal and situational irony.

The researcher found 12 verbal irony and 10 situational irony. In verbal irony divides based on the social function and grounded on Abrams and Litmann and May's Theory. Situational irony divided into five different situations namely Situational Irony of Simple incongruity, Situational Irony of Events, Dramatic Irony, Situational Irony of Self-Betrayal, and Situational Irony of Dilemma. In analyze situational irony grounded on Oliveira and Litmann and May's theory. It can be concluding that kinds of irony (Verbal and Situational Irony) use in Stephenie Meyer's novel "Twilight".
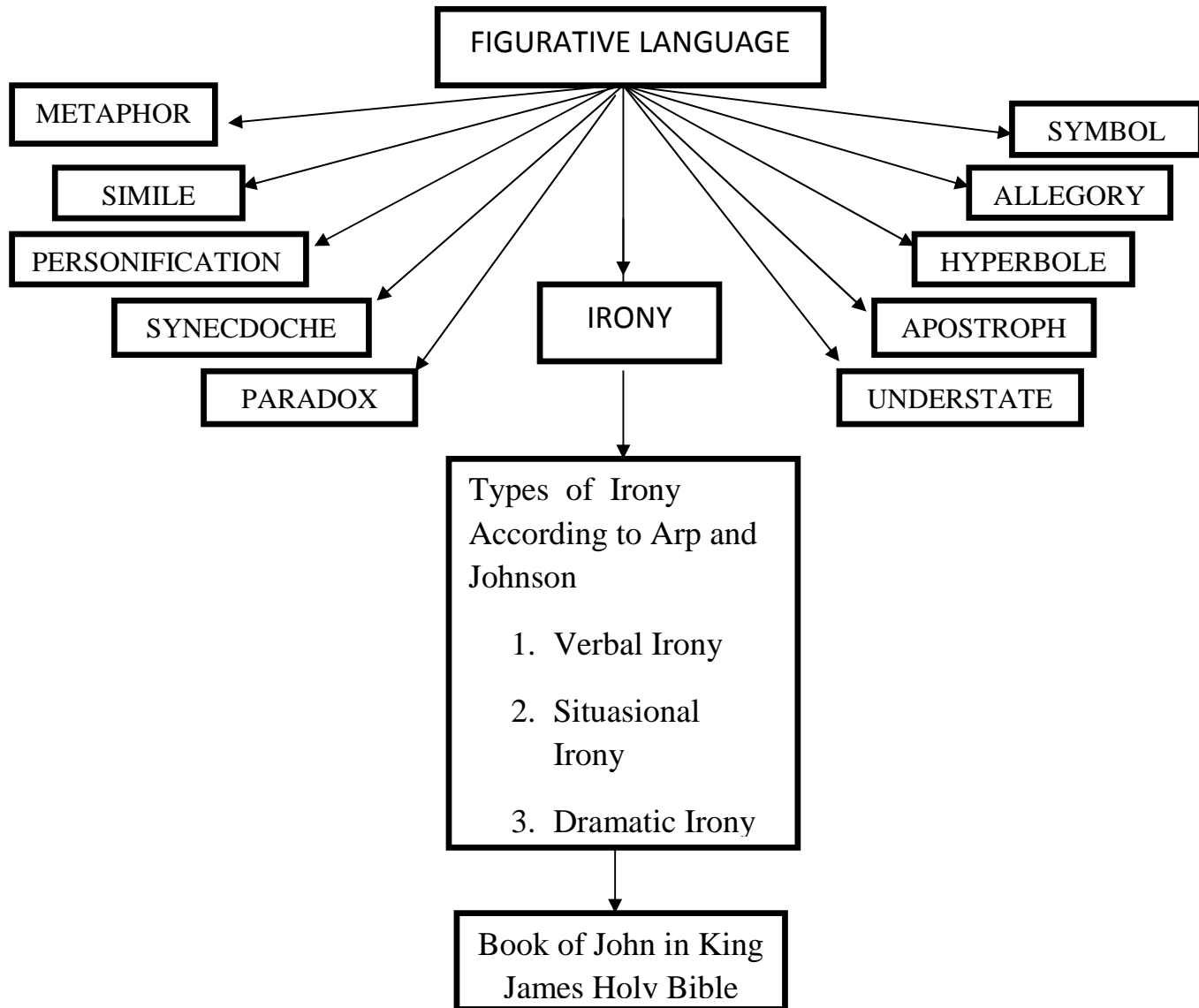
2.7 Contextual Framework

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                          ┌─────────────────────────┐
                          │   FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE   │
                          └─────────────────────────┘
┌──────────────┐                                        ┌──────────────┐
│   METAPHOR   │◄─                                    ─►│    SYMBOL    │
└──────────────┘                                        └──────────────┘
   ┌──────────────┐                                    ┌──────────────┐
   │    SIMILE    │◄─                                ─►│   ALLEGORY   │
   └──────────────┘                                    └──────────────┘
┌──────────────────┐                                  ┌──────────────┐
│  PERSONIFICATION │◄─                              ─►│  HYPERBOLE   │
└──────────────────┘                                  └──────────────┘
    ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────┐              ┌──────────────┐
    │  SYNECDOCHE  │      │  IRONY   │            ─►│  APOSTROPH   │
    └──────────────┘      └──────────┘              └──────────────┘
      ┌──────────────┐                            ┌──────────────┐
      │   PARADOX    │                          ─►│  UNDERSTATE  │
      └──────────────┘                            └──────────────┘
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Types of Irony
According to Arp and
Johnson

　　1. Verbal Irony

　　2. Situasional
　　　Irony

　　3. Dramatic Irony

Book of John in King
James Holy Bible

Figure 1 : Irony in the book of John in the King James Holy Bible. (Chartika Meriati Sitorus, 2019)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

Research design help the writer to conduct the study in reference to the objective, the writer applied library research method to gain the findings and conclusion. Library research is collects some data to support the analysis. This research uses a descriptive qualitative and quantitative method because the data are form the text of the book of john on the King James Holy Bible which contains with types of irony. In this research, the writer used some sources and book as references.

3.2 The Source Of Data

Data is a very important element in research and may have many different forms. From the data, the writer will know the result of the study. *Sumber data adalah sumber dari mana data dapat diperoleh (Arikunto, 2009: 128).* The source of data in a research is the subject where the data will be collected (Arikunto, 2006: 128). The source of data in this research will be taken from the King James Holy Bible Version. The writer will analyze one chapter of the Holy Bible that is John which is consisted of 21 chapters.

3.3 The Technique Of Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data as follows :

1. Downloading the King James Holy Bible Version in Play Store application.

2. Reading the twenty one chapters of the book of John in the King James Holy Bible.

3. Underlining the sentences that used irony

3.4 The Technique Of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them by :

1. Identifiying the book of john in the King James Holy Bible which are related to the Irony.

2. Classifiying the three types of irony, they are verbal Irony, Dramatic Irony, And Situasional Irony.

3. Drawing a conclusion.