



Sarcastic Utterance in Mel Gibson's Movie Hacksaw Ridge

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The goal of this study is to identify the types and purposes of sarcasm obtained from the characters in the Mel Gibson film Hacksaw Ridge. Specifically found twelve characters whose words often contain sarcastic remarks in the film. This study uses qualitative research to explain linguistic information on the use and varieties of sarcastic language in the Mel Gibson film Hacksaw Ridge. The dialogue in the movie Hacksaw Ridge served as the study data source. By using the theories of Keraf (1999) to examine the function of sarcasm and Elizabeth Camp (2011) to examine the form of sarcasm, the equivalent technique was applied to the examined data. According to the results,

propositional sarcasm, which has 12 utterances (24%), is the most common type of sarcasm, followed by like prefix sarcasm, which has 16 utterances (32%), illocutionary sarcasm, which has 11 utterances (24%), and lexical sarcasm, which has 11 utterances (20%). From the result it was found the most dominant one is Like Prefix Sarcasm. And finally sarcasm was used in the film because it is a war movie, the movie has a high emotional intensity, which leads to some sarcastic or angry statements.

Key words :

Sarcastic Language, Mel Gibson, Hacksaw Ridge movie

INTRODUCTION

Sarcasm, a figure of speech that is included in the figure of speech of opposition, whose main characteristic is that in it there are offensive words and reproaches that are less pleasant to hear, sarcasm is usually often used to mock, ridicule and even hurt someone's heart or feelings. The word sarcasm itself comes from the Greek word "Sarkasmos" which is derived from the verb "Sarkaesis" which means 'tearing flesh like a dog', 'biting lips in anger' or 'speaking bitterly' (Keraf, 2010:144). Sarcasm is a type of mood when the public conveys their negative sentiments by utilizing good words in the text, according to Pooja Deshmukh (2017). Sentiment analysis measures users' attitudes toward specific items in two different ways: explicitly and implicitly. Emotional terms in a text are used in sentiment analysis and opinion meaning to determine the text's polarity (whether it deals positively or negatively with its theme). (Aniruddha Ghosh, 2017) claims that sarcasm is a common phenomenon in social media that allows for the concise expression of message and attitude. Concision involves wit to produce and wit to comprehend, which requires understanding of norms, context, and a speaker's attitude from each component. That consider that the work's most valuable contribution is that it will enable others.

Figure of speech such as sarcasm is often used in verbal language, Verbal Language means effectively presenting your thoughts in verbal format, by talking. Because spoken language is not taught in schools, it is seen as having secondary academic status. the realities actually produce differences What distinguished modern linguistics from its inception in the nineteenth century ,a fact that can be demonstrated through the following line was the recognition that the contrary is true: Language Writing is a relatively recent and flawed technique that primarily serves to mirror spoken language in an imperfect way (Arronof, 2007 : 5). figurative language permits the speaker to manipulate the words used to convey meaning that goes beyond what is actually expressed.

There are four varieties of sarcasm according to Lamb's theory to help analyze the sarcastic sentence in the film. Based on Keraf theory, the functions of sarcasm can be found in the film's content and was the solutions to research difficulties by conducting analysis.

*Thomas Doss : **Very well, fill it with kisses, tell him that the world is a soft and gentle place***

The conversation above took place during the day when Desmond Doss, the main character, had just beaten his older brother Hal until he bled, Thomas was angry at Desmond's actions so he wanted to punish Desmond in the form of a beating as he usually does to punish his children, but his wife Bertha Doss stopped this, she forbade her husband Thomas to beat his son Desmond because he thought Desmond was rough enough. It can be found the sarcastic expression in the dialog "***Very well fill it with kisses, , tell him that the world is a soft and gentle place***", the sentence aims to tell that the world is a cruel and heavy place but the speaker tells it with the opposite of the true meaning. The sarcastic utterance is of the like prefixed sarcasm type because the sentence does not convey the true meaning of what is meant to be conveyed.

LITERATURE REVIEW

When conducting research, theories are required to define and explain certain concepts or terminology used in the subject at hand. The study's terminology has to be theoretically explicated. The goal of this chapter was to present information in order to clarify various concepts of words used in the research and to have a clear grasp and explanation of relevant research concepts. To provide a greater knowledge of everything relevant to the research, this framework is really helpful.

Sarcasm is a derivative of irony figure of speech, so it is very difficult to find the difference between the markers. Even so, there are some differences that can be used as a reference to make it easier to analyze sarcasm figure of speech. The following are four types of figure of speech based on Elizabeth Camp's theory of sarcasm (2011):

Propositional Sarcasm

The sarcasm itself takes the form of a proposition in this sort of sarcasm, which is also the most obvious type of sarcasm. This kind of sarcasm targets the speaker's intention or goal, which is intended to be "satire." Example : "***I have seen stalks of corn with better physiques, makes me want to pull an ear off, private. Can you carry your weight?***" That sentence does not mean to state the actual situation but because of an assessment of a person's thin physique and then comparing him to a corn tree, because in fact it is impossible for a corn tree to look the same as a human or even bigger than a human.

Lexical Sarcasm

Compared to propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm appears to be more closely linked to the speaker's evaluative scale. As opposed to lexical sarcasm, which uses extreme claims in the context of typical normative-scale relationships, propositional sarcasm makes the speaker's words appear more pragmatic. frequently uses positive language yet has a poor outcome. Example : ***“Congratulations, Greaseball, you just fell 50 feet and broke your neck!”***. The positive connotation of the expression "Congratulations" comes from the impression that the speaker supports what the other person is doing, while the word “you just fell 50 feet and broke your neck” Due of the negative connotation, the speaker is not actually endorsing or praising in this instance of lexical sarcasm.

Like Pre-Fixed Sarcasm

'like' prefixed sarcasm only combines a sarcasm statement with a declarative sentence. If in a propositional sarcasm, the implicature is very strong and goes against the intended meaning, the 'like' prefix is less likely to raise questions. Example : ***“See, i don’t think this is a question of religion, fellas.I think this is cowardice, plain and simple”***. This fits the definition of prefixed sarcasm, which is making fun of something immediately and plainly without using flattering language. Cowardice already carries a negative connotation—it denotes a loser or a noob

Illocutionary Sarcasm

All general implicatures, even in a narrow context, such as expressions of sympathy, compliments, and so on, are included in illocutionary sarcasm. All general implicatures, even in a narrow context, such as expressions of sympathy, compliments, and so on, are included in illocutionary sarcasm. Example : ***“Are you a fan of Benito Mussolini?”*** Everyone already knows that Benito Mussolini, the dictator from Italy, has a short stature. The speaker assumed that his interlocutor was a fan of Benito Mussolini and likened them both because they are both short. The speaker asks, "Are you a fan of Benito Mussolini," in an interrogative tone that is sarcastic and judgmental.

There are nine functions of sarcasm language according to Keraf (in Wardani, 2019: 26), namely (1) a form of rejection, (2) a form of conveying the prohibition, (3) a form of conveying affirmation, (4) a form of conveying expression, (5) a form of expressing opinions

(6) a form of conveying orders, (7) as a form of submitting questions, (8) a form of conveying equality, (9) a form of conveying comparisons, and (10) a form of greeting When adjusted to this movie the functions of the language in general only has four identifications, the function are (1) a form of rejection, (2) a form of conveying information, (3) a form of conveying affirmation, (4) a form of conveying expression

1. As a form of rejection

The function of rejecting something that is not like or hated.

2. As a form of conveying information

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

3. As a form of affirmation

The way an affirmation is delivered might be utilized to highlight a point that fits with the speaker's intended meaning.

4. As a form of expression

The method of expressing an opinion is employed to offer advice or an opinion on a subject to the target audience.

METHOD

Since this study is descriptive, focused on describing and comprehending a phenomenon, and contains a deep analysis, it is characterized as textual analysis. Words rather than numbers are used to describe the background, the activities, and the processes as well as the data obtained (Bodgan and Biklen, 2010: 9). The collected information for this thesis was obtained using document analysis . Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, and Razavieh (2010) claim that content analysis, also known as document analysis, examines and interprets. The Material Could be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, reports or other documentary. This study would like to analyze the utterance from the participants' conversation taken from Mel Gibson Hacksaw Ridge Movie.

RESULTS AND DISSCUSSION

There are four types of sarcastic found in Hacksaw ridge movie according four types of sarcasm Elizabeth Camp theory were like (12) utteances containing propositional sarcasm,

(11) utterances containing lexical sarcasm, (16) utterances like prefixed sarcasm, (11) utterances containing illocutionary sarcasm. The function of the sarcasm in the film *Hacksaw Ridge* based on Kerf theory is (10) As a form of Rejection, (11) As a form of affirmation, (13) As a form Conveying Information, (16) As an Expression of Opinions. . the film also has a high emotional level because the film is a war film, from this it also creates several sentences of sarcasm or harsh sentences spoken by the characters in the film, because of the tension that exists in this *Hacksaw Ridge* film.

Table 6.1 *Types of sarcastic in hacksaw ridge movie*

No	Types of sarcasm	Quantity	Percentage
1	Propositional sarcasm	12	24%
2	Lexical sarcasm	11	22%
3	Like-prefixed sarcasm	16	32%
4	Illocutionary sarcasm	11	22%
5	Total	50	100%

Table 6.2 *Function of sarcastic in hacksaw ridge movie*

No	Function of sarcasm	Quantity	Percentage
1	As a form of rejection	10	20%
2	As a form of affirmation	11	22%
3	As a form conveying information	13	26%
4	As a expression of opinion	16	32%
5	Total	50	100%

1. Propositional Sarcasm

Grease : oh hey, the old good book ,right?

Desmond doss : oh yeah, sure

Grease : *oh i think lucky's got a good book* (looking at lucky who is reading a book)

Lucky : it's a good read (lucky shows the book)

The following utterance pointed at illocutionary sarcasm because the sentence "*it's a good read*" said by grease. At that time, Lucky didn't carry or read a good book, because what Lucky actually read at that time was an adult magazine, The phrase "*it's a good read*" is used in Grease, and it has a positive connotation. However, because Desmond who brought the Bible and Lucky who happened to be reading an adult magazine at that time, Grease stated his position in his statement. if not, to tease Desmond and make fun of Lucky. Therefore, the phrase from Grease falls under the category of propositional sarcasm. This statement is satirical and goes against the speaker's aim, making it a propositional sarcastic statement.

2. Lexical Sarcasm

Sergeant Howell : i am going to teach you how to tie a bowline knot, so you can get your sorry asses down from a height, (sergeant howell practicing how to make proper rope ties to soldiers) create a loop. This is the rabbit hole, the rabbit comes out of his hole, runs around the tree goes back into the hole, all right?

Soldier : Yes, sergeant!

Sergeant Howell : (Sergeant Howell examined the soldiers one by one and saw that Vito Rnli had made the wrong binding) *Brilliant, Private Vito Rinneli, you strangled yourself, numb nuts!*

The following data was included in lexical sarcasm because of the sentence "Brilliant, Private Vito Rinneli, you strangled yourself, numb nuts!" The sentence shows Sergeant Howell who was angry at Soldier Vito Rineli for making the wrong rope knot, Private Vito Rineli did not make it as directed by Sergeant Howell, then Sergeant Howell quipped and scolded Soldier Vito. Sergeant Howell said the knot was tied and Private Vito was as good as strangling himself. "Briliant" is the word used to describe anything good. However, the word "Stupid" in this statement undoubtedly has a negative impact. That suggests Vito Rinell has a stupid

brain, according to Sergeant Howell. because Vito Rinelli may have suffocated him by making the knot extremely tight.

3. Like pre-fixed Sarcasm

Captain clover : What exactly is the problem?

Desmond : No problem, just a mistake sir, i told the army when i joined up

Captain Glover: That's not possible, do you know why it's not possible, private? *Because the united states army does not make mistakes, so if there's a problem You must be that problem*

The following data was included in like prefix sarcasm because of the sentence "Because the united states army does not make mistakes, so if there's a problem You must be that problem" This sentence shows Captain Clover who is annoyed with Desmond for not wanting to use weapons during war, such as the definition of like prefix sarcasm which is less likely to cause confusion. The phrase "you must be the problem" might be categorized as prefixed sarcasm. Captain Clover's true goal is to mock Desmond for his request that Desmond doesn't want to use weapons during battle, and Captain glover's annoyance because desmon want to admit his mistake

4. Illocutionary Sarcasm

Captain Clover : you don't kill? That's all

Desmond : yes, sir, that's all

Captain Clover : all right, *do you have any other request of the united states army? Is there anything else we can do to make you feel comfortable with us?*

The following data was included in lexical sarcasm because of the sentence "do you have any other request of the united states army? Is there anything else we can do to make you feel comfortable with us?" This sentence shows Captain Clover who is annoyed with Desmond for not wanting to use weapons during war. This time, Captain Glover will pretend to inquire as to whether there is "any other request of the United States arm" or "Is there anything else we can do to make you feel comfortable with us?" Captain Glover does not particularly care about the response to the query this time but to make fun of and satirize Desmnd because of his strange and unreasonable request not to carry a weapon while on the battlefield

A. Sarcasm as a Form of Rejection

Desmond : momma said come see you here

Thomas : yeah

Desmond : Dad, i signed up already (enlist in the military)

Desmond : these three were my best friends (thomas shows desmond graves of his friends who died in military), i grew up with them and i enlisted military with them, now my friends are there, covered in dirt and grass and eaten by worms *i don't want to have to visit my sons here.*

This Conversation above when Desmond came to meet his father at the cemetery to tell him that he had enrolled in the military, his father told Desmond that those who were buried here were his friends during the military, at the same time he also refused by saying that he did not want to visit his son here, which meant the funeral. The Following utterance show as rejection because the sentence *i don't want to have to visit my sons here.* the sentence *here* means funeral, meaning he doesn't want to visit his son at the funeral which indirectly is a form of rejection for Desmond not to enter the military because, Thomas doesn't want his son Desmond to die on the battlefield like his friends who are buried in this cemetery.

B. Sarcasm as a Form of Information

Captain glover : what exactly is the problem?

Desmond : no problem, just a mistake sir, i told the army when i joined up..

Captain glover : that's not possible, do you know why it's not possible, private?
Because the united states army does not make mistakes, so if there's a problem you must be that problem

This Dialogue above when Desmond was confronted by his superior, Captain Clover, to follow up on Desmond's fate in the military because of his principle of not wanting to use weapons during war, Captain Clover was also annoyed and thought Desmond was playing and insulting the American military. The following utterance points at sarcasm as conveying information because the sentence do not look for him to save you on the battlefield giving some kind of information to other soldiers that Desmond will not be able to help them when they are in trouble because of Desmond's principle of not wanting to use weapons on the battlefield, Howell gave such information because he was annoyed at Desmond.

C. Sarcasm as a Form of Affirmation

Smitty : what'ca got there, dessie? (smitty took desmond's bible)

Desmond : you know what that is

Smitty : so,how come you don't fight?You think you better than us?

Desmond : No

Smitty : what if you was attacked? Say like that (smitty suddenly hit desmond)The bible says to turn the other cheek, don't it? *See, i don't think this is a question of religion, fellas.I think this is cowardice, plain and simple*

The Dialogue above when Smitty took Desmond's Bible and wanted to provoke Desmond so Desmond was angry and wanted to fight with him but Desmond kept quiet because he didn't want to be provoked by Smitty, Smitty then hit Desmond hoping Desmond would hit him back. but no, desmond stays silent and smithy says that its not about religion but desmond is just a coward. The folowing utterance points at sarcasm as conveying information because smitty gave words of affirmation which he considered true to the other members that Desmond was a coward, he thought Desmond did not want to fight not because of his beliefs but because he was a coward as in the sentence See, I don't think this is a question of religion, fellas .I think this is cowardice, plain and simple, but that's not necessarily true because it's still only Smitty who stutters that's true.

D. Sarcsam as an Expression Opinions

Sersan Howell : Name, Private?

Desmon : Desmond doss

Sersan Howell : *I have seen stalks of corn with better physiqes, makes me want to pull an ear off, private. Can you carry your weight?*

Desmon: yes, Sergeant!

The Dialogue above took place when Desmond Doss first entered the military and was still in the introduction stage, then Sergeant Howell's boss came and asked what his name was, Sergeant Howell saw Desmond's body shape and assessed Desmond's body which he thought was very thin. The following utterance show as an expression of opinion because, opinion of sergeant howel who said I have seen stalks of corn with better physiqes, makes me want to pull an ear off, private. Can you carry your weight? showing an expression of opinion towards Desmond because of his thin body, Sergeant Howell likens Desmond's body to something that is also thin, as a corn tree.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of sarcasm in the film Hacksaw Ridge. After examining the data based on research findings, the author draws the following conclusions :

1. The cast and characters in the film Hacksaw Ridge employ four different varieties of sarcasm, namely: propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, like prefix sarcasm, illocutionary. Specifically, (15 data) propositional sarcasm. (13 data) Lexical sarcasm, (12 data) like prefixed sarcasm, (10 data) illocutionary sarcasm. And they were then examined and categorized using Champs' (2011) theory on the many varieties of sarcasm. However, in this study it was found that the type of propositional sarcasm was most often used in the hacksaw ridge movie.
2. The cast and characters in the film Hacksaw Ridge employ sarcastic function in four different ways, namely: as a form of rejection, as a form of affirmation, as a form of information, as an expression opinions. Specifically. (10 data) as a form of rejection, (11 data) as a form of affirmation, (13 data) as a form of information, (16 data) as an expression opinions. an expression of opinion the most widely used in terms of the function of sarcasm. This sarcasm function is used by the cast of Hacksaw Ridge because it is created from an idea or a person's thoughts on something he has seen.
3. The Hacksaw Ridge film really drains the emotions of the audience, which tells of a man named Desmond who has the principle of not injuring or killing someone. and these principles are also carried on the battlefield so that this man has the desire not to carry weapons during war, the desire and principle of this man raises a response to other characters, some agree and some those who disagree, from these differences of opinion, several sarcastic remarks or sentences are created by other characters. the film also has a high emotional level because the film is a war film, from this it also

creates several sentences of sarcasm or harsh sentences spoken by the characters in the film. The results of this presentation are based on an analysis of Gorsys Keraf's theory (1999) regarding the function of sarcasm.

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