

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of The Study

Nowadays many societies often used satire as the media of delivering the sentence that expressed indirectly. The satire can has the good or bad meaning. LeBoeuf (2007:1) states satire is a very powerful artistic form used to critique specific human behaviors. The particular of this form has been defined differently by various people. Noviasuti (2017:212) states figurative satire is the figurative words which state satire to raise the impression and the influence to readers and listeners. There are five types of satire stated by Alviani (2017:240) they are irony, cynicism, sarcasm, satire, and innuendo.

Irony is the satire that satires by declaring the opposite of the fact, Cynicism is the expression that derides mind and idea directly, Sarcasm is the direct rough satire even sometimes like a curse, Satire is the satire that expresses something by using sarcasm, irony, or parody to inveigh or deride the idea, habit and Innuendo is the satire that minimizes the real fact.

Example: "*Buruk muka cermin dibelah*".

Blame the other because of his stupidity.

Example: "*Seperti meludah ke langit*".

Everything we did will back to us.

Example: "*Pukul dinding sindir menantu*".

Deride someone indirectly.

Example: *“Tak ada padi apapun tak jadi, tak ada beras apapun tak deras”*.

The necessity should be always there.

But there are also many societies who are careless and irresponsible with the meaning of satire on their own utterance. Because of that the writer wants to search about the satire meaning and the writer also wants to search the kinds of satire that can be occurred in the proverb.

This satire not only occurs in daily sentences pronouncing or in daily real life. But, this satire also can be occurred in the sentence that intentionally formed such as song, poem, novel or even the proverb. Rismawati (2017:67) states proverb is words or sentence which has the constant structure and generally hints specific intent. Generally, proverb contains about norm, value, advice, a comparison, verses, principle, and the rules of behavior. Basically, proverb is the sentence or words have the constant structure and contain analogical meaning.

Example: *“Dimana bumi dipijak disana langit dijunjung.”*

If we are going to go to another place we need to adjust, respect and tolerate with the local culture.

Example: *“Tak ada gading yang tak retak.”*

There is no something perfect, all will have the flaw.

In this study the writer chooses the proverb as her research object because many societies who do not understand or even careless with the meaning that contained in a proverb. The proverb is a sentence that has the intrinsic meaning on it. The meaning can be identified in the form of advice, rule or even satire.

The satire does not only occur in daily communication language. It also can be occurred in the traditional language that has the different words from the language that is usually used by society. In this study the writer chooses the Malay language for her satire research object. Ridwan (2005: 90) describes similar to other traditional languages in Indonesia Malay language in addition to serve as communication tool it is also the symbol of the social culture which reflecting and interested with alive culture, maintained and owned by the Malay ethnic society.

Langkat Malay language as one of traditional language in Indonesia is a communication tool in the society. This language is the communication tool, the tool to revealing feelings and the ethnic society wish. Langkat Malay language is the one of language used as the communication tool which has the same position with other languages in Indonesia, its proper to be maintained and fostered so it can be able to be a communication tool to the society user.

Langkat Malay language is the elements of national culture.

There are many proverbs in Malay language have intrinsic meaning the society does not understand. The Malay proverb also the proverb has the satire meaning intrinsic element on delivering the message contained on the

proverb. The satire contained in Malay proverb also can be different each other depend on the word that contain on the proverb.

From the background the writer can conclude that this research will chooses the satire to be its study and proverb especially Malay proverb as the object of the study. From the background the writer also can conclude the title of this research is “Satire in Malay Traditional Proverb.”

### **B. The Problem of The Study**

In this study, the writer would like to analyze the satire in Malay traditional proverb. The problems of the study were formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of satire found in Malay traditional selected proverb?
2. Why the proverb use satire in its meaning?

### **C. The Objective of The Study**

In relation to the problem the objectives of the study were:

1. To find the types of satire found in Malay traditional selected proverb.
2. To know and describe the used of satire of the proverb in the society.

### **D. The Scope of The Study**

This study focuses on finding the types of satire that were found and the used of satire in Malay traditional selected proverb. To minimize the

scope of the study, the writer chooses 31 proverbs which have the satire in it to be analyzed in this study.

#### **E. The Significant of The study**

The findings of the study were expected to give some knowledge which can be useful both theoretically and practically:

- 1. Theoretically:** The writer can get more knowledge about the theory of satire through the experience she got, and this study will be useful as the references for the next researcher and people who want to know and learn more about the theory of satire.
- 2. Practically:** This study will be useful for people who want to practice their knowledge about the satire through this study. The writer also hopes this study will be useful for people in their daily communication so that they can manage how to communicate with others in the good way.