

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of the Study

Humans can express their thoughts, feelings, and experiences in several ways. They must interact with one another to share information, values, and ideals. One of them assumes the form of literature. Literature functions as a societal check, encompassing both social manifestations and challenges affecting people's daily lives. Literary works let readers connect to society and learn more about human ambitions and challenges in various social contexts. According to Yasa (2012), despite the fact that literary works resemble nature and the subjective world, the relationship between literature and society, which sustains cultural standards, cannot be separated because literature portrays life and is essentially composed of social reality (society).

The possibility of depicting societal challenges through literary works that are the outcome of human intellect and emotion and employ connotative figurative language is significantly larger. Figurative usages, according to Dancygier and Swetser (2014), do not provide the same tasks as their literal translation. Figurative language, on the other hand, is usually employed to represent something by comparing it to something else. Figurative language is the utilization of the richness of language to achieve specific consequences when a literary work comes to life. Satire is figurative language used to reinforce a

message, as well as a speech that combines parody, irony, and comedy to condemn and laugh at a situation or deed. Based on the preceding research, satire contains qualities that qualify it for inclusion in figurative language.

Satire, according to British comedian Steel (2009), can stir audiences looking for meaning. Satire can now be found in a wide range of artistic mediums. Literature, films or movies, commentaries, cartoons, and media such as songs, comic books, and television series are examples. Satire is a type of societal commentary in literature. Writers employ exaggeration, irony, and other techniques to mock a specific leader, a social habit or tradition, or any other dominating social person or practice that they want to comment on and criticize.

Satire is a language style that is used to make fun of someone's situation or emotions. Based on the earliest examples of classical satire, satire is typically divided into two types: Horatian and Juvenalian. Both evolved over time and can still be found in contemporary satirical works such as literature, visual art, film, music, and television. While both modalities aim at the same end result, their styles and provocativeness differ. Based on the writings of the Roman poet Horace, horatian satire is often regarded as milder, less harsh satire.

Adolf: “What?! Of course, you can. Sure, you’re a bit scrawny, unpopular, and you can’t tie your shoelaces even though you’re tenyears old, but you’re also the best, most loyal little Nazi I’ve ever met. Not to mention you’re really good-looking.”

The preceding line is an example of Horatian satire in Jojo Rabbit Movie. Although the first few sentences appear to be sarcastic, the goal is to congratulate,

with a hint of humor, that the ten-year-old child is gorgeous, the best and most loyal follower despite his capacity to accomplish life chores for his age. Juvenal, the Roman poet, is recognized for his caustic criticism, vivid words, and morbid tones, in contrast to Horace. “Rush Limbaugh might be racist, sexist, homophobic, and mock people with disabilities, but at least he treats paper with respect”.

This statement is an example of Juvenalian satire, according to Ichsan, M. (2020) in his thesis, and it highlights Rush Limbaugh's bad treatment of persons. The goal of satire is usually to communicate a nuanced moral message. Satire invites the reader or listener to derive a moral conclusion from satire itself because the objective of satire is to communicate a message, hence pertinent points are essential. For satire to be effective, several factors must be grasped. When used by a less intelligent culture or individuals, a community with less insight, and learners who are not open and accepting, satire is less effective at reaching its intended audience.

As per the explanation offered, the author is drawn to studying Jojo Rabbit’s movie by Taika Waititi because of its wide range of satire and mockery including human frailty and social situations, as well as political criticism of the politics and the state of the nation wrapped in a film, which is not many to found on previous research. The study's title, "Satire Analysis in Taika Waititi’s Movie Jojo Rabbit" was therefore chosen by researchers.

## **B. The Problems of the Study**

Following are some research questions based on the previous context:

1. What are the various types of satire shown in Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi
2. What is the function of satire found in Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi?
3. How is the satire used in the script of Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi based on its types and functions?

## **C. The Objectives of the Study**

The study objectives are then outlined concerning the prior research topic as follows:

1. To recognize the different types of satire in Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi.
2. To discover the function of satire in Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi.
3. To describe the satire used in the script of Jojo Rabbit Movie by Taika Waititi based on its types and functions.

## **D. The Significances of the Study**

The significance or the purpose of this study is the writer is expecting that this research can contribute to understanding the satire that is used in a movie particularly historically related and how various types of satire were dominating the storyline and its functions or purposes.

In the movie entitled “Jojo Rabbit” where the ridiculous scenarios of the

Nazi period are mocked through humor. In addition to making fun of foolishness, satire is used to make us think more critically and intelligently. To inspire us to be more intelligent and critical, satire is used to both expose and critique ignorance.

The researcher also expects that other academics or students who are interested in studying language style will consider this research to be one of their best resources.

#### **E. Scope of the Study**

The writer must limit the analysis in relation to the problems and the objectives of the study. As a result, the writer concentrates the analysis on the two types of satire defined by Pagliari (2018), Horatian and Juvenalian. In addition, based on Droog et al (2020), the writer will uncover the function of satire used in the script of Jojo Rabbit movie in the form of dialogues, monologues, or utterances.

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