CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents a conclusion of an overall analysis, and includes the suggestion of the writer for the further research and weakness of study.

5.1. Conclusion

From the overall analysis, the writer found sarcastic utterances based on Camp's theory in the *Fashion Police* show. There are more sarcastic utterances in this study but the problem is they do not fit to the sarcasm classification by Camp. Based on sarcasm classification by Camp, there are 20 utterances that appeared in the episode of *"The 2016 Grammy Awards"*. The classification includes perlocutionary sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, propositional sarcasm, and 'like'-prefixed sarcasm. From all of the classification, the most commonly used in the show is the lexical sarcasm.

Lexical sarcasm is the sarcasm that the target of inversion includes a single expression or phrase, which contains 10 utterances or 50% from the analysis data. The second most appeared sarcasm in the show is the propositional sarcasm. Propositional sarcasm is the sarcasm with the inversion of the proposition applies in a sincere assertion and it contains 6 utterances, or 30% of the data. The next is perlocutionary sarcasm which targets the entire speech act in a sincere utterance and in this type, the writer found 3 utterances of perlocutionary sarcasm in the transcript which is 15% of the data. Last place is 'like'-prefixed sarcasm which is

a prefix 'like' that embedded to a declarative sentence, it targets the declarative sentence and it contains only 1 utterance from the show or in the percentage of 5%. The most sarcastic co-host in the show is Melissa rivers with the percentage of 40%, followed by Margaret of 35%, Guiliana 10%, Brad 10% and Nene 1%.

In the result of sarcasm, the writer found case of figurative language as a form to support sarcasm. The figurative language cases are used as a form in an extreme end of scale as to the inverted expression. The figuratives language such as paradox, metaphor, and simile are used to support sarcasm in *Fashion Police* talk show. For example, the word 'nun' in one of the result of sarcasm that reflect as a positive metaphor but contradicts to the actual situation which is not reflect what a 'nun' should be.

The other result is that the co-host mainly talks about the apperance of the red carpet outfit therefore the victim of the sarcasm targets the celebrity in a certain outfit. The purpose of using the sarcastic utterances is to the means of the show, which is a comedy tak show as sarcasm is one of the tools of creating humour.

5.2. Suggestions

From the conclusion of this research, the use of sarcastic utterance is mostly used as a form of humour. Therefore, my suggestion is to analyse comedy talk show or sitcoms with humour theory because it doesn't only include sarcasm, but it can contain other elements of linguistic tools such as irony, metaphore, and simile. Also another recommendation for students in further research is to conduct

a research about sarcasm by identifying not only heavy stress and slow rate but also the nasalization as well.

5.3. Weaknesses of the study

The writer conducts this research by identifying words, phrases, clauses, sentences or utterances related to sarcastic utterances along with its prosodic features. According to Camp, prosodic cues in sarcasm is the emphasized tone of voice as to differ sarcasm to irony and also as to locate sarcasm in sincere utterance. The prosodic cues of sarcasm are represented by an intonational contour such as heavy stress, slow rate, and nasalization (Haiman and Rockwell in Camp; 2011, p.3).

However, because of the lack of equipment, the writer decided to identify two out of three prosodic cues such as heavy stress and slow rate. In order to recognize nasalization, it is rather difficult if by only listening or watching the show without any equipment so the writer decided to limit the disscussion into talking about prosodic cues related to heavy stress and slow rate because it easier to identify without any equipment and also the writer realize it becomes the weakness of the study because the writer does not include nasalization as to identify the sarcastic utterances.