

# **SATIRE IN JAVANESE TRADITIONAL PROVERB**

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## **Abstract**

The study deals with the satire in Javanese traditional proverb. The objectives of the study were to find out the kinds of satire in Javanese traditional proverb and the use of those proverbs. The research method of this study is textual research. The data of this study were taken from forty Javanese traditional proverbs that have been chosen before. The data of this research were analyzed by using Alviani's theory. The researcher found there are sixteen proverbs included in irony, fourteen proverbs included in cynicism, nine proverbs included in sarcasm and one proverb included in satire type. The used of satire in Javanese proverb is to express the opinion, advice, purpose or idea in a figurative language to avoid someone gets hurt and hope that someone can be better.

**Keywords:** *Javanese, Proverb, Satire*

## **INTRODUCTION**

A language is a set of signal by which people communicate. Human beings are not the only species to have an elaborate communication system, Todd (1987). The language has several terms such as system, sound, sign and vocal terms used by human to communicate each other. According to Leboeuf (2007), satire is a sentence used to critique human behaviors which has a very powerful artistic form. The particular of this form has been defined differently by various people. Abram (2012) describes satire can be described as the literary art of diminishing or derogating a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn, or indignation. In this study, the writer uses the theory of Alviani. In deed, there are five kinds of satire stated by Alviani (2017) such as irony, cynicism, sarcasm, satire, and innuendo.

- a. Irony: the satires by declaring the opposite of the fact. The used of irony is to state something by using words which contrary from its literal meaning.
- b. Cynicism: the expression that deride mind and idea directly and using the literal word to declare the satire (more rough than irony). The used of cynicism is to state the satire which contains of ridicule for sincerity and honesty.
- c. Sarcasm: the direct rough satire even sometimes like a curse. This figurative satire generally is spoken by angry people and sometimes it can hurt others. This satire used to declare the satire in abuse way.
- d. Satire: the satire that expresses something by using sarcasm, irony, or parody to inveigh or deride the idea, habit, etc.

- e. Innuendo: the satire minimizes the real fact. In this type the satire declares by refusing the real fact, this type states the satire by looking the fact in narrow perspective

This study aims at discovering the kinds of satire that have been found and then It will concern on the use of satires in Javanese traditional selected proverbs. The writer will analyze 40 Javanese traditional proverbs which contain the satire.

## METHODOLOGY

This study uses the textual research to solve the problem. Textual research involves analysis of data such as words, for example for interviews, transcripts, documents, or even personal experience material such a journals. It describes the real data of individual or social experience of life. Khotari (2004) also states qualitative approach on a research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior.

The data were taken from the script of Javanese traditional proverb that have been clarified by the informants and also the further information from the informant.

## FINDINGS

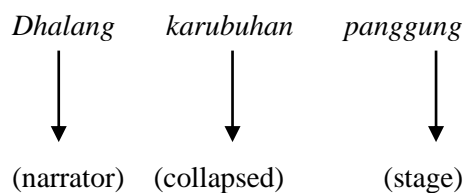
### 1. Types of satire.

After the data were analyzed, there were found four types of satire occurred in 40 proverbs have been analyzed, they were irony, cynicism, sarcasm and satire.

#### a. Irony

There were sixteen irony proverbs found in this research.

For example : Proverb *Dhalang karubuhan panggung*.



The proverb *dhalang karubuhan panggung* (narrator collapsed by the stage) represents irony because it is contrary to the context, narrator should handle the condition on the stage not collapsed by the stage.

#### b. Cynicism

There were fourteen cynicism proverbs found in this research.

For example : Proverb *Kutuk anggendhong kemiri*

*Kutuk anggendhong kemiri*  
↓ ↓ ↓  
(Snakehead)(pick) (candlenut)

The proverb *Kutuk anggendhong kemiri* (a snakehead picks up the candlenut) represent the cynicism because it's a bad habit to get steal and it's spoken directly.

### c. Sarcasm

There were nine sarcasm proverbs found in this research.

For example : Proverb *ambune arum jamban*

*Ambune arum jamban*  
↓ ↓ ↓  
(Smell) (like) (toilet)

The proverb the *ambune arum jamban* (the smell like the toilet) represent the sarcasm because it will hurt someone when saying someone smell like the toilet.

### d. Satire

There was a satire proverb found in this research.

For example : Proverb *yen krasa enak uwisana, yen krasa ora enak terusna*

*Yen krasa enak uwisana, yen krasa ora enak terusna*  
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
(If)(fell)(good) (stop), (if) (fell) (bad) (keep going)

The proverb *yes krasa enak uwisana, yen krasa ora enak terusna* (stop if you feel good, keep it going if you feel bad) represent the satire because this proverb declare something in opposite way.

## 2. The use of satire

### **a. Irony**

Irony is a type of satire used to give any advice indirectly. Irony used to deride someone in soft language. This type of satire declare the sentence in opposite meaning.

For example : Proverb *Dhalang karubuhan panggung*

The meaning of this proverb is someone who can not handle a situation he should do (*seseorang yang tidak bisa menangani sesuatu yang seharusnya dia bisa tangani*). This proverb used to satirize a person who is suddenly unable to do anything. This likened element is likened to a narrator who is crushed by the stage.

### **b. Cynicism**

The cynicism usually use used to express the idea directly. This type of satire is more rough than irony. Cynicism states the satire which contain of ridicule for sincerity and honesty.

For example : Proverb *Kutuk anggendhong kemiri*

This proverb is state of a person with a full gown, but walk alone in a quiet place. The *kutuk anggendhong kemiri* is a picture for snakehead fish that is ready to be eaten or cooked. This expression used to satirize a human being or people who are fully equipped and ready to be eaten by criminals.

### **c. Sarcasm**

Sarcasm is a type of satire used to give any like a curse. This type of satire generally spoken by angry people and sometimes it can hurt others.

For example : Proverb *Ambune arum jamban*

This proverb *ambune arum jamban* (the smell is so bad) is used to satirize someone who can not keep their body clean. It is disgusting when being around the person with a bad smell.

### **d. Satire**

Satire is the way to express something to inveigh or deride the idea, habit, etc.

For example : Proverb *Yen krasa enak uwisana, yen krasa ora enak terusna.*

This proverb used to satirize someone to do the opposite thing. When someone feel good, they should keep doing what they love to do but when they feel bad about that, they should stop.

As the media of saying something, proverb can maybe used to satirize others. Some societies choose to use the proverb to convey their purpose. The use of proverb sometimes can be rough when used in angry situation. Based on the interview that the researcher has done before, the proverb which

contain the satire can be divided to some context such as daily life, family life, social social, formal context and traditional ceremony.

**a. Daily life context**

In this context, the proverb usually exist when someone wants to saying something to others, the proverb can be a joke.

**b. Family life context**

In this context, the proverb usually used to give any advices. Using the proverb is the way to avoid anyone get hurt. Beside giving the advice, this proverb can used to solve the family problem.

**c. Social life context**

In this context, the proverb that contain the satire can be occurred when telling about life, usually the people use this proverb in their environment.

**d. Formal context**

In this context, the satire proverb usually occurs to give device or lesson in academic, government and other formal environment.

**e. Traditional ceremony**

In this context, the satire proverb usually occurs to give advice or lesson in traditional ceremony. The ceremony held to give any lesson to the societies.

## **CONCLUSION**

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Based on the selected proverb, there are four types of satire occurred in Javanese proverb they are irony, cynicism, sarcasm and satire. The most dominant types are irony and cynicism.

The used of satire found in the proverbs are to express the opinion, giving any advices or convey an idea indirectly. Javanese people does not express the purpose directly. In other words, figurative language is needed to express the opinion, advice, purpose or idea. By using the proverb which contain the satire, the people hope that someone will be better and knows if they do something bad. The satire used to keep other feelings, it used to give any advice and lesson without making others hurt. When deriding someone they use the proverb because Javanese proverb has its certain meaning to give advice, idea or lesson in order to make someone to be better.

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