



An Analysis of Verbal Irony in Emma Donoghue's *Room*

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were to find out 1) To found out what types of verbal irony used in the novel, 2) To found out the literal meaning of the verbal irony, 3) To found out the realization of the verbal irony. The source of data was the novel, and the data were taken from the dialogue in the novel. The study conducted by using qualitative research. The data were analyzed by using Sperber and Wilson's theory to classify the types of verbal irony. There were 13 data found

and there were two types of verbal irony used in the novel spoken by the two main characters. The types were ironical understatement (92%) and ironical interjection (8%). The literal meaning and the realization of the verbal irony were known based on the context in the dialogue.

Keywords:

Room's novel, Irony, Verbal Irony, Figurative Language

INTRODUCTION

Irony was the opposite of reality. In daily life, people cannot be separated from irony. Irony was done on purpose to insinuate something indirectly. Generally, irony was done when someone was in an unpleasant condition. Sperber and Wilson (1981) state that an ironical utterance typically implies that the speaker believes the opposite of what was said, but this was neither the meaning nor the point of the utterance. For example, if the weather was raining, but someone says "*what a nice weather!*". In fact, the weather was not good because it was raining, but that person said the opposite by saying it was nice weather. That was an example of irony.

Verbal irony was a statement in which the meaning that a speaker implies differs sharply from the meaning that was ostensibly expressed (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). This irony refers to when a speaker or writer deliberately used a word that was opposite to

what he meant, it was usually used for comical emphasis and contains sarcasm. Verbal irony could be found through the dialogue depends on the contextual and situation.

One of the famous novel was *Room*, written by Emma Donoghue in 2010. This novel was a best-seller in the UK and US in 2010 and won several awards. *Room* was adapted into a film in 2015 and received good criticism by readers and viewers. *Room* tells the story of a girl who was kidnapped when she was 19 years old. The main character named Ma. She was kidnapped by Old Nick for years and finally got pregnant twice. In the first birth, the baby died and during the second birth, the baby managed to survive and Ma gave him the name Jack. Even though Ma and Jack were imprisoned for years, Ma always taught and loved Jack. Until finally Ma wanted to try to get out of the place she was locked up with Jack.

Figurative Language

Figurative language is first formed by comparison or equation (Keraf, 2004). Comparing something with something else, means trying to find characteristics that show the similarities between the two things. The actual comparison contains two meanings, namely the comparison that is included in a plain or direct language style, and a comparison that is included in a figurative language style. (Keraf, 2004) state, figurative language has 16 types, there are; simile, metaphor, allegory (parable, fable), personification, allusion, eponym, epithet, synecdoche, metonymy, antonomasia, hypallage, irony (cynicism, satire, sarcasm), satire, innuendo, antiphrasis, pun.

Abrams and Harpham (2009) state figurative language was a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. In general, figurative language was a language that does not have a direct meaning, but rather through a description of something or figuratively. The use of figurative language in literary works to get an aesthetic or aesthetic effect, so that the reader would be more interested.

Irony

Irony was derived from the word "eironeia" which means fraud or pretense. Irony was a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning from what was contained in the words (Keraf, 2004). Irony was an effective literary effort because it conveys impressions that contained great restraint. Whether on purpose or not, the words used deny their true meaning. Therefore, Irony would be successful if the listener was also aware of the hidden meaning behind the words. In order to understand whether something

was ironic or not, the reader or listener must try to grasp the implications that are implied in lines or tones of voice, not just in explicit statements. The reader must be careful to trace the boundary between feeling and the vividness of its literal meaning.

In most of the modern critical uses of the term “irony,” there remains the root sense of dissembling, or of hiding what was actually the case; not, however, in order to deceive, but to achieve special rhetorical or artistic effects (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). Using irony would create a twist that makes the conversation or narrative more interesting. The irony in literary works made the reader think more deeply about how things in the literary work come about. Thus, a literary work with a touch of irony brought the work to life.

Verbal Irony

Verbal irony was a statement in which the meaning that a speaker implies differs sharply from the meaning that is ostensibly expressed. Verbal irony was only concerned with ironic utterances. The utterances can be described as expressing a contradiction between what should be and what is, and as meaning something other than what is actually spoken (Abrams & Harpham, 2009). Sperber and Wilson (1981) state that an ironical utterance typically implies that the speaker believes the opposite of what was said, but this is neither the meaning nor the point of the utterance. Verbal irony could be found in utterance with the intention of saying or expressing a hidden or guarded version of what was meant.

Verbal irony was analyzed as a trope: an utterance with a figurative meaning that departs from its literal meaning in one of several standard ways (Kennedy, 2012). This irony refers to when a speaker or writer deliberately uses a word that was opposite to what he meant, it was usually used for comical emphasis and contains sarcasm. There was much debate as to whether these two things were related, but the implications were clear. Sarcasm does not always contain ironic statements and ironic statements do not always contain the mocking and scathing tone of sarcasm-although more often it does. Even so, comments or things that were considered sarcastic usually contain ironic statements as well.

“Sure, I'd LOVE to go into that filthy warehouse and pick up your stuff”

In literal terms this means that the speaker would happily enter the dirty warehouse to take the stuff of the interlocutor, but the tone and situation of the sentence

uses sarcasm, which means on the contrary, he does not want to enter the dirty warehouse. According to Sperber and Wilson (1981), there were four types of verbal irony, named ironical understatement, ironical quotations, ironical interjections and non-ironical falsehood.

Ironical Understatement

Understatements were traditionally interpreted as saying "less than" rather than "opposite of" what was meant. This was the most common sort of verbal irony experienced and heard. This was the most common type of verbal irony. The example of ironical understatement was "*I will pick up your wallet that fell into the sewer, even though I will be splashed by this fragrant sewer.*" The speaker would do things he doesn't like. He had to go into the sewer to get his friend's stuff. Even though he said he would take it, he did it by force.

Ironical Quotation

It must be recognized as a quotation in order to work as irony, rather than simply communicating the polar opposite of what was literally said. The example of ironical quotation was "*Things change. And friends leave. Life doesn't stop for anybody.*" The meaning of the quote was don't stop your life just because of someone. All humans would definitely felt the lost, but don't let that lost stop your life. In this world, many people who break up with their girlfriends or boyfriends feel that they were no longer able to live life. Though his or her life was more useful and important than anything else.

Ironical Interjections

Because ironical interjections do not express a complete proposition, they cannot be true or false, and thus cannot be usefully analyzed as deliberate violations of a truthfulness maxim. Although it was difficult to see what the opposite of the interjection is, verbal irony was evident. The example of ironical interjection was "*Ahh, he's very generous but that only applies to his youtube content!*" The speaker of the dialogue insinuated a youtuber who was sharing money with the poor. But the action was only for imaging and increasing the number of views on his youtube channel.

Non-ironical Falsehood

The traditional definition appears to be met in this case, but irony was missing, implying that something was missing from the definition. This irony was

usually done by accident. The example of non-ironical falsehood was “*Look, that car's windows are all intact.*” Then the speaker said, “*One of those car's windows is broken.*”

Situational Irony

Situational irony concerns what it was about a situation that causes people to describe it as ironic. When someone says that they found a situation ironic, they meant that their conception of it defies the normal way in which situations fit with their repertoire of concepts, that this misfit was noteworthy in some way, that it evokes a particular kind of emotional response, and, perhaps, that it has a special, moral significance (Shelley, 2001). Situational irony was when there was a contrast between expectations and outcomes. Simply put, when the opposite of what we expect happened. Situational irony used extensively by writers to evoke comedy, as well as tragedy in stories.

For example, a person who has bought a new car was really slow to avoid an accident but ends up getting hit by another vehicle. This is situational irony because it was the opposite of what the person expects to happen. Another example of situational irony was when a forecaster or weather specialist who gets caught in a flood (because the expectation of a weather specialist should predict something like this), whereas for other people who are caught in the flood, this situation was not ironic, it could be said that they are just having bad luck.

Dramatic Irony

Abrams and Harpham (2009) consider that dramatic irony involves a situation in a play or a narrative in which the audience or reader shares with the author knowledge of present or future circumstances of which a character is ignorant; in that situation, the literary character unknowingly acts in a way we recognize to be grossly inappropriate to the actual circumstances, or expects the opposite of what we know that fate holds in store, or says something that anticipates the actual outcome, but not at all in the way that the character intends.

This was a technique the writer uses to create suspense because the readers are already aware of the situation, but excited to know how the characters would react to it once they found out the reality. By providing a piece of information and keeping it out of character, the writer could create the reader's curiosity. The most famous example was the scene in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*. Audiences know that Juliet only drank poison that looked like she had died for a few days, whereas Romeo did not. Romeo ends up

committing suicide in grief, while the audience growls inwardly out of his tragic ignorance.

Room

Room written by Emma Donoghue in 2010. Room was a best-seller in the UK and US in 2010 and won several awards. Room was adapted into a film in 2015 and received good criticism by readers and viewers. Room tells the story of a girl who was kidnapped when she was 19 years old. The kidnapper locked herself in a room in the basement. The room was equipped with a door that only the kidnapper's password could open. The kidnapper has planned everything, the room has been designed as her "home" for a long time. In the second year of her abduction, the woman gave birth to the child in the basement, alone. The boy was named Jack.

Five years later, this story was narrated through Jack's side. In Jack's world, it were only him and Ma. Jack knew nothing out there at all, other than the place they called the Room. Although the Room was equipped with a TV, Ma said that everything they saw on TV was just a picture and not real. Outside the Room there was only imagination.

Ma tried to raise Jack well. Ma taught him to read, write, do physical exercises, read stories to him and created interesting games to fill their daily activities. When night fell, Jack slept in the closet because that was when the man they called "Old Nick" came. Jack could not look at or touch Old Nick, because Ma said he would be in pain.

For 5 years Ma has created the world for Jack, but Ma also realized that this situation cannot last forever. One time Jack began to realize that the images he saw on TV were real and finally Ma revealed that there was a world outside the Room and admitted that all this time Ma had been lying. This reality was confusing for Jack, because for him the world were only Room, Ma and himself.

One day Old Nick got angry and cut off the electricity for 2 days. Ma began looking for ideas to escape. Ma must save Jack. Until finally Jack managed to escape and report all the events he had experienced to the police. Ma and Jack made it out of the Room. Ma decided to return to her parents' house. But what she got was that her parents had divorced after her kidnapping incident, and her mother had remarried. Finally Ma brought Jack to live with Ma's mother, and Ma's father still could not accept Jack's presence. Ma decided to committed suicide, but she was still saved. In the end, Ma became stronger to continue living with Jack, and said goodbye to the room.

METHOD

This research aims to find out the irony in the novel "Room", and then the irony would be interpreted by using Sperber and Wilson's theory. Qualitative research applied as a method to conduct this study. The researcher used the theory from Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) for analyzing the collected data with some steps: condensing data, displaying data, drawing and verifying conclusions. The analysis of this study also used contextual analysis. Method used by selecting some theories, books, or articles that related to classify the verbal irony in the novel.

The source of data to do this research was from the whole dialogue in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue. The novel contains 288 pages including cover, opening and closing pages. This novel has 5 parts, namely presents, unlying, dying, after, living. The data were sentences or dialogue that identify to be irony.

Data collecting process will be carried out by firstly downloading the novel pdf from the internet. After download the novel, researcher will read the whole novel and marking or highlighting dialogue that are consider to be irony. The dialogue that already marked would be collected in a paper.

Data were analyzed by using three following steps: (1) Identifying the sentences from the novel that already mark which refer to irony, (2) Interpreting the sentences of irony based on theory, (3) Drawing the result that already analyzed.

RESULTS

The source of data of this study was from the dialogue of novel Room by Emma Donoghue. The novel was published in August 2010. Room contains 288 pages including cover, opening and closing page. The novel has 5 parts, namely present, unlying, dying, after and living. The data were the dialogue that identified to be irony. The dialogue was spoken by the two main characters named Ma and Old Nick. The data were analyzed by identifying the types, the meaning and the realization of verbal irony in Emma Donoghue's Room.

Table 1. Types of Verbal Irony

No.	Types of Verbal Irony	Quantity	Percentage (%)
1.	Ironical Understatement	12	92%
2.	Ironical Quotation	0	0%
3.	Ironical Interjection	1	8%
4.	Non-Ironical Falsehood	0	0%

DISCUSSIONS

According to the data, the types of verbal irony on the dialogue of the novel were 2 types. Below are some of the data:

Ironical Understatement

Datum 1.

"I just lay here counting the seconds." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 1)

The above data was ironical understatement. The literal meaning of counting the seconds in the sentence was hopeless. It was a dialogue by Ma to Jack as they were going to sleep on page 1. The truth was that Ma was constantly being tortured by Old Nick, not knowing when she would be free from the kidnapping. Especially since giving birth to Jack, Ma has become afraid to run away because she was afraid that Old Nick would do something bad to Baby Jack. That's why Ma just waited and waited until someone would find them someday.

Back when she had just been kidnapped by Old Nick, Ma had fought back and often tried to escape. But she always fails to escape and ends up with Old Nick beating her. There's no way for Ma to escape from the Room. Everything was well prepared by Old Nick so that Ma couldn't escape. The only way out of the room was the door that Old Nick had coded and only him knew the password. Until Ma was pregnant her first child and she doesn't dare to do anything that can inflame Old Nick's emotions, for the safety of her and her baby.

Datum 2.

"I'm just the grocery boy, take out your trash, trek around the kidsweat aisles, up the ladder to deice your skylight, at your service ma'am.." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 29)

The sentence was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Old Nick to Ma on page 29. From the dialogue above, Old Nick spoke like a servant, and we knew that a servant must be kind to his mistress. It was quite the opposite of Old Nick's character in the novel which was evil by kidnapping Ma over the years. The reality of the dialogue was that Old Nick was not a grocery boy, but Jack's biological father. In the dialogue, Old Nick

insinuates Ma because Old Nick asked for a piece of Jack's birthday cake that Ma made, but Ma hesitates to give it to Old Nick because they don't have a refrigerator in the room so it makes the cake almost stale.

Every time it was Jack's birthday, for 5 years Ma always made a birthday cake for Jack. Of course, with minimal ingredients because what was in the room was very limited. She didn't want to miss even Jack's birthday every year. Old Nick never gave Jack any gifts, except when Ma and Jack asked for a Sunday-treat. When it was Jack's birthday, Ma only gave a simple gift like a picture she painted herself where in the picture there were Jack and Ma.

The dialogue above was taken when Ned, one of the characters in the movie tried to stand up against the oppression that all of them had been suffered for so long. He explained how hard it is to be a slave, how hard the work they have done every day for all of their life and how the profit they achieved is not fair from all their service, even far from fulfilling their needs. The word "**slavery**" already showed the situation of exploitation itself, along with the sentence "**worn a heavy yoke**". Yoke is the thing used by the slaves back then to help carrying heavy stuffs that they put on their shoulder.

Datum 3.

"Let's start all the neighbors wondering why I'm cooking up something spicy in my workshop." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 55)

The above data was ironical understatement. That was a dialogue spoken by Old Nick to insinuate Ma on page 55. The reality was that Ma and Jack were hidden in Old Nick's underground workshop and none of the neighbors knew about it. The dialogue was spoken by Old Nick to insinuate Ma who asked Old Nick to install an extractor fan to remove the aroma and smoke from the food, but Old Nick refused because the smell of the food would come out and make neighbors suspicious.

So far, the smell of Ma's cooking has only settled in the room. Ma also never cooks food that emits a sharp aroma because there was no extractor fan that can emit smoke and aroma from the room. So far, Ma has always made simple meals for her and Jack, such as sandwiches, salads and crackers. For breakfast, Ma and Jack only eat cereal and Jack likes to count how many cereals were in their bowls.

Datum 4.

"Why don't I stick a flashing neon arrow on the roof while I'm at it?" (Donoghue, 2010. Pg.55)

The sentence was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Old Nick to Ma as a continuation of the previous dialogue on page 55. Old Nick insinuated Ma by saying why not just ask Old Nick to install a flashing neon arrow so that neighbors would immediately know that someone was being kidnapped in his workshop.

During the 7 years of being kidnapped and locked up in Old Nick's workshop, none of the neighbors knew or even suspected. The distance from one house to another was far enough so that even if there was a shout from inside the workshop, it would not be heard to another house. The neighbors thought Old Nick was a nice old man who occasionally visited his workshop to do something. When in fact Old Nick was a pedophile man who kidnapped and raped a teenager when she was 19 and locked her up for years.

Datum 5.

"I don't think you appreciate how good you've got it here," (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 56)

The data above was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Old Nick to Ma on page 56. Old Nick insinuates Ma that he feels that she does not appreciate what he has given them. The reality was that Ma and Jack were kidnapped for years and Old Nick paid little attention to them. He provided just the basic necessities and that too for the next few days. There was nothing for Ma to appreciate from Old Nick, because Ma's youth has been ruined because of Old Nick.

Ma couldn't even finish college because of Old Nick. She was kidnapped by Old Nick on her way to college and Old Nick asked Ma for help saying that a puppy has been hurt. Ma, who at that time was very innocent and really liked dogs, immediately believed and wanted to help the puppy. But she didn't know that she had been trapped by Old Nick. Then Ma was taken in Old Nick's truck to his workshop and locked Ma there. That was the beginning of how Ma ended up in the room.

Datum 6.

"Yeah, well, don't forget where you got him." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 60)

The above data was ironical understatement. Old Nick says the dialogue to Ma on page 60. In the dialogue Old Nick insinuated Ma by reminding her how she got Jack. The reality of the dialogue was that Ma was raped by Old Nick until she became pregnant and then gave birth to Jack. Everything was passed by Ma alone, from the beginning of pregnancy to childbirth. She even gave birth to Jack alone without anyone's help, which makes this story very sad. It must have been the memory that hurt Ma the most.

Ma became pregnant at a fairly young age. Ma, who had never given birth at all, had to study and struggle alone. Old Nick didn't want to take her to the hospital when Ma was due to give birth, so the first child Ma gave birth died. This made Ma very sad and devastated. When Ma gives birth for the second time, which was Jack, Ma tries to keep Jack safe and warm to keep Jack breathing.

Datum 7.

"He looks human, but there's nothing inside." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 94)

The sentence was ironical understatement. The literal meaning of the dialogue is heartless. The dialogue was spoken by Ma to Jack about Old Nick. Ma was insinuating that Old Nick was human, but he doesn't have the heart and compassion that human nature should be. Humans should love and protect each other, but not with Old Nick who kidnapped Ma for years, even got her pregnant. That's why Ma says that Old Nick looks like a human, but doesn't have a heart.

When Ma had just been kidnapped, she was often tortured by Old Nick for constantly rebelling and wanting to run away. Ma never stopped trying to run away from Old Nick. She always tried to run away when Old Nick was weak or out of focus. But Old Nick always manages to thwart Ma's attempts to escape. Ma's elbows shifted from being tortured by Old Nick all the time. Ma's rebellion has stopped since she gave birth to Jack. When Ma was no longer rebellious, Old Nick was no longer torturing Ma. Ma was forced not to rebel anymore, for her and Jack's safety.

Datum 8.

"Oh, you see lots of cases like this here, do you?" (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 141)

The sentence above was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Ma to Dr. Kendrick, the doctor who checked up on Ma on page 141. In the dialogue, Ma insinuated Dr. Kendrick who asked Jack to do a check-up too. But Ma wouldn't allow it because Jack had been fine with her all along, and she didn't want anyone else to touch Jack. Dr. Kendrick only follows the protocol that has been done to people who have been traumatized by kidnapping, and he just wants to check whether any body parts have been injured or not.

In this world there were quite a lot of people who experience cases like Ma. Kidnapped over the years even have a child from the kidnapper. But few kids were as psychologically good as Jack, who don't even have trauma. Ma who poured all the love and care for Jack so that Jack grew up with a good psychological condition.

Datum 9.

"Can I please hold on to my medications instead of the nurses doling them out like I'm a sick person?" (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 55)

The above sentence was ironical understatement. Ma spoke the dialogue to Dr. Clay on page 155. Ma insinuated Dr. Clay that treated her like someone who was seriously ill, in fact Ma only felt pain in her teeth which had been hurting for a long time since she never went to the dentist again when she was kidnapped by Old Nick. Ma thinks Dr. Clay was too much on her to manage all her medicinal needs.

Ma felt that she could take care of herself, including taking care of her medicines. Because for years confined in the room, Ma always took care of himself, even he took very good care of Jack. So Ma didn't like it when someone over-regulated something related to him.

Datum 10.

"You think I had other visitors?" (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 157)

The sentence was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Ma to Dr. Clay on page 157. Dr. Clay said he would check the lab to see if they needed Ma and Jack's DNA samples. Ma was offended by the thought of being in a relationship with a man other than Old Nick. In reality, during her kidnapping and imprisonment, Ma only had contact with Old Nick. So it was clear that Old Nick was Jack's biological father.

For years Ma had to serve Old Nick's lewd lust. If she rebelled or resisted, Old Nick would beat her, so Ma had to obey him. During those 7 years, Ma became pregnant twice, but the first died. Jack was the reason Ma stays alive until they were finally freed from Old Nick's captivity.

Datum 11.

"You think we should sell ourselves before somebody else does." (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 176)

The dialogue was spoken by Ma on page 176 to Morris who was a lawyer for her. Morris suggested Ma that she could share her story during the kidnapping by writing a book. But Ma felt offended as if Morris was telling Ma to sell themselves to the public. In this case, Ma still feels sensitive to tell her story that was so sad for 7 years to others. Ma had to go through it all alone in a cramped room for years.

After being freed from Old Nick's captivity, Ma doesn't want to know any things related to Room. Ma also doesn't want to talk about 7 very bad years there either. Ma

feels traumatized when she remembers room. How she was tortured, raped, gave birth without anyone's help. For Ma, there were no happy memories in the Room, only bitter and heartbreaking memories, until Jack appears into her dark world.

Datum 12.

"Which is ironic, because I used to hate having my teeth cleaned even." (Donoghue, 2010.Pg. 199)

The sentence above was ironical understatement. The dialogue was spoken by Ma during an interview on page 199. Someone asked what Ma missed before being kidnapped. Ma replies that she misses going to the dentist. Before she was kidnapped, Ma hated going to the dentist. But when she was kidnapped, she really wanted to go to the dentist because her teeth were damaged and she had to take painkillers to relieve the pain in her teeth. There were actually a lot of things Ma missed before she was kidnapped. She missed her parents, her friends, she missed her backyard and the hammock. She did not think that she would be kidnapped at her 19. Moreover, she was kidnapped when she was going to campus. Everyone has been trying to find her, especially her parents. Even Ma's parents divorced because they felt they weren't good parents in protecting their children.

Ironical Interjections

Datum 13.

"germs could make you die!" (Donoghue, 2010. Pg. 2)

The sentence above was ironical interjections, because used the exclamation mark in the end of the dialogue. It was a Ma's dialogue to Jack when Jack doesn't want to wash his hands first on page 2. In fact, germs won't kill you. Germs will make you diarrhea because you don't wash your hands before touching food and putting it in your mouth. Ma said this so that Jack would always wash his hands before eating, and not get sick. It would be difficult for them to get medicine from Old Nick if one of them got sick. So Ma always took care of their health even though they were being kidnapped.

Actually they have Sunday-treat every weekend, Old Nick would buy something they want. Like clothes, toys for Jack, or even some medicine that Ma saves for important situations if they got sick. In the past, their Sunday treats were always fulfilled by Old Nick and Ma would always ask for a painkiller to relieve the pain in her teeth. But it has been a few months since Old Nick has become unemployed and no longer has their regular Sunday treats, Ma was no longer getting the painkiller she needs.

CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the data, the conclusion were drawn as the followings (1) According to the findings and the discussions in previous chapter, the researcher concludes that there were 2 types of verbal irony that found in the dialogue of novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue, they were ironical understatement and ironical interjection. However, ironical understatement was the most form of verbal irony used in the novel, (2) The researcher concludes that the literal meaning could be interpreted through the context of the dialogue, (3) The researcher concludes that the realization of the verbal irony were spoken when the main character was upset about something such as unhappy, disappointed or worried.

Related to the conclusions, the suggestions were staged; (1) The findings of verbal irony of novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue should inspired the readers in studying more about types and realization of verbal irony, (2) The readers whom fascinated to this study were expected to know and understand the types and the realization of verbal irony, (3) For literature students who were interested in the issues and then want to know more information and knowledge about verbal irony and also could be addition and comparison study related to verbal irony.

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