

ABSTRACT

Ihya Aditya Fahmi Maarif. 1185030083. Irony as Representation of Racial Segregation in August Wilson's "*Fences*". Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Department. Faculty of Adab and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. Supervisor 1: Dr. Andang Saehu, M.Pd.. Supervisor 2: H. Lili Awaludin, S.S., M.A.

Irony is figurative language that is frequently employed in literary works as a way to add interest to the text. Irony is a figure of speech employed in a sentence so that the intended meaning is different from the real meaning of the word, according to various dictionaries. One of the historical occurrences in the United States was racial segregation, which was intended to be a diplomatic separation between white society and African American society but instead supplied the same level of discrimination. Considering how the history of discrimination is depicted in play through figurative language: irony, the researcher conducted a study that focused on August Wilson's play entitled *Fences* (1984). There are two questions in this research (1) types of irony found in *Fences* (2) irony that describes racial segregation. This study used the theory of irony from Perrine (1994), to analyze the types of irony found in *Fences* and several sources of journals and history books to describe the history of racial segregation in the United States of America that occurred. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method, and the main data is the script of the drama *Fences*. The research result showed three types of irony from the data, namely verbal irony (12), situational irony (23) and dramatic irony (1), and the representation of racial segregation through irony (5) in *Fences*. In conclusion, Wilson as a playwright effectively used irony in almost every round of his drama and this irony was also able to describe the situation of racial segregation that had occurred in United States.

Keyword: *irony, drama, figurative language, racial segregation*

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Ironi adalah majas yang sering digunakan dalam karya sastra sebagai cara untuk menambah minat pada teks. Ironi adalah kiasan yang digunakan dalam sebuah kalimat sehingga makna yang dimaksudkan berbeda dari arti sebenarnya dari kata tersebut, menurut berbagai kamus. Salah satu kejadian sejarah di Amerika Serikat adalah segregasi rasial, yang dimaksudkan sebagai pemisahan diplomatik antara masyarakat kulit putih dan masyarakat Afrika-Amerika tetapi justru memberikan tingkat diskriminasi yang sama. Melihat bagaimana sejarah diskriminasi digambarkan dalam drama melalui bahasa kiasan: ironi, peneliti melakukan penelitian yang berfokus pada lakon August Wilson berjudul Fences (1984). Ada dua pertanyaan dalam penelitian ini (1) jenis ironi yang ditemukan di Fences (2) ironi yang menggambarkan segregasi rasial. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori ironi dari Perrine (1994), untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis ironi yang terdapat dalam Fences dan beberapa sumber jurnal dan buku sejarah untuk mendeskripsikan sejarah segregasi rasial di Amerika Serikat yang terjadi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, dan data utamanya adalah naskah drama Fences. Studi ini menemukan tiga jenis ironi dari data, yaitu ironi verbal (12), ironi situasional (23) dan ironi dramatis (1), dan representasi segregasi rasial melalui ironi (5) di Fences. Kesimpulannya, Wilson sebagai penulis drama efektif menggunakan ironi di hampir setiap babak dramanya dan ironi ini juga mampu menggambarkan situasi segregasi rasial yang terjadi di Amerika Serikat.

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