



Sarcasm in Lauren Weisberger Film "The Devil Wears Prada 1"

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Abstract. The use of language in literature and film plays an important role in expressing ideas, emotions and also in criticism. The film *The Devil Wears Prada* contains many sarcastic types, especially in a conversation between the main characters in the competitive fashion industry. The characters frequently use sarcastic language to criticize something around them. These sarcasm is not only to create drama and humor but also reflect work pressure. This research analyzes the use of the sarcasm in the movie *The Devil Wears Prada* that made by Lauren Weisberger by using Elizabeth Camp (2012) theory about sarcasm. Purpose of this study to identify type of sarcasm and explain how it reflects criticism and implicit meaning in the films. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method because this study focuses on the dialog meaning based on the context. The primary data of this study are the dialog and movie script taken from the film. The findings show that there are 21 sarcasms found in this film. Propositional sarcasm appears most frequently with 13 data followed by lexical sarcasm with 5 data, illocutionary with 3 data while Like-Prefixed Sarcasm with 0 data. The results show that propositional sarcasm becomes the dominant type because the characters often express criticism and negative directly through statements.

Keywords: Descriptive Qualitative; Elizabeth Camp; Film Analysis; Sarcasm; *The Devil Wears Prada*.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature works are usually used in genres such as poetry, prose and also drama. This literary works not only to provide information but also to give emotional experiences to the readers. Through literature, people can explore social issues and humans in life in a more meaningful way. Usually the literary works that people enjoy are dramas. Literature is not only a work of art that serves to entertain readers, but also a medium for conveying social criticism and reflecting on human life. Literature can describe some issues that arise in modern life, culture, and the era of globalization. Through novels, drama, poetry, and other literary works, authors can convey perspectives, experiences, and critique current social conditions Jerome F. A. Bump (2022). According to Jonathan Culler (2021), literature is a type of writing that expresses human thoughts, feelings, ideas, and imagination in an artistic and meaningful way. Literature includes works such as novels, short stories, poetry, and drama. Culler explains that literature is different from ordinary writing because literary works use creative language to give deeper meaning and emotional impact to readers. Literature is not only written to give information, but also to make readers think and feel the emotions from different perspectives. Furthermore, Culler states that literature is closely connected to human life because literary works often describe real human experiences and emotions. Through literature, writers can express feelings such as love, sadness, happiness, fear, anger, disappointment, and hope. Readers can often relate these emotions to their own lives, which makes literature meaningful and emotional. Literature can be defined as creative and artistic writing that reflects human

experiences, emotions, imagination, culture, and society. Literature helps people understand themselves and others, develops imagination and critical thinking, preserves cultural values, and gives deeper meaning to human life. Because of its emotional, educational, and cultural importance, literature continues to be studied and appreciated around the world. Literature has lasting value because it discusses universal themes that continue to be relevant across generations. Themes such as friendship, betrayal, ambition, love, identity, freedom, and human relationships are experiences that people continue to face in everyday life. Even literary works written many years ago can still be understood and enjoyed today because human emotions and experience remain similar over time. Literature therefore connects people from different cultures, countries, and generations.

Prose is a form of written work delivered using a language in the form of sentences without being bound by rhythm or stanzas. Prose is used to convey an idea or story of experience more clearly so that it is easily understood by the reader. Most prose is a form of communication used by humans. Prose can be used for both fiction and non-fiction works. In fictional prose, the writer creates a story based on the writer's own imagination, while in non-fiction prose the content of the writing is in the form of facts or experiences of the writer. Prose is one of the most widely used forms of work because it gives the writer the freedom to create a story, create character images, describe the atmosphere, and convey the message of the story to the reader. Prose is also a form of conveying an idea from thoughts that are arranged narratively using ordinary language often used by the writer. In contrast to poetry, which emphasizes rhythm and form in word choice (Lisa, 2022). Prose is the most common type of writing used in everyday life and literature because people can communicate thoughts, feelings, and information clearly through it. This form of writing can be found in novels, short stories, essays, articles, biographies, newspapers, and even daily conversations. Unlike poetry, prose does not usually use rhyme, repeated sounds, or fixed rhythm. Instead, prose focuses more on delivering meaning and information in a direct and natural way. Because of this, readers can understand the message more easily and connect with the story or ideas presented by the writer. Prose is a type of written or spoken language that presents ideas in a natural form without poetic structure. This means prose follows the normal flow of language that people use in communication.

Film is a type of visual art that presents a series of moving images to tell a story, express ideas, or show human experiences. These moving images are usually combined with sound, dialogue, music, and special effects to make a complete and engaging experience for audience. According to Timothy Corrigan (2021), film is an audio media that displays visuals that are

able to depict human life in a real way through narrative, characters and visual symbols to understand the social and cultural values contained in the film. Films are carefully produced through different stages such as writing, acting, directing, filming, and editing. Films are not only created for entertainment, but they can also be used to educate people and share important messages about life, culture, and society. Through movies, viewers can learn about different traditions, historical events, and real-world issues in a more interesting and emotional way. Moreover, movies influence how people think, feel, and understand social life. Through stories, characters, and conflicts, audiences can learn moral lessons and understand different human experiences. Many films portray themes such as friendship, family problems, discrimination, ambition, and personal struggles that are closely related to everyday life. In addition, elements such as dialogue, music, acting, and cinematography help audiences experience emotions and situations more realistically. Besides entertainment, movies also play an important role in society. Films can introduce cultures, traditions, and values from different countries, helping audiences appreciate diversity. Movies are also used as a medium for communication and education because they present information in an interesting and understandable way. With the development of technology and digital platforms, films have become more accessible and continue to be an influential medium in modern society.

Sarcasm is type of speaking that use rich words that are not actual meaning , usually sarcasm is used to mock, insinuate someone and just to joke. Sarcasm is one of the languages that are widely used in everyday communication and digitally, especially on social media that we often use such as Instagram, Twitter, and others to convey humor or indirect sarcasm. Martin Sykora (2021). Usually we use sarcasm with our best friends or closest friends for the purpose of just joking, but outside of that environment, sarcasm is usually used to indirectly mock someone because sarcasm itself is joking with the aim of mocking someone without stating the real meaning For example, the following sentence "Of course you are always busy. Sitting playing games all day must be very tiring, huh." This statement is not empathetic because someone is tired, but rather they are insinuating that someone is lazy and plays games all day. In this example, we can see where the sarcasm lies. Therefore, many young people out there still use sarcasm to indirectly criticize someone. in this film sarcasm used to mock someone's outfit. Because Miranda in the film is a boss in the world of fashion companies. In addition, sarcasm is a way for people to express criticism without having to say it directly. Sarcasm is a language in which the speaker borrows the "voice of another person" to highlight how less than ideal the real world is (Camp. 2012). Using sarcasm as a joke can sometimes hurt feelings when we say it to other people because sometimes we can't compare it with a joke

or seriously, therefore sarcasm is usually used with our friends or best friends, although sometimes outside of that environment we use sarcasm to make someone aware or just as a joke.

In this study, the researcher will analyze sarcasm in Lauren Weisberger works with the title "The Devil Wears Prada", This tells the story of life in the stressful and competitive world of fashion. This film focuses on Andrea "Andy" played by Anne Hathaway, Andy herself is a journalist who wants to become a famous writer. Despite having no knowledge in the world of fashion, Andy managed to get a job as a junior assistant to Miranda in a fashion company which Andy has no taste in fashion. Miranda is known as a perfectionist in her work because Miranda is the leader in the fashion company that Andy applied for. In Andy's new environment, Andy became the object of Miranda's anger, including Emily, Andy's coworker, because Andy looked bad in front of them. Andy was forced to continue the work. Days passed and every time Miranda told him to do something, Andy failed and became frustrated and wanted to leave his job because Miranda didn't stop telling him to do things, even for unimportant things, Andy was the one who had to burden her. This film is very mixed to watch because in this film there are funny, emotional, angry and sometimes sad scenes. One day, Miranda gives Andy the impossible task of getting a draft of an unpublished Harry Potter book for her twins, with the threat of being fired if he fails. Realizing he's on the verge of failure, Andy vents his frustration to Nigel (Stanley Tucci), Runway's sarcastic but wise art director. Nigel delivers a sarcastically slap-on-the-face, telling Andy that he's not really trying, but just complaining and looking down on the industry on which millions depend. Realizing the truth of Nigel's words, Andy decides to change his strategy. He lets Nigel completely overhaul her look, wearing a collection of famous designers, and begins to live up to her expectations for the next day. Andy not only changes her appearance, but also her serious work in a fashion company. She transforms into an exceptional assistant, able to attend to Miranda's every need before her boss even has a say. Andy's new habits slowly captivate Miranda, who begins to trust any more than Emily because of seriousness. This film is very mixed to watch because in this film there are funny, emotional, angry and sometimes sad scenes. This research will focus on finding sarcasm in Lewis Weisburger's work entitled *The Devil Wears Prada*, for example :



Figure 1. Scene 8:54.

Miranda: And you have no style or sense of fashion.

Andrea: I think that depends on what you're...

Miranda: No, no. That wasn't a question.

(Duration 08:54)

This dialogue takes place during Andrea Sachs' job interview with Miranda Priestly at the Runway magazine office, which is one of the most iconic opening scenes in the film. Andy, a recent journalism graduate with no background in fashion, is applying for the position of Miranda's personal assistant. The power imbalance between the two characters is immediately and starkly established in this scene. Andrea speaks at length, nervously filling the silence with biographical detail, while Miranda responds in short, clipped sentences, each one a deliberate and controlled exposure of Andrea's inadequacy. The scene builds toward Miranda's final utterance, which is delivered after Andy attempts to qualify Miranda's statement that she has no sense of fashion. This moment becomes the communicative climax of the entire exchange. Based on Elisabeth Camp's (2012) typology of sarcasm, Miranda's utterance "And you have no style or sense of fashion," followed by "No, no. That wasn't a question," can be classified as propositional sarcasm. Propositional sarcasm is a type of sarcasm, where the speaker clearly expresses a statement that implies a strong evaluative meaning. In this scene, Miranda delivers her statement as a fact rather than a question. By adding "That wasn't a question," she removes any opportunity for Andy to respond or defend herself. Although the sentence appears to be a simple observation, it actually functions as a form of criticism. Miranda is not only pointing out Andy's lack of fashion sense but also undermining her suitability for the job and asserting her authority. This makes the sarcasm more direct and impactful. The sarcastic effect is strengthened by Miranda's calm and controlled tone. Instead of using obvious mockery, she presents her judgment in a neutral way, which makes the statement feel more powerful and intimidating. As a result, the utterance reflects not only sarcasm but also the power relationship between the characters.

There are Several studies relevant to the study of sarcasm: 1.) "Sarcasm Use in Written Communication" D'Arcey and Fox Tree (2022) Explain how sarcasm is used in written communication such as criticism or humor indirectly. Sarcasm is useful for writers to give different meanings, 2.) "Sarcasm in Social Media Communication" Sykora et al. (2020) explaining that use on social media is only a form of expressing opinions. Sarcasm is used to convey criticism or sarcasm in an interesting way, 3.) "Sarcasm as a Pragmatic Phenomenon" Chubaryan and Danielyan (2022) explains that sarcasm is a pragmatic that depends on context. Understanding sarcasm is not only seen from the words but also the situation, 4.) "Pragmatic Models of Sarcasm" Chubaryan and Danielyan (2022) Discusses various models used to understand how sarcasm works in communication. This study shows that sarcasm is influenced by social environmental conditions, 5.) "Sarcasm and Ideological Expression in Discourse" Putri et al. (2025) explains that sarcasm is often used to convey ideological views on political issues. Sarcasm is an effective language tool for conveying disagreement, 6.) "Sarcasm as Social Criticism" Pratama and Suastha (2025) Discussing the function of sarcasm as a social critique of events that have occurred in the real world. The use of sarcasm can strengthen an interesting message., 7.) "Sarcasm in Online Communication" Sosiana (2024) Discussing that the function of sarcasm has become commonplace for everyday use. Sarcasm is used to express humor or alone, 8.) "Sarcasm in Internet Memes" Agustinah and Eryon (2024) This article discusses how memes use sarcasm to create humor. The combination of images and text is easy for both users and meme lovers to understand, 9.) "Sarcasm in Indonesian Television Show" Bahri, S. (2023) Discussing sarcasm in an Indonesian television show entitled *Pesbukers*. The presenter uses sarcasm to entertain the audience., 10.) "Pragmatic Reasoning in Sarcasm Interpretation" Lee et al. (2024).

Although previous studies on sarcasm have been conducted, most still focus on social media, politics, and online communication. Research on sarcasm in film is still limited, particularly those analyzing dialogue between characters. Furthermore, the use of Camp's theory in analyzing sarcasm in film is also rare. Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing sarcasm in these films to examine how sarcasm is used to convey implicit meanings and power relations between characters in the show entitled "The Devil Wears Prada" by Lauren Weisberger.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sarcasm is a figure of speech often used in communication to convey criticism, mockery, dissatisfaction, or a dig indirectly. In everyday interactions, speakers often use sarcastic expressions to convey negative judgments without stating them openly. According to Martin Sýkora (2021), sarcasm is a form of verbal expression in which the actual meaning differs from the literal meaning of the statement. Sarcastic communication generally involves a conflict of meaning, exaggeration of a situation, or irony that requires the listener to understand the context in order to accurately interpret the speaker's intent. Sarcasm is commonly found in conversations, television programs, social media, literary works, and films because it allows the speaker to express emotions such as anger, disappointment, irritation, or humor indirectly. Although sarcastic remarks may sometimes sound funny or casual on the surface, they often contain criticism and negative judgments toward a person or a situation. Its indirect and evaluative nature makes sarcasm an interesting topic in the study of language and literature, particularly in analyzing communication between characters in films. In communication, the interpretation of sarcasm depends heavily on context, intonation, facial expressions, and the relationship between the speaker and the listener. A sarcastic statement cannot always be taken literally because the speaker's intent is often the opposite of the words spoken. Sarcasm also serves as a communication strategy used to express criticism while maintaining an indirect tone in conversation. In many situations, speakers use sarcasm to appear funny, clever, or dominant in social interactions. On the other hand, sarcasm can also have emotional effects such as embarrassment, stress, or discomfort for the listener because it often contains implied mockery or insinuation. These characteristics distinguish sarcasm from ordinary criticism because negative judgments are conveyed through implicit meaning rather than through direct statements.

According to Elisabeth Camp (2012), sarcasm is not only a form of irony but also a way for the speaker to express an evaluative attitude toward a particular person, object, or situation. Camp explains that sarcastic expressions generally convey a meaning that contradicts their literal meaning. Through sarcasm, the speaker can convey criticism, insult, mockery, or dissatisfaction indirectly while maintaining the flow of the conversation. Understanding sarcasm requires the listener to recognize the implied meaning behind the words, not just take them at face value. Therefore, context is a crucial element in interpreting sarcastic communication. Voice intonation, facial expressions, and situational context also influence how sarcasm is interpreted in conversation. Without understanding the context, the listener may misinterpret the speaker's true intent because sarcastic statements often sound ordinary or

even positive on the surface. Sarcasm is often used in everyday communication because it allows speakers to express emotions in a more indirect and expressive way. In many situations, sarcasm serves as a strategy for conveying criticism without engaging in direct confrontation. Speakers can use sarcasm to express disappointment, anger, irritation, or a sense of superiority toward a person or a situation. On the other hand, sarcasm can also create humor and entertainment, especially in informal communication and the media. However, sarcastic expressions can also have negative emotional effects because they often contain mockery and insults directed at the listener. These characteristics make sarcasm an intriguing topic in linguistic and literary studies because it reflects not only language use but also social relationships, emotional expression, and power dynamics in communication. Camp (2012) classifies sarcasm into four types: propositional sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, like-prefixed sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm.

Propositional Sarcasm

Propositional sarcasm is considered the most obvious and direct form of sarcasm because the speaker openly conveys criticism or mockery through a statement. According to Elisabeth Camp (2012), propositional sarcasm occurs when the speaker directly conveys criticism or a negative evaluation through a statement. The sarcastic meaning in this type is generally understood through context and pragmatic interpretation, rather than solely from the literal meaning of the statement.

For example, in the movie *Legally Blonde*:

Seller: There's nothing I love more than a dumb blonde with Daddy's plastic.

Elle Woods : You didn't just get it in. I saw it in Teen Vogue a year ago. So if you're trying to sell it to me for full price, you picked the wrong girl.

Based on Elisabeth Camp's classification (2012), Elle Woods' remark can be known as propositional sarcasm. In this dialogue, Elle responds sarcastically to the sales clerk who belittles her by dismissing her as just a "dumb blonde" who doesn't understand fashion products. Through her statement, Elle criticizes the sales clerk's dishonest intentions while demonstrating that she understands the true value of the products being sold. The sarcastic effect emerges when Elle says, "You've picked the wrong girl," as this statement indirectly mocks the sales clerk's assumptions about her intelligence and appearance. Instead of reacting emotionally, Elle uses sarcasm to demonstrate self-confidence and prove the sales clerk wrong. The remark sounds calm and casual in the conversation, but it actually contains criticism and mockery of the sales clerk's behavior. Therefore, this dialogue reflects propositional sarcasm

because the speaker openly conveys negative evaluations and criticism through direct statements.

Lexical Sarcasm

Lexical sarcasm occurs when a particular word or phrase is used to convey a meaning opposite to its literal meaning. According to Elisabeth Camp (2012), the sarcastic effect in lexical sarcasm arises primarily from the speaker's word choice. Phrases that seem ordinary or even positive can be used ironically to indirectly criticize or mock someone.

For example, in the movie *Clueless*:

Tai : Do you think she's pretty?

Cher : She's a full-on Monet.

Tai : What's a Monet?

Cher : It's like the paintings, see? From far away it's okay, but up close it's a big old mess.

Based on Elisabeth Camp's (2012) classification, Cher's remark can be categorized as lexical sarcasm. In this dialogue, Cher sarcastically describes someone as "She's a full-on Monet." The expression does not literally refer to the painting, but is used to compare a person's appearance to Monet's artwork, which looks attractive from a distance but appears messy when viewed up close. Through this expression, Cher indirectly criticizes the person's appearance without directly insulting them. The sarcastic effect is conveyed primarily through the choice of the word "Monet," which carries an implied mockery and negative judgment. Instead of openly stating that the person is unattractive, Cher uses a creative comparison to mock them in a more indirect and humorous way. Although the remark sounds casual and entertaining, the dialogue actually contains criticism of a person's physical appearance. Therefore, the dialogue reflects lexical sarcasm because its sarcastic meaning is primarily conveyed through the specific lexical expressions used by the speaker.

Like-Prefixed Sarcasm

Like-prefixed refers to a sarcastic expression that conveys rejection, opposition, or disbelief regarding a situation or statement. According to Elisabeth Camp (2012), this type of sarcasm typically arises when the speaker indirectly rejects an idea or possibility through a sarcastic expression. The sarcastic meaning is understood through the speaker's attitude and contextual implications, not merely from the literal meaning of the words.

- a. For example, in the movie *Wreck It Ralph*:
- b. Calhoun: What's the first rule of Hero's Duty?
- c. Markowski: No cuts, No butts, No coconuts?

Calhoun: Never interfere with the first person shooter. Our job is to get the gamers to the top of that building so they can get a medal, and that's it! so stick to the program, soldier!

Markowski: Yeah, right. No way i'm going through that again.

Based on Elisabeth Camp's classification (2012), Markowski's remark can be categorized as like-prefixed sarcasm. In this dialogue, the phrase "Yeah, right" is not used to express agreement, but rather serves as a sarcastic way of rejecting the idea of repeating that dangerous experience. Instead of rejecting the idea directly and seriously, Markowski uses a sarcastic response to express his disbelief and reluctance regarding the situation. The sarcastic effect is clearly evident through the phrase "Yeah, right," which highlights the contrast between the literal meaning and the actual intent. Although on the surface the statement sounds like an expression of agreement, Markowski actually means the opposite. This rejection is reinforced by the sentence, "There's no way I'd go through that again." The dialogue sounds casual and humorous, but it also reflects the fear and frustration stemming from a previous experience. Therefore, the statement reflects "sarcasm with a 'like' prefix" because the speaker uses a sarcastic expression to indirectly reject or challenge an idea in the conversation.

Illocutionary Sarcasm

Illocutionary sarcasm occurs when the speaker's intended meaning differs from the literal form of their utterance. According to Elisabeth Camp (2012), this type of sarcasm arises when an expression that sounds polite, ordinary, or harmless actually serves as criticism or mockery. The sarcastic meaning is understood through context, intonation, and the speaker's implied intent, not merely from the literal words spoken.

For example, in the movie *Iron Man 1*:

Christine Everhart: After all these years, Tony still has you picking up the dry cleaning

Pepper Potts: I do anything and everything that Mr. Stark requires. Including, occasionally taking out the trash.

Based on Elisabeth Camp's (2012) classification, Pepper Potts' statement can be categorized as illocutionary sarcasm. In this dialogue, Pepper appears to give a professional and calm response to Christine's comment about her job as Tony Stark's assistant. However, the phrase "taking out the trash" is not meant literally. Instead, Pepper uses the expression sarcastically to insult Christine by implying that Christine can be likened to "trash.". The sarcastic effect becomes clear because Pepper conveys her insult indirectly through statements

that sound polite and restrained, rather than through open confrontation. Although her words sound like ordinary conversation on the surface, the dialogue actually contains mockery and negative judgments toward Christine. Through this sarcastic response, Pepper also demonstrates self-confidence and superiority while defending herself against Christine's judgment. Therefore, the dialogue reflects illocutionary sarcasm because the speaker's true intent is hidden behind seemingly ordinary and professional speech.

3. METHODOLOGY

To examine sarcasm in the film *The Devil Wears Prada*, The researcher used descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research, Qualitative descriptive provides a detailed but simple explanation regarding something being researched while maintaining the original meaning of the participant data itself (Steven Hall & Linda Liebenberg 2024). Also this research used primary data such as dialogue and script the data obtained by watching the film and looking for important scenes that consist of the theory by Camp (2012) sarcasm theory. This helps the researcher gain a deeper understanding of how sarcasm is used by the characters in the film, especially in expressing criticism, superiority, mockery, humor, and emotional attitudes indirectly. Through descriptive qualitative analysis, the researcher is able to explain not only the types of sarcasm used in the film but also the communicative purposes and social meanings behind those sarcastic expressions.

4. DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

No.	Theory	Number	Percentage
1	Propositional Sarcasm	13	62%
2	Lexical Sarcasm	5	24%
3	Like-Prefixed Sarcasm	0	0%
4	Illocutionary sarcasm	3	14%
TOTAL		21	100%

Propositional Sarcasm



Figure 2. Scene 8:54.

Miranda: And you have no style or sense of fashion.

Andrea: I think that depends on what you're...

Miranda: No, no. That wasn't a question.

(Duration 08:54)

Based on Elisabeth Camp's (2012) classification, Miranda's remark, "And you have no style or fashion sense," followed by "No, no. That wasn't a question," this dialogue can be known as propositional sarcasm. propositional sarcasm is when the speaker directly conveys criticism or a negative evaluation through a statement. In this dialogue, Miranda openly criticizes Andy's appearance and lack of fashion knowledge during the job interview Camp (2012), Although the statement is delivered calmly, it contains a strong negative judgment of Andy. The sarcastic meaning becomes clearer when Miranda immediately says, "That wasn't a question," after Andy tries to answer. Through this remark, Miranda makes it clear that her words are not part of the discussion, but rather a firm criticism. The sarcastic effect is amplified by Miranda's cold and authoritative tone. Instead of asking for Andy's opinion, Miranda uses the statement to belittle Andy and assert that Andy doesn't belong in the fashion industry. Furthermore, this dialogue also reflects Miranda's power and dominance in the workplace, as depicted in the film *The Devil Wears Prada*. Miranda's sarcastic comments create pressure while highlighting the unequal dynamic between her and Andy from the very beginning of the interview. Therefore, these comments serve not only as sarcasm but also as a way for Miranda to assert her authority and control over others.



Figure 3. Scene 12:36.

Miranda: Is there some reason that my coffee isn't here?, Has she died or something?

(Duration 12:36)

Based on Elisabeth Camp's (2012) classification, Miranda's remark, "Is there a reason my coffee hasn't arrived yet? Did he die or something?" can be categorized as propositional sarcasm. According to Camp (2012), propositional sarcasm is a type of sarcasm in which the speaker directly conveys criticism or a negative evaluation through a statement. In this

dialogue, Miranda does not actually mean to say that her employee has died. Instead, the phrase “Did he die or what?” is used sarcastically to criticize the employee’s delay in bringing her coffee. Through this statement, Miranda expresses her frustration and dissatisfaction with her employee’s performance. The sarcasm is evident because Miranda exaggerates the situation by comparing a simple delay to something extreme like death. Although the statement is phrased as a question, its actual function is as a criticism, not a sincere request for information. Miranda uses this sarcastic remark to emphasize that the delay is unacceptable while also demonstrating the high standards she expects from her employees. Furthermore, this dialogue also reflects Miranda’s dominant position in the workplace. Her sarcastic manner of speaking creates pressure and demonstrates her authority over those around her. Therefore, the comment functions not only as sarcasm but also as a representation of the power dynamics between the characters.

Lexical Sarcasm



Figure 4. Scene. 20:17.

Andrea: Well, I’m six.

Nigel: Which is the new 14.

Andrea: Shoot.

Nigel: Oh, never mind. I’m sure you have plenty more poly blend where that came from.
(Duration 20:17)

Based on Elisabeth Camp’s theory (2012), Nigel’s remarks, “Which is the new 14?” and “I’m sure you have plenty more poly blend,” can be categorized as lexical sarcasm. According to Camp (2012), lexical sarcasm occurs when a speaker uses specific words or phrases to convey a negative meaning indirectly. In this dialogue, Nigel sarcastically comments on Andrea’s body size and style of dress. When Andrea says that her size is “a six,” Nigel replies, “Which is the new 14?” implying that this size is considered large in the fashion industry. This statement is not meant literally but is used to criticize the unrealistic beauty standards in that work environment. The sarcastic effect is amplified by Nigel’s comment about “poly blend,”

which refers to cheap or outdated clothing materials. Instead of directly insulting Andrea's appearance, Nigel uses a sarcastic remark to mock her fashion sense and imply that her style doesn't meet the standards of the fashion world. Although the conversation sounds funny, the dialogue actually contains criticism and judgment of Andrea's appearance. This interaction also reflects the cutthroat, appearance-obsessed work culture, where sarcasm is often used by characters to indirectly express superiority, criticism, and social pressure.



Figure 5. Scene 19:34.

Serena: I thought you were kidding.

Emily: No, quite serious, yeah. I get 20 minutes for lunch, and you get 15. When I come back, you can go.

Andrea: Okay.

Serena: What exactly is she wearing?

Emily: Her grandmother's skirt

(Duration 19:34)

Based on Elisabeth Camp's theory (2012), Emily's remark, "Her grandmother's skirt," can be interpreted as lexical sarcasm. According to Camp (2012), lexical sarcasm occurs when a speaker uses specific words or expressions to indirectly imply a negative meaning. In this dialogue, Emily sarcastically compliments Andrea's appearance by comparing her skirt to something typically worn by older people. The phrase "grandmother's skirt" is not meant literally but is used to criticize Andrea's outdated and unfashionable style within the industrial fashion scene. This sarcastic effect emerges through Emily's word choice, particularly the phrase "granny skirt," which indirectly mocks Andrea's clothing without explicitly stating that her appearance is unattractive. Instead of delivering criticism directly, Emily uses a sarcastic comparison to mock Andrea's fashion sense and the pressure that her appearance doesn't meet workplace standards. Although the conversation sounds casual and humorous, the dialogue actually contains criticism and negative judgment of Andrea's style. This interaction also

reflects the fashion-oriented culture depicted in the film, where sarcasm is frequently used by the characters to indirectly express superiority, judgment, and social pressure.

Illocutionary Sarcasm



Figure 6. Scene 17:50

Emily: I will deal with all of this, and you will go to Calvin Klein.

Andrea: Me?

Emily: Oh, I'm sorry. Do you have some prior commitment? Some hideous-skirt convention you have to go to?

(Duration 17:50)

Based on Elisabeth Camp's theory (2012), Emily's remark, "Oh, sorry. Do you have some prior commitment? Some hideous-skirt convention you have to go?" can be categorized as illocutionary sarcasm. According to Camp (2012), illocutionary sarcasm occurs when a speaker uses an utterance that literally sounds polite or neutral, but is actually intended to criticize or mock someone indirectly. In this dialogue, Emily isn't genuinely asking if Andrea has other important business. Instead, the question is used sarcastically to express annoyance while mocking Andrea's appearance. The phrase "hideous-skirt convention" clearly indicates that Emily is mocking Andrea's style of dress and considers Andrea's outfit to look bad and inappropriate in the fashion world. The sarcastic effect is amplified because Emily delivers her criticism through rhetorical questions rather than direct insults. At first glance, her words sound like casual conversation, but they actually contain negative judgments and mockery directed at Andrea. Through this sarcastic remark, Emily also displays a sense of superiority while reflecting the competitive work environment especially in the fashion industry. This dialogue illustrates how sarcasm is often used by characters to indirectly criticize others while maintaining a professional or casual tone.



Figure 7. Scene 42:58

Christian Thompson: Oh, you're kidding. Well, that's too bad. That's...whoa. You'll never survive Miranda.

Andrea: Excuse me?

Christian Thompson: Well, you seem nice, smart. You can't do that job.

Andrea: Gotta go

(Duration 42:58)

Based on Elisabeth Camp's theory (2012), Christian Thompson's statement, "Well, you seem nice, smart. You can't do that job," can be categorized as illocutionary sarcasm. According to Camp (2012), illocutionary sarcasm occurs when the speaker's intention differs from the literal form of their utterance. In this dialogue, Christian appears to be praising Andrea by calling her "nice" and "smart." However, the statement actually functions as criticism because Christian implies that Andrea isn't strong or resilient enough to survive working under Miranda Priestly. The sarcastic effect becomes clear when Christian says, "You can't do that job," after making comments that sound positive. Instead of showing genuine concern, Christian indirectly questions Andrea's ability to adapt to the harsh environment of the fashion industry. His words sound polite and ordinary in conversation, but they actually contain hidden criticism and doubt regarding Andrea's abilities. This interaction also reflects Miranda's intimidating reputation in the film *The Devil Wears Prada*, where employees are expected to handle pressure and harsh treatment in the workplace.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, based on the analysis of Lauren Weisberger works with the title "The Devil Wears Prada", according to Martyn Sykora Sarcasm is one of the languages that are widely used in everyday communication and digitally, especially on social media that we often use such as Instagram, Twitter, and others to convey humor or indirect sarcasm, It can be concluded that sarcasm is usually used by characters as a form of criticism and mockery in the workplace

environment. Using Camp (2012) theory, the most dominant type of sarcasm in this research is propositional sarcasm (62%) Followed by lexical sarcasm (25%), illocutionary Sarcasm (14%) while Like-Prefixed Sarcasm with 0 data. This study proves that Elisabeth Camp's (2012) theory is relevant and useful for analyzing sarcastic expressions in film dialogue. propositional sarcasm shows that The results show that propositional sarcasm becomes the dominant type because the characters often express criticism and negative directly through statements, Propositional sarcasm indicates that the characters in the film, especially Miranda Priestly, tend to express criticism and negative evaluation directly through statements that contain sarcastic meanings throughout the characters in the film. These sarcastic interactions show how communication in professional environments especially in the fashion industry can contain hidden meanings, social pressure, and power imbalance between individuals so that's why in this film the researcher analyses a sarcasm in the film

Furthermore, the use of sarcasm in the film shows the competitive and appearance oriented culture presented in the workplace environment. Characters such as Miranda and Emily often use sarcasm to belittle Andrea's appearance, fashion sense, and competence. This demonstrates that sarcasm can become a communicative strategy to assert authority and social status. Therefore, sarcasm in *The Devil Wears Prada* plays an important role in developing characterization, conflict, and personal relationships between characters in the film. The findings show that Sarcasm in the film is not only used to create humor, but also to show power relations, pressure, and social hierarchy in the fashion industry. They often criticize Andrea's/Andy appearance and abilities while also showing their power and higher position in the workplace. Sarcasm in the film is not only used to create humor, but also to show power relations, pressure, and social hierarchy in the fashion industry.

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