

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Interaction is a process of perception and communication, for example interaction between children with parents, brothers, and students with teachers. Even, when we are shopping in the market, we also interact with other people, namely the interaction between buyer and seller. Interaction that occur seller and buyer, student and teacher called Transactional Interaction (interaction with the person who are not familiar). Whereas, interaction both parents and the children, both brothers and sisters called Interpersonal Interaction (interaction between person who are familiar each other). Interaction which usually done by people who are already familiar or are close to each other often arouses the expressions in interpersonal action.

Expression that exist in the acts of interpersonal are: expression of surprise, expression of happy, sad and anger expression. This expression appears in the interpersonal acts in daily conversation, particularly in the dialogue of a movie or drama. The following example is a drama dialogue between Katherina (Dr. Thomas's wife) and her husband's brother or her brother-in-law Major Peter in drama entitled *An Enemy of the People* by Hendrik Ibsen.

MAYOR PETER	: [lowering his voice a little] It is a curious thing that these farmers' sons never seem to lose their want of tact.
KATHERINA	: Surely it is not worth bothering about! Cannot you and Thomas share the credit as brothers?
MAYOR PETER	: I should have thought so; but apparently some people are not satisfied with a share.
KATHERINA	: What NONsense! You and Thomas get on so capitally toGETher. [Listens.] There he is at last, I think. [Goes out and opens the door leading to the hall.]

The conversation begins in the evening in the living room of Dr. Thomas's house. The conversation discusses about Peter who don't share

the credit with Dr. Thomas as his brother, so it make Katherina feel angry with Peter. Katherina feels angry because Mayor Peter against a brother principle that Katherina consider important.

The utterance “*What NONsense! You and Thomas get on so capitally toGETher*” belongs to *stress* because in saying “*NONsense*” and “*toGETher*” to Mayor Peter, Katherina used *stress*. Katherina used *stress* while angry because Peter was against a brother’s principle that Katherina considered important about not wanting to share the credit with his brother (Dr. Thomas). Peter did not want to share the credit with his brother just because he did not like with the share although with his brother.

In movie or drama dialogue it was found some expressions of anger among the characters. The expression of anger often occurs because of misunderstanding and disagreements between the characters. Oftentimes, the expression of climactic anger can cause big conflict such as: quarrel, rudeness, shouting among the characters in it.

Expression of anger has been studied, for example by Lench (2004) who analyses the anger management males and females of undergraduate students of California University, Irvine. The results show that both high anger classification on the STAXI and membership in the anger management group were related to a decrease in frequency and quality of romantic, social, and occupational relationships. The anger management sample had more durable romantic relationships, yet these relationships were filled with verbal and physical conflict. He reported that more friendships ended due to conflict. Social and romantic relationships appeared to differ between the anger management and college sample, while occupational relationships did not. These findings partially support the hypothesis that the relationships of people referred for anger treatment would differ from a random sample. It also appears that these categories were related to differences in coping and anger expression styles. Surprisingly, the anger management sample reported using less antisocial or aggressive action to cope with stress compared to college students. Yet they also sought social support less often, a positive coping strategy. There

were no differences between the two samples in anger expression styles. Two trait high anger participants in comparison to low anger participants reported changing jobs more frequently, more conflict at work, and being less satisfied with their current job. High anger participants also reported more conflict with friends. High anger participants reported different coping styles than low anger participants, utilizing more antisocial and aggressive action but less cautious action. While expressing anger, high anger participants reported more Anger-In, physical assault on people, physical assault on objects, noisy arguing, verbal assault, and nonverbal negative action. They reported using less Anger Control, reciprocal communication, and time-out. These findings were consistent with previous literature on anger.

Sinaceur and Tiedens (2005) analyzed anger expression in negotiation. They used males and females of undergraduate students of Stanford University, USA. The results show that anger expressions increase expressers' ability to claim value in negotiations, but only when the recipients of these expressions have poor alternatives. This effect occurs because anger expression communicates toughness, and only recipients who have poor alternatives are affected by the toughness of their counterpart. In Experiment 1, participants read a scenario about a negotiator who either was angry or not. In Experiment 2, dyads negotiated face-to-face after one negotiator within each dyad was advised to show either anger or no emotion. In both studies, recipients of anger expressions who had poor alternatives conceded more. Experiment 2 also provided evidence that toughness ascribed to the expresser mediated the effect of anger expression on claiming value.

Alvarado and Jameson (2002) analyzed the variation of anger in males and females of undergraduate students at the University of California, San Diego and the University of California, Irvine. The results show that presence of component movements (action units) alters the decoded meaning of a basic emotional expression. They tested whether the meaning of the basic expression of anger varied when different

components were present in the expression. Participants were asked to label variants of anger from Ekman and Friesen's Pictures of Facial Affect using 15 anger terms, and invariance of labeling was tested by manipulating the judgment task. Data were analyzed using consensus analysis, multidimensional scaling, and numerical scaling. Components did not result in consensus about fine distinctions in the meanings of the anger expressions. They believe this occurred because language elicits different categorization processes than evaluation of facial expressions nonverbally.

There are many anger expressions in drama entitled *An Enemy of the People* by Hendrik Ibsen because of many kinds of things among the characters. The characters which figures are thinking about economy in their town, the one is concerning with the safety and welfare of the family, another people is concerning with a profit, and the others are concerning with the truth of the town. It makes the researcher interested in conducting research on what are the causes of anger expression and what are the differences of anger expression in stress, intonation, dirty word, irony and direct expression between a man and a woman, between old woman and young woman, and between politicians and scientists with a research entitled: **PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF ANGER EXPRESSION ON “AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE” MANUSCRIPT BY HENRIK IBSEN.**

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher focuses this on the use of words and sentences of anger expression on “An Enemy of the People” Manuscript by Henrik Ibsen. The data are dialogues of anger expression that will be analyzed using paradigms Reasons of Getting Angry from Edwards (2003), theory of Suprasegmental Phonology from Roach (1993) and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English from Hornby (1974)

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background above the researcher formulates the problem, as follow:

1. What are the causes of anger in “An Enemy of the People” manuscript by Henrik Ibsen?
2. What are the differences of anger expression in stress, intonation, dirty word, irony, and direct expression between a man and a woman, old woman and young woman, and politicians and scientists on “An Enemy of the People” manuscript by Henrik Ibsen?

D. Objectives of the Study

The researcher has some objectives dealing with the problem statements as follows:

1. Describing the causes of anger in “An Enemy of the People” manuscript by Henrik Ibsen.
2. Explaining the differences of anger expression in stress, intonation, dirty word, irony, and direct expression between a man and a woman, old woman and young woman, and politicians and scientists on “An Enemy of the People” manuscript by Henrik Ibsen.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research will be beneficial for the researcher and the reader generally. The benefits of the study are:

1. Academic Benefits

The researcher hopes this result of the study can be useful for additional information about using anger expression as an academic reference.

2. Practical Benefit

The researcher hopes this research can be used as reference for the next researcher who taken the research in the theory of pragmatics.

F. Research Paper Organization

This research paper is divided into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, consisting of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with previous study, notion of pragmatics, principles of pragmatics, speech act, speech act classification, expressive, expression of anger, gender and anger, suprasegmental phonology, dirty word, irony, direct expression and aspects of speech situation.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of research, object of the research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding elaborates the causes of anger expression that appear and the differences of anger expression in stress, intonation, dirty word, irony and direct expression between a man and a woman, a old woman and a young woman, and politicians and scientists.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.