

**A PRAGMALINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF ANGER EXPRESSIONS
IN THE CRIME MOVIES**



Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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in English Department

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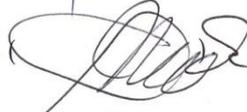
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The researcher,



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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on (1) the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions used by the characters in the crime movies, and (2) the intentions of expressing anger by the characters in the crime movies. This study is a qualitative research which describes the data systematically. The data of this study were the entire conversations which contained anger expressions in the crime movies. In collecting the data the researcher used observation and documentation methods. The data were analyzed by using Madow's theory of pragmalinguistics form of anger expressions, Searle's theory of speech act, and Leech's theory of speech situation. The result of the study revealed that there are three pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions used by the characters. Those forms of anger expressions are direct form (53%), thinly veiled form (45%), and indirect form (2%). Direct anger form is the most dominant anger form appeared in those movies. The result of the study also showed that there are thirteen intentions of expressing anger. They are questioning (23%), asserting (21%), swearing (11%), commanding (11%), criticizing (10%), mocking (4%), disbelieving (4%), ordering (4%), suggesting (4%), disagreeing (2%), warning (2%), refusing (2%), and declaring (2%). Questioning is the most dominant intention used by the characters in those movies.

Keywords: anger expression, intention, pragmalinguistics, pragmalinguistics forms.

ABSTRAK

Fokus penelitian ini yaitu pada (1) bentuk pragmalinguistik dari ekspresi marah yang digunakan oleh para tokoh di film-film kejahatan, dan (2) makna dari ekspresi marah yang ditunjukkan oleh para tokoh di film-film kejahatan. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kualitatif yang menjelaskan data secara sistematis. Data dari penelitian ini yaitu keseluruhan percakapan yang mengekspresikan kemarahan di film-film kejahatan. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dan dokumentasi. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Madow tentang bentuk pragmalinguistik dari ekspresi marah, teori tindakan berbicara dari Searle, dan teori situasi berbicara dari Leech. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga bentuk pragmalinguistik dari ekspresi marah yang digunakan oleh para tokoh. Bentuk-bentuk dari ekspresi marah tersebut yaitu bentuk langsung (53%), bentuk samar (45%), dan bentuk tidak langsung (2%). Bentuk marah yang langsung merupakan bentuk yang paling banyak muncul di film-film tersebut. Hasil dari penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga belas makna dari ekspresi marah. Jenis-jenis makna tersebut yaitu makna mempertanyakan (23%), menegaskan (21%), memaki (11%), memerintahkan secara tegas (11%), mengkritik (10%), mengejek

(4%), menyangsikan (4%), memerintahkan (4%), menyarankan (4%), menentang (2%), memperingatkan (2%), menolak (2%), dan makna mengumumkan (2%). Makna mempertanyakan merupakan makna yang paling banyak digunakan oleh para tokoh di film-film tersebut.

Kata Kunci: ekspresi marah, makna, pragmalinguistik, bentuk pragmalinguistik.

1. INTRODUCTION

Each people has the different response to something which happens in their surrounding. Some people are just silent and do nothing but other people take action as their responses. Sometimes one person feels it as the annoying thing, but other people feel it as the usual or even the funny things. Most people express their responses about something. They express it to show what they really feel to other people so that other people can perceive and give feedback to their expressions. Other people may respond it as positive or negative things. One of expressions showed by people is anger expression.

Anger expression is expressed when people feels angry, irritated and annoyed toward other people, or situations which they do not like. In verbal action, the speaker says it by using high or low tone, harsh voice, word pressure and rude words in direct and indirect ways. Sometimes people yell and raise their voice to show anger (Atkinson et al. 1983:333).

In verbal action, the anger expressions are also showed by using utterances. The kinds of utterances which are said in anger expressions are different like *hate*, *annoy*, *angry*. The ways to deliver the utterances which show anger are different as well. It can be delivered by using question form and imperative form. The intentions in saying the utterances which express anger are also different because it is influenced by the situation which makes the speaker angry. The intentions are such as commanding, refusing, questioning, etc.

The different intentions which are uttered by the people in their anger are interesting to be analyzed in this research. It makes people know that when other people are angry, they do not just express their anger but they also reveal the certain intentions towards the person or the thing that make them angry such as

commanding to leave them alone. The anger expressions also have the certain forms which can appear in the utterances. The pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions have not been studied yet in other researches. This makes the researcher also interested to analyze the forms.

Anger expressions which are analyzed in this study are from movies. It is because the data of anger expressions in movies are easier to look for than the data in the real life. In the movies the anger expressions can be known precisely because we can watch the characters' expressions through voice, utterance and action which they deliver. The kind of movie which contains many anger expressions is the kind of crime movie. It can be showed from the scenes and utterances in it.

The objectives of this study are to identify the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions and to explain the intentions of expressing anger by the characters in the crime movies. The pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions are analyzed by using Madow's theory. Madow (in Ladd 1996:637-639) described anger forms into three types that are 1) direct forms such as verbal cruelty, critical, fault finding, name calling, accusing someone, hatred, insults, disgust, revengeful, less intense but clear; 2) thinly veiled forms such as distrustful, skeptical, argumentative, irritable, indirectly challenging, given to sarcasm, cynical humor; 3) indirect forms such as silence, little communication, depression, distracting activity, and crying.

Meanwhile, the intention of expressing anger is known from the speech act uttered by the speaker. Yule (2010:133) affirmed that "a speech act is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance." There are five types of speech act according to Searle (in Levinson 2000:240) and Searle (in Yule 1996:53-54). They are 1) declarative such as christening, naming, bestowal of wedding and declaring war; 2) representative such as asserting, concluding, description; 3) expressive such as thanking, apologizing, congratulating, criticizing, giving compliment, welcoming; 4) directive such as commanding, requesting, ordering, prohibiting, questioning and suggesting; 5) commissive such as promising, threatening, offering, and refusing.

In explaining the intentions of expressing anger, it also needs to explain the situation in which anger expressions are showed. The situation is needed to understand the intention which is delivered by the addresser. The situation in which the intention is delivered is analyzed by using Leech's theory about speech situation. Leech (1983:13-15) proposed some aspects of speech situation that are 1) addressers or addressees, 2) the context of an utterance, 3) the goal of an utterance, 4) the speech act, and 5) the utterance as a product of a verbal act.

There are some previous studies which are related to this study. The first was conducted by Arofiyah (2009). It is about the utterances of expressing anger in movie manuscripts. It discussed linguistic forms and intentions of anger utterances, and the speakers' reasons in using such utterances. The second was conducted by Istiqomah (2013). It is about speech act analysis of anger in the film of *Something the Lord Made*. It discussed speech acts used to express anger by the characters and the reasons why the characters express their anger.

The studies above have the similarities and the differences with this study. The similarities between the first study and this study are the object of the study which is anger expressions uttered by the characters and the problem statement which is about intention. There is no difference between the first study and this study.

The similarities between the second study and this study are the object and the data source. The object of the study is anger expressions and the data source is movie. There is no difference between the second study and this study.

The researcher hopes that this study can contribute to the study in pragmatics field. This study can be a reference to the next researches in studying anger expressions in pragmatics. In addition, it is hoped that this research gives insight to students about varieties of intentions delivered in anger expressions so they can clarify the intentions of anger expressions employed by them and their friends.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative study which describes the data and findings systematically. Berg and Lune (2012:3) affirmed that a qualitative research “refers to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of things.” The object of this research is anger expressions in the crime movies which are seen through pragmatics perspective. The data of this research are utterances which contain anger expressions. Meanwhile the data sources are kinds of crime movies namely *The Crash* and *John Wick*.

To collect the data the researcher used observation and documentation techniques. Firstly, the researcher searches manuscripts of *The Crash* and *John Wick* movies in the internet and printing these out. Secondly, watching the movies while reading the manuscripts to understand the utterances which are spoken. Then selecting the data of the manuscripts which contain anger expressions which can be indicated through facial expressions, gestures, and verbal communications of characters when they express their anger. The last is giving codes on each datum.

To make the data valid, the writer uses triangulation of data source and technique of collecting data. According to Rugg (2010:14-15), method triangulation refers to use of multiple methods to collect data. It decreases the weaknesses of any single data by confirming the steady data that are collected using other methods.

In analyzing the data, the researcher conducted some steps. Firstly, the researcher identifies the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions by referring to Madow’s theory. Then the researcher explains the intentions of expressing anger by referring to Searle’s theory and Leech’s theory.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were 47 data of anger expressions used by the characters in the crime movies namely The Crash and John Wick movies. The data were analyzed based on the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions and based on the intentions of expressing anger.

a. Pragmalinguistics Forms of Anger Expressions

The number of pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions is showed on the table below:

Table a.1 Pragmalinguistics Forms of Anger Expressions

No.	Pragmalinguistics Forms	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1.	Direct Form	25	53 %
2.	Thinly Veiled Form	21	45 %
3.	Indirect Form	1	2 %
TOTAL (Σ)		47	100 %

Based on the table above, there are three pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions expressed by the characters in The Crash and in John Wick movies based on Madow's classifications of anger forms. The researcher found out 25 data (53 %) as the direct form, 21 data (45 %) as the thinly veiled form, 1 datum (2 %) as the indirect form.

In direct form, the anger expressions are showed by asserting and accusing, by swearing, by disbelieving and criticizing, by asserting and calling name, by commanding and hatred, by criticizing and calling name, by ordering and criticizing, by questioning and the less intense but clear way, by commanding and the less intense but clear way, by asserting and finding fault, by refusing and calling name, by asserting and the less intense but clear way, by ordering and the less intense but clear way, and by criticizing. In thinly veiled form, the anger expressions are showed by asserting and judging, by sarcasm, by commanding and argumentation, by questioning and irritation, by asserting and argumentation, by suggesting

and argumentation, by disagreeing, by disbelieving and irritation, by questioning and cynical humor, by criticizing and cynical humor, by commanding and irritation, by warning and argumentation, by questioning and challenging, by asserting and irritation, by declaring and argumentation. In indirect form, the anger expression is just showed by questioning and depressing. It can be concluded that the most dominant pragmalinguistics form of anger expressions in The Crash and in John Wick movies is the direct form.

b. Intentions of Expressing Anger

The number of intentions of expressing anger is showed on the table below:

Table b.1 Intentions of Expressing Anger

No.	Intention	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1.	Questioning	11	23 %
2.	Asserting	10	21 %
3.	Swearing	5	11 %
4.	Commanding	5	11 %
5.	Criticizing	4	10 %
6.	Mocking	2	4 %
7.	Disbelieving	2	4 %
8.	Ordering	2	4 %
9.	Suggesting	2	4 %
10.	Disagreeing	1	2 %
11.	Warning	1	2 %
12.	Refusing	1	2 %
13.	Declaring	1	2 %
TOTAL (Σ)		47	100 %

Based on the table above, there are thirteen intentions of expressing anger in The Crash movie and in John Wick movie based on Searle's speech act classifications. The researcher found out 11 data (23 %) as the questioning intention, 10 data (21 %) as the asserting intention, 5 data (11 %) as the swearing intention, 5 data (11 %) as the commanding intention, 4 data (10 %) as the criticizing intention, 2 data (4 %) as the mocking intention, 2 data (4 %) as the disbelieving intention, 2 data (4 %) as the ordering intention, 2 data (4 %) as the suggesting intention, 1 datum (2 %) as the disagreeing intention, 1 datum (2 %) as the warning intention, 1 datum (2 %) as the refusing intention, 1 datum (2 %) as the declaring intention. It can be concluded that the most dominant intention in The Crash and in John Wick movies is the questioning intention.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the data analysis, the researcher makes the conclusion as follows:

1. The Pragmalinguistics Forms of Anger Expression

The researcher analyzed the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions in The Crash movie and in John Wick movie based on Madow's theory. In the theory, anger forms are divided into three kinds such as direct sign, thinly veiled sign, and indirect sign. Direct form is expressed through verbal cruelty and harsh words such as *you cheated; you're so damn stupid; and I don't want to be around you*. Thinly veiled form is expressed by using the words that indicate anger like mocking words but the words are not quite harsh such as *well, they aren't my kind of people; no, I'm not mad, I'm just disappointed, and you don't know what you are talking about*. Indirect form is expressed through little communication and the speaker does not admit that he or she is angry such as *I just don't want to talk; why does this always happen to me?* From the result of the research, the researcher found out 25 data as direct forms, 21 data as thinly veiled forms, and 1 datum as indirect

form. The most dominant pragmalinguistics form of anger expression is direct form.

2. The Intention of Expressing Anger

From the analysis of 47 data, the researcher found out thirteen types of intentions of expressing anger in *The Crash* movie and in *John Wick* movie. The researcher found out 11 data as questioning, 10 data as asserting, 5 data as swearing, 5 data as commanding, 4 data as criticizing, 2 data as mocking, 2 data as disbelieving, 2 data as ordering, 2 data as suggesting, 1 datum as disagreeing, 1 datum as warning, 1 datum as refusing, and 1 datum as declaring. The most dominant intention of expressing anger showed by the characters in the movies is questioning intention.

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