

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Humans are social beings who have feelings and emotions as a form of sensitivity to the surrounding social interactions. According to Jay (2018) in Zulaeni (2013: 53), basically humans are emotional and aggressive like animals. These traits are so strong that they need to be channeled in various forms, one of them is by utterance. To channel emotions through speech, of course, humans use language as a medium to communicate with other humans. The function of language to express emotions is called expressive function (Holmes, 1992: 286) or emotive function (Jakobson, 1993: 18). This expressive function is very closely related to human daily life because humans always carry feelings and emotions within themselves.

According to Keraf (1987: 250) emotion is an expression of something that is felt, seen from human speech or utterance that contains meaning, namely the emotion of emotions and intentions. Moreover, emotions in humans are divided into two, namely positive emotions such as joy, admiration, love and negative emotions such as resentment and anger (Pateda, 1986: 54). The expression of negative emotions in the form of anger is one form of affective meaningful expression, namely the meaning that arises due to the reaction of listeners to the use of language (Pateda, 1986: 54). Such reactions can be caused by a person's actions or certain events that make the speaker express his anger.

Anger can be expressed in different ways between individuals even between language communities. Wierzbicka (1994: 16) argues that in different societies and in different communities, people speak differently. This difference illustrates the differences in socio-cultural values that exist in a society.

In accordance with the opinion of Michel, 2000, emotion in the form of angry words are difficult and unpleasant emotions for most people. Anger is a destructive force, which can damage relationships and keep us away from others, because angry thoughts act much faster without considering the consequences. Angry does not use a rational mind, which is a rational mind that takes a long time to respond to a problem, rather than in an angry situation that is an impulse rather than a head.

Angry words or anger expression can be found anywhere in the daily life of people, either spoken or written. Anger expression is something common to happen since it is an expression of unpleasant feeling that can be uttered by anyone. People can express their emotion such as anger feeling through social media, like Facebook. It offers over how updates are broadcast (i.e., users can configure any update to be broadcast to the public, to their friends, or to a subset of their friends). Facebook status updates may provide a more authentic source of self-expression Hollenbaugh, E. E. (2010). The practice consists of overlaying a question to an image or a video often a Facebook live video and encouraging the audience to respond by choosing between two Facebook reactions, the “Angry” reaction typically being one of the options.

In the context of social media, which tend to privilege emotional responses to issues and debates rather than reasoned discourse (Yardi and boyd, 2010), platforms’ affordances such as Facebook Reactions facilitate the mobilization of anger as a tool of power (Ost, 2004). Recently added post on Facebook (<https://7news.com.au/politics/anning>, 2019) about Queensland senator Fraser Anning's has trigger a lot of political news comments, particularly which shows anger to the news post on senator Fraser Anning.

Over the last seven days Queensland senator Fraser Anning's Facebook page has grown in followers by a greater percentage (22%) than any of the major political parties, according to data from analytics tool Crowdtangle 2019. The page and all its posts appeared to have been removed after one of Senator Anning's posts was reported for hate speech. The comments in

question, which were reported anonymously, were in reference to a speech he made in Parliament on the national Safe Schools program.

One person, Adam Kennedy who reported the posts told the ABC they were similar to tweets the Senator has made where he calls Safe Schools a "degenerate program" for "commo perverts". Senator Anning described the move by Facebook to unpublish his page as an attack on free speech. Moreover, there were many anger speech can be found in the Fraser Anning's Facebook post.

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. This study of intention belongs to a pragmatics study.

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In pragmatics, the study is about the meaning of the context between the speaker and the listener. From the explanation above, it means pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning. Pragmatics is the study of speaker's meaning. With pragmatics, people can talk people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speaks (Yule, 1996:4).

This approach also necessarily involves how listener can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the

speaker's intended meaning. Those kinds of actions performed through utterance above are known as speech act. As Austin (1962:94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. Speech act theory explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning form what is said. Speech act is the people expression of something by utterance.

To achieve their goals, speakers are not only saying something but also there is an action embedded in their utterances. An utterance which performs an action is called a speech act. A speech act is an action through which people do something by using their language. Every utterance spoken by people in real life consists of speech act which has functions such as to command, to warn, or to express the speaker's purposes.

The function of word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind is known as illocutionary act. It is also the purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. Illocutionary act (an act in saying something) which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. Illocutionary act has some different types. Searle (1975) in Levinson (1983:240) proposed that there are five classification of illocutionary act; they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Illocutionary acts is used to analyze any utterances who produced by the listener and the speaker.

Each type of illocutionary acts above has a different context and meaning. First representative, that the speaker believes something being the case or not. Second is directive when the speaker requesting to the listener, listener perform an action. Third, commissive, asks the speaker to do something in the future. The fourth is expressive; it shows an expression how the speaker feels about the situation. The last is declarative, it changes world by the utterance which is produced.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterance.

There are some researches that have conducted research on pragmatics study of illocutionary act. Indrianingsih (2017) identified 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.

Considering the variety of expressions of anger and various factors influencing the emergence of angry expressions made researcher interested in conducting research on the expression of anger. In this current research, the focus of discussion is the illocutionary act of the anger expression in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media. Therefore, the researcher chooses the title of this research as **“ANGER EXPRESSION OF COMMENTS ON SENATOR FRASER ANNING POSTS IN FACEBOOK SOCIAL MEDIA”**.

B. Limitation of the Problem

In order to reach the expected goals of the research, the researcher focused on analyzing speech acts of anger expression found in the Comments on Senator Fraser Anning Posts in Facebook Social Media. Therefore, to be specific, the main analysis is the types of illocutionary acts to express the anger expression in the comments posted on Senator Fraser Anning. Besides, this research also analyzes the maxims which are violated in the anger expression of the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media. The maxim which are violated and the implicature in the anger expression. In analysis illocutionary act applied theory by Searle (1976) then,

in analysis the maxim and implicature of the anger expression applied theory by Grice (1975).

C. Formulation of the Problem

Considering the research background, the researcher proposes the following problems:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used to express the anger expressions in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media?
2. What are the implicature of the anger expressions in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media?
3. What maxims are violated in the anger expressions reflected in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media?

D. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem statements, the research objectives are arranged as follows:

1. To describe the types of illocutionary act used to express the anger expressions in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media.
2. To classify the implicature of the anger expressions in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning *posts* in Facebook social media.
3. To find out the maxim violated in the anger expressions reflected in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning *posts* in Facebook social media.

E. Benefits of the Research

Research on the expression or speech of anger in the comments on Senator Fraser Anning posts in Facebook social media is expected to provide some benefits both theoretically and practically. Those benefits are as follow.

1. Theoretically

The research findings are expected to enrich the theory of pragmatics study related to the illocutionary act of emotional expression, particularly on the anger emotion that usually found in the comment on social media.

In addition, this research is expected to provide an understanding of the expression of anger in English spoken by English speakers in the comment on social media such as Facebook. This research is expected to provide an illustration of the expression of anger by the speech community using English on the comment of social media.

2. Practical Benefits

a. Reader

Practically, this research is expected to be able to make a positive contribution to the reader that can be used as a reference for those interested in language studies who are interested in researching expressions of anger, particularly on the comment presented in social media.

b. Other Researcher

Hopefully, this research can add some information in the field of pragmalinguistic, especially when they want to carry out similar or further research about emotion in language usage such as anger expression or speech.