

**ANGER EXPRESSION IN THE FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE: A
PRAGMALINGUISTICS ANALYSIS**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree
Of Education in English Department School of Teacher Training and Education**

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ANGER EXPRESSION IN THE FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE: A PRAGMALINGUISTICS ANALYSIS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berfokus pada (1) bentuk pragmalinguistik ekspresi marah yang digunakan para tokoh dalam film Freedom Writers, dan (2) makna ekspresi marah yang digunakan para tokoh dalam film Freedom Writers. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data penelitian ini adalah seluruh kutipan yang mengandung ekspresi kemarahan dalam film Freedom Writers. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan analisis dokumen. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori Madlow tentang bentuk pragmalinguistik dari ekspresi marah dan teori Leech tentang situasi tutur untuk menyampaikan makna. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga bentuk pragmalinguistik pengungkapan marah yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film Freedom Writers. Bentuk-bentuk dari ekspresi marah tersebut adalah bentuk langsung 18 data (72%), bentuk terselubung tipis 5 data (20%) dan bentuk tidak langsung 2 data (8%). Bentuk pragmalinguistik yang paling dominan dalam film Freedom Writers adalah bentuk langsung. Selain itu, hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa terdapat sebelas makna pembicara yang ingin mengungkapkan kemarahan yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film Freedom Writers yaitu 4 data (16%) makna memaki, 3 data (12%) makna mempertanyakan, 2 data (8%) makna menegaskan, 3 data (12%) makna mengkritik, 3 data (12%) makna memerintah, 3 data (12%) makna menolak, 1 data (4%) makna mengancam, 2 data (8%) makna tidak percaya, 2 data (8%) makna menyatakan, 1 data (4%) makna tidak setuju, dan 1 data (4%) makna menyarankan. Bentuk makna yang paling dominan dalam film Freedom Writers adalah makna memaki.

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

Abstract

This study focuses on (1) the pragmalinguistics forms of anger expressions that used by the characters in the Freedom Writers movie, and (2) the speaker's intention of anger expression used by characters in the Freedom Writers movie. This study is descriptive qualitative research. The data of this study were the entire excerpts which contained anger expression in the Freedom Writers movie. In collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Madlow's theory of pragmalinguistics form of expressing anger and Leech's theory of speech situations to convey the intention. The result of the study showed that there are three pragmalinguistics forms of expressing anger that used by characters in the Freedom Writers movie. Those forms are direct form 18 data (72%), thinly veiled form 5 data (20%) and indirect form 2 data (8%). The most dominant pragmalinguistics form in the Freedom Writers movie is direct form. Besides that, the result of the study also showed that there are eleven speaker's intention of expressing anger that used by characters in the Freedom Writers movie, they are 4 data (16%) as the swearing intention, 3 data (12%) as questioning intention, 2 data (8%) as asserting intention, 3 data (12%) as criticizing intention, 3 data (12%) as commanding intention, 3 data (12%) as refusing intention, 1 data (4%) as threatening intention, 2 data (8%) as disbelieving intention, 2 data (8%) as declaring intention, 1 data (4%) as

disagreeing intention, and 1 data (4%) as suggesting intention. The most dominant the speaker's intention in the Freedom Writers movie is swearing intention.

Keywords: anger expression, pragmalinguistics, pragmalinguistics forms, speaker's intention.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the most important aspects in life. It is important because everyone uses language. Language is useful for communication in daily life not only in spoken or written but also in action. According to Jule in Fauziati (2009.P.173) in Hikmawati (2013.P.1) apologies, complaints, praise, promises are examples of specific speech acts. Therefore, through communication someone's feelings and attitudes can be understood by others.

Expression is classified based on the feelings that someone's feel, for examples anger, love, happiness, sadness and so on. According to Dunn (2016) in Dhikawati (2019.p.1) the expression shows emotion or response to feel attacked, tricked, and frustrated is called anger. According to Ladd (1996.p.647) feeling angry because of frustration or injury is called anger. In addition, the expression of anger is an internal emotional-physiological-cognitive state; that is separate from the behavior that might be requested. Conversely, angry emotions are beneficial to us, if we are taken advantage of, for example, anger motivates us to take action (not necessarily aggressive) to improve the situation. Besides, according to Atkinson et al. (1983.P.333) in Indrianingsih (2017.P.2) the expression of anger is one of the expressions that someone expresses when angry and annoyed with a situation that he or she does not like towards another person. In this case their expressions can be seen in verbal actions for example someone who conveys in a harsh voice and uses a high pitch when speaking.

In verbal actions, expressions such as hatred, annoyance and anger are examples of expressions of anger. In addition, the way to convey speech that shows anger is also different, for example using question sentences and imperative sentences. Then the intention of someone who expresses anger is influenced by situations that make the speaker angry, for example when other people rule, reject, question, etc.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing various forms of anger expression and speaker's intention of anger expression used by characters in the Freedom Writers Movie by Richard LaGravenese.

In this research, the researcher used theory of Madlow (1972) to analyze the pragmalinguistics form of anger expression. Madlow (1972) (in Ladd 1996.P.637-639) explained anger forms into three kinds those are (1) direct forms, such as verbal cruelty, and critical 2) thinly veiled forms, such as distrustful and skeptical, (3) indirect forms, such as silence, and little communication.

Meantime, Michael Haugh & Kasia M. Jaszcolt stated that the speaker intention is made by the way into contemporary pragmatics via three different but interrelated routes. One of them comes from medieval philosophy and inquiries about the logic of the context of capital that lead to ordinary study. The other comes with ordinary language philosophy of mid-1950's and the attempts to specify meaning in language use, which in turn led to the employment of the concept of speaker expected effect of an act of communication. The last, the attempts salvage formal semantic analysis by applying the concept of meaning which would incorporate not only the truth conditional content but also expected message, forming the overall concept of communicated context.

Thus, the researcher used theory of Leech about speech situation because in identifying the speaker's intention needs the situation. Leech (1983.P.13-14) suggested some aspects of speech situation as follows: 1) addressees or addressers, 2) the context of an utterance, 3) The goal (s) of an utterance, 4) the goal of an utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act and 4) the utterance as a product of a verbal act.

There have been many previous studies to conduct the researcher's study in order to represent the originality of the writer. The first was conducted by first was conducted by Desi Wahana (2019) entitled Translation Techniques of Expressive Speech Acts on Anger Speech Events in Flawless. The second was conducted by Judi Woon Yee Ho (2010) entitled The Language of Anger in Chinese and English Narratives. The third was conducted by Dewaele (2015) entitled Language Choice in Expressing Anger among Arab-English Londoners. The forth was conducted by Waters, Sara., et. al (2014) entitled Children's perceptions of the effectiveness of strategies for regulating anger and sadness. The fifth was conducted by Row, Kathleen., et. al (2008) entitled Forgiveness, physiological reactivity and health: The role of anger. The sixth was conducted by Intan Jannah Dikhawati (2019) entitled A pragmatic Analysis on Anger Expression Found in Donald Trump's Instagram Comments. The seventh was conducted by Dewi Sinta Wikandari (2015) entitled Pragmatics Analysis of Anger Expression on

An Enemy of the People Manuscript. The eighth was conducted by Nunung Permata Istiqomah (2013) entitled Speech Act Analysis of Anger in the Film Entitled Something the Lord Made. The ninth was conducted by Muhammad Irvan Rosyadi (2010) entitled An Implicature Analysis on Anger Expression in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript. The tenth was conducted by Elya Indrianingsih (2017) entitled A Pragmalinguistics Analysis of Anger Expression in the Crime Movie. Thus, this research is difference with previous studies. The differences between this study and the previous studies are the subject and the data source.

The researcher hopes this research can be useful as a reference for pragmatics lecturer and future researchers in studying anger expressions in linguistics field.

The objectives of this study are (1) to identify the pragmalinguistics forms, and (2) to describe the speaker's intentions of anger expression used by characters in the Freedom Writers movie.

2. METHOD

The type was descriptive qualitative research. According to Denzin, NK & Lincoln, YS (2004.P.2) the interpretive naturalistic approach to the world called a qualitative approach. This means that researcher tried to understand or interpret phenomena naturally in terms of the meaning that people bring to them. The data of this research was excerpt or utterances or conversation that containing anger expression used by characters in the Freedom Writers Movie. While the data source was Freedom Writers Movie by Richard LaGravenese. The object was anger expressions used by characters in the Freedom Writers Movie.

Technique of collecting data was documentation. The steps are as follows: Firstly, the researcher searches manuscripts of Freedom Writers movie. Secondly, watching the Freedom Writers movies whilst reading the manuscripts. Third, finding out anger expression in Freedom Writers movie by Richard LaGravenese. Next, note taking anger expression in Freedom Writers movie. Identifying the pragmalinguistics form of anger expression and the speaker's intention that used by characters in the movie. Last, giving codes on datum.

In analyzing the data, the researcher used Miles & Huberman's theory. Miles & Huberman (1994.P.10-11) stated that to analyze the data, there are some steps as follows: (1) The researcher was watching the movie and reading the transcript of Freedom Writers movie. 2) The researcher selected the utterances or sentences that containing anger expression, then giving codes. 3) The

researcher used tables to display the data of the result. 4) The researcher made conclusion to find out pragmalinguistic forms based on Madlow's theory and speaker's intentions based on Leech's theory.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were 25 data on the expressing anger in this movie. The data were analyzed based on the pragmalinguistics form and based on the speaker's intention. Below is an explanation of each component, including:

3.1 Pragmalinguistics Forms of Anger Expressions

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

Table 1. Pragmalinguistics Forms of Anger Expressions

No.	Pragmalinguistics Forms	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1.	Direct Form	18	72%
2.	Thinly Veiled Form	5	20%
3.	Indirect Form	2	8%
TOTAL (Σ)		25	100%

Based on the table above, there are three pragmalinguistics forms used by characters in Freedom Writers movie based on Madlow's theory (1972). The researcher got 18 data (72%) as the direct form, 5 data (20%) as the thinly veiled form, 2 data (8%) as the indirect form.

In direct form, the anger expressions are showed by asserting + accusing, by swearing, by criticizing + calling name, by commanding + calling name, by commanding, by refusing + calling name, by refusing, by question + calling name and by threatening + calling name. In thinly veiled form, the anger expressions are showed by disbelieving + irritation, by declaring + cynical humor, by disagreeing + argumentation and by suggesting + argumentation. In indirect form, the anger expressions are showed by questioning + depressing and by depressing + declaring. It can be concluded that the most dominant pragmalinguistics form of anger expression in the Freedom Writers movie is direct form.

3.2 The Speaker's Intention of Anger Expression

Below is the number of speaker's intentions of anger expression as follows:

Table 2. Speaker's Intention of Anger Expression

No.	Intention	Amount (Σ)	Percentage (%)
1.	Swearing	4	16 %
2.	Questioning	3	12%
3.	Asserting	2	8%
4.	Criticizing	3	12%
5.	Commanding	3	12%
6.	Refusing	3	12%
7.	Threatening	1	4%
8.	Disbelieving	2	8%
9.	Declaring	2	8%
10.	Disagreeing	1	4%
11.	Suggesting	1	4%
TOTAL (Σ)		25	100%

Based on the table above, the researcher got eleven intentions of anger expression in the Freedom Writers movie based on Leech's theory (1983). They are 4 data (16%) as swearing, 3 data (12%) as questioning, 2 data (8%) asserting, 3 data (12%) as criticizing, 3 data (12%) as commanding, 3 data (12%) as refusing, 1 data (4%) as threatening, 2 data (8%) as disbelieving, 2 data (8%) as declaring, 1 data (4%) disagreeing, and 1 data (4%) as suggesting. It can be concluded that the most dominant speaker's intention of anger expression in the Freedom Writers movie is swearing.

4. CONCLUSION

According to the discussion of the data analysis, the researcher makes conclusion as follows:

4.1 The Pragmalinguistics Form of Anger Expression

In this research, the researcher elaborated the pragmalinguistics form of expressing anger in the Freedom Writers movie by using Madlow's theory. In Madlow's

theory (1972), there are three kinds of pragmalinguistics form of anger expression, they are: direct form, thinly veiled form and indirect form. Thus, based on the result of the research, the researcher got 18 data (72%) as direct form, 5 data (20%) as thinly veiled form and 2 data (8%) as indirect form. The researcher concludes that the most dominant pragmalinguistics form of anger expression found in Freedom Writers movie is direct form.

4.2 The Speaker's Intention of Anger Expression

In this research, the researcher used Leech's theory in identifying the speaker's intention. Based on the analysis of 25 data, the researcher got eleven intentions kinds of anger expression in the Freedom Writers movie. The researcher got 4 data (16%) as the swearing intention, 3 data (12%) as questioning intention, 2 data (8%) as asserting intention, 3 data (12%) as criticizing intention, 3 data (12%) as commanding intention, 3 data (12%) as refusing intention, 1 data (4%) as threatening intention, 2 data (8%) as disbelieving intention, 2 data (8%) as declaring intention, 1 data (4%) as disagreeing intention, and 1 data (4%) as suggesting intention. Thus the researcher concludes that the most dominant speaker's intention of anger expression used by characters in the Freedom Writers movie is swearing intention.

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