

**PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS ON ANGER EXPRESSION IN
FREE WEST PAPUA CAMPAIGN'S INSTAGRAM
COMMENT**



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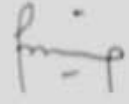


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Abstrak

Free West Papua adalah nama akun Instagram yang dikelola orang asli Papua, akun ini menjadi alat untuk menyebarkan propaganda untuk mendukung kemerdekaan Papua dan menyetujui tindakan kriminal yang dilakukan oleh kelompok kriminal bersenjata Papua. Penelitian ini berfokus pada (1) bentuk dari ekspresi marah yang ada pada kolom komentar (2) makna dari ekspresi marah yang ditunjukkan oleh pengguna social media pada setiap komentar. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang mana pengumpulan datanya melalui observasi dan dokumentasi. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah 43 ungkapan yang mengandung ekspresi marah pada kolom komentar dari instagram *Free West Papua Campaign*. Penulis menggunakan website Tone Analyzer untuk mengklasifikasikan komentar marah. Data tersebut dianalisis menggunakan teori dari Madlow (1972) untuk mencari bentuk dari ekspresi marah dan teori Searle untuk mencari tujuan asli dari ekspresi marah. Hasil penelitian dari 43 data yang dikumpulkan bisa dibagi menjadi dua kesimpulan yaitu 1) ada tiga bentuk kemarahan yaitu bentuk Langsung, Bentuk Terselubung, dan Bentuk Tidak Langsung. Dan bentuk kemarahan paling banyak diungkapkan netters adalah kemarahan bentuk langsung (51%). 2) ada 12 jenis intensi kemarahan yang didapat oleh peneliti, Menegaskan, Memaki, Memerintahakan, Mengkritik, Mengejek, Mempertanyakan, Menyalahkan, Menyarankan, Mengancam, Menolak, Menentang, dan Mengeluh. Dengan jenis intensi kemarahan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah Mengejek (19%).

Kata Kunci: ekspresi marah, komentar, Free West Papua, Pragmatik

Abstract

Free West Papua is the name of an Instagram account managed by indigenous Papuans, this account is a tool to spread propaganda to support Papuan independence and approve criminal acts committed by armed criminal groups in Papua. This study focuses on (1) the form of anger expressions in the comment's column (2) the intention of anger expressions used by social media users in each comment. This study is a qualitative descriptive study in which the data are collected through observation and documentation. The data of this study are 43 expressions containing anger expressions in the Free West Papua Instagram comments column. The writer uses the Tone Analyzer website to classify the anger comments. The data were analysed using Madlow's (1972) theory to find the form of anger expression and Searle's theory to find the intention of anger expression. The results of the 43 data collected can be divided into two conclusions, namely 1) there are three forms of anger, namely Direct Form, Thinly Veiled Form, and Indirect Form. And the most common form of anger expressed by netters is direct anger (51%) 2)

There are 12 types of anger intentions obtained by the researcher, Asserting, Swearing, Commanding, Criticizing, Mocking, Questioning, Blaming, Suggesting, Threatening, Refusing, Disbelieving, Complaining. The most widely used type of anger intention is Mocking (19%).

Keyword: Anger expression, comment, Free West Papua, Pragmatic

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has recently been rocked by the racism conflict that occurred to West Papuan students studying in Surabaya. This conflict first appeared in the city of Surabaya, Papuan students were accused of disrespecting the Indonesian pride flag, Papuan students studying in Surabaya were thought to have knocked down the Indonesian flag in front of their dormitory. After that, the dormitory used by Papuan students was stoned, it ignited the emotions of Papuan students to retaliate for the action. Furthermore, Papuan people in various places became angry with the treatment received by Papuan teenagers in Surabaya. This conflict provoked the people of West Papua and caused riots in various cities in West Papua. This incident was used by some people to provoke that the Papuan people tried to separate themselves from Indonesia and create their own country, the provocation that was carried out was spread through social media, especially social media Instagram. at the provocation that was made, the racist actions were accepted by the Papuan people. Netters who don't like the provocation of Papuan independence say racist words to Papuans. they regard Papuans as monkeys, black, and a minority population in Indonesia. This campaign they called with Free West Papua. (Chauvel & Bhakti, 2004) stated that Free Papua Organization (abbreviated as OPM) is an organization that was founded in 1965 to end the current provincial government of Papua and West Papua in Indonesia, and to separate itself from Indonesia. Instagram is used as a platform for the liberation campaign in Papua by providing pictures and videos along with explanations that have caused a lot of controversy because they are considered as provocateurs. Free West Papua campaign's Instagram has been made since 2014 and had disappeared then active again because of racism conflicts against West Papuan students that occurred in Surabaya, 23rd of August 2019. Because racist incidents that happened to Papua students who were studying in Surabaya triggered various demonstrations and received criticism from residents of West Papua. Free West

Papua's Instagram campaign now comes back with actions that support West Papua to independence from Indonesia because of racism in Surabaya.

The Instagram account shows various photos and videos of conflict in West Papua that sparked the anger of Indonesians, Papuans, and all citizens in the world. This phenomenon is quite interesting to study further, expressions of anger can be expressed in various forms. By looking at the way someone expresses anger, researchers can predict or build an opinion on how that person is going through his life according to his life background. Expressions of anger can also show the background where they come from and what attitudes they have. That way, researchers can map where the netters are from expressing their anger to one another. In addition, researchers can also get information, what things can make someone angry, and can see what behaviours netters show on social media.

According to mentalhelp.net anger is a feeling of basic displeasure or emotion experienced by humans. Anger is usually triggered by pain or obstacles that prevent us from reaching the goals. Anger expression can occur directly and indirectly. Direct anger means that the speaker performed their anger in the utterance clearly. While indirect anger means that the speaker is holding back anger and not expressing it clearly. Expressions of anger appear in spoken and written language. The analysis of anger expression is in pragmatics. Pragmatic linguistics is one aspect of the pragmatic concept. According to (Glotfelty et al., 1989) pragmatic linguistics is the study of "certain resources provided by certain languages to convey certain illocutions". The resources in question include pragmatic strategies such as directness and indirectness, routines, and various forms of linguistics that can amplify communicative actions.

Anger is a part of emotions that contains negative emotional content. (Staats, 1975) has divided emotional expressions into two types, namely (1) Positive emotional states, such as happy, glad, joyful, in love, delighted, pleased, and so on. (2) State of negative emotions, such as anger, upset, hate, fear, unhappiness and so on. Although included as negative emotions, but the appearance of anger is not always a sign of emotional instability, but it is a natural emotion experienced by everyone. (Swati Y. Bhave and Sunil Saini, 2009) said

anger has two sides, namely positive and negative sides. It can be said positively if anger is expressed in the right way so that it can help individuals express various feelings in the right way, can help solve problems, be accepted by the environment, and also be able to motivate in achieving positive goals. Conversely, anger can be said to be negative if anger is expressed in inappropriate ways such as damaging objects, acting aggressively both verbally and physically which can interfere with interpersonal relationships. This study uses the theory introduced by (L Madlow, 1972) to analyse the forms of anger and intention of anger. Looking at anger from the positive side it can be concluded that anger is important among emotions that play an extraordinary role in personality development.

Some previous researchers have examined the expression of anger. The first was done by (Jerry L. Deffenbacher et al., 1996). They analysed frequency of the eight types of anger consequences logically correlated with the form of expression, and evidence of a distinct relationship between anger expression and anger consequences was found; for example, Physical-People-Attacks are most correlated with the frequency of physical fights, and Noise Arguments and Verbal Assaults are most correlated with the frequency of verbal fights. The second was done by Edwirdani & Yanti (1975). This study discusses the utterances of anger expression in the movie script. It discusses the various words used to express anger and types of anger expressions. The third was done by (Charles D. Spielberger Susan S. Krasner Eldra P. Solomon, 1988), the author then goes into detail on research and his own thoughts on the nature of rage expression, namely whether it is directed internally (suppressed) or outward (expressed). Anger control's nature and significance are also questioned. The Anger Expression Scale (AX), which assesses anger-in, anger-out, and anger control, is provided with critical psychometric data relevant to its creation. Finally, the authors discuss the need for scales like the STAS and AX, as well as their use in individual differences and health studies.

2. METHOD

This research is qualitative research. The writer takes qualitative research because she wants to find the form and the intention of anger expression used by social

media users in responding Free West Papua Instagram post. The object of this research is the anger expression found in Free West Papua campaign's Instagram comment. The data are utterances written by social media users to response posts issued by an Instagram account called Free West Papua, the account posted its support for Papuan independence. It contains angry comments from netters who are for and against the post. The data taken is in the form of comments collected by researchers from comments on the Free West Papua account, to collect the data, the writer uses documentation and observation. Documentation is done by selecting, categorizing, and coding the utterances containing anger expression. For data analysis, the writer uses the theory of (L Madlow, 1972) to find the forms of anger expression and the theory of (JR Searle, 1980) to describe the intention of anger expression used by social media users in responding Free West Papua Instagram post.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were data of anger expression used by social media users in responding Free West Papua Instagram post. The data were analysed based on the forms of anger expression and based on the intentions of anger expression.

3.1 The Form of Anger Expression

Based on the research that has been done, researchers can collect data about the forms of anger found from the comment's column of the Free West Papua Instagram account, and the data can be classified as follows:

Tabel 1. Data of Form Anger Expression

No.	Form of Anger Expression	Amount	Percentage
1.	Direct Form	22	51%
2.	Thinly Veiled Form	20	47%
3.	Indirect Form	1	2%
TOTAL		43	100%

The data collected by the researcher is data that comes from comments on social media applications, it does not rule out the possibility and can certainly come from many people who write comments. The data that the researchers found came from residents who did not agree with the policies of

the Indonesian government, there was also anger directed at the owner of the Free West Papua Instagram account for being considered a provocateur between the people of Indonesia and Papua, there were also people who were angry with fellow netters because of differences of opinion about the Armed Criminal group. From the data above, it can be explained further, for example, the researcher found three forms of anger in the comment's column of the Free West Papua Instagram account. The data collected by the researcher shows that the form of anger in Direct Form which has the highest percentage is mostly indicated by the form of swearing anger. Swearing is mostly done because according to available data, the words commonly used are used by most young people in Indonesia. Besides Swearing, the words used to show anger are Criticizing, Mocking, Disbelieving, Suggesting, and Blaming. For words that are included in the Thinly Veiled form, the majority of netters use Thinly Veiled expressions with the types of Refusing, Argumentating, Irritating, Sarcasm, and Challenging. And in the form of indirect anger, according to data collected by researchers from 43 available data, researchers only found one expression of indirect anger, the form shown was by criticizing.

3.2 The Intention of Anger Expression

Based on the research that has been done, researchers can collect data about the intention of anger expression found from the comment's column of the Free West Papua Instagram account, and the data can be classified as follows:

Tabel 2. Data Intention of Anger Expression

No.	Intention	Amount	Percentage
1.	Asserting	4	9%
2.	Swearing	7	16%
3.	Commanding	4	9%
4.	Criticizing	3	7%
5.	Mocking	8	19%
6.	Questioning	4	9%
7.	Blaming	2	5%
8.	Suggesting	2	5%

9.	Threatening	2	5%
10.	Refusing	4	9%
11.	Disbelieving	2	5%
12.	Complaining	1	2%
TOTAL		43	100%

Based on 43 data collected by the researchers, Mocking became the most common type of intention to express anger with a value (19%). The majority of netters mocked the owner of the Free West Papua Instagram account because what was posted was not true, many thought that what was issued by the account was just wishful thinking from unscrupulous Papuans. The second largest data shows the type of Swearing, in other words, many netters who commented in the comment's column of the Free West Papua Instagram account cursed the owner of the account for being a provocateur between the Indonesian population and the Papuan population, besides that many cursed because the account spread news that does not match what happened. In addition, the types of anger intentions expressed by netters are almost average, there are (9%) netters who use Asserting, Commanding, and Questioning types. There are those who use each (5%) netters who express the types of Blaming, Suggesting, Threatening, and Disbelieving. In addition, there are (7%) who use the Criticizing type and (2%) choose to use the Complaining type.

4. CLOSING

The use of social media as a means of communication and virtual interaction has become an interesting phenomenon. In the sense that social media increasingly provides opportunities for individuals to freely express their opinions. Of course, language expression plays an important role in this virtual communication. This study examines the form and the intention of anger expressions used by social media user in the Instagram comments column. The results show that the Direct form is the most common form of anger expression found in the comments column on the Free West Papua Instagram account and the most dominant anger expression intention found in Free West Papua's Instagram comments after

posting photos and videos containing support for Papuan independence is mocking.

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