A SPEECH-ACT ANALYSIS OF ANGER EXPRESSIONS IN TURNING RED MOVIE

First Author [1] Rizki Herawati, Second Author [2] Gurendi Wiwoho
e-mail: [1] Rizkiherawati158@gmail.com, [2] gurendi-wiwoho@untagsmg.ac.id
Affiliation [1][2] Faculty of Languages and Culture, niversity of 17 Agustus 1945 Semarang

ABSTRACT

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with language in use and the contexts in which it is used. It encompasses phenomena including implicature, speech acts, relevance, and conversation, as well as non-verbal. One of the topics in pragmatics is speech acts. This research used a pragmatic approach. It is descriptive qualitative research, which takes the data from the dialogues in the movie entitled Turning Red that contain anger expressions. They were classified by using Mac Le Mouse's classification of types of anger. This research aims to determine data regarding expressions of anger in the movie Turning Red. The data obtained becomes a sample to find out what meaning there is in the angry utterances in the dialogues between Mei Ling and Mother. There are 15 data of direct forms then 2 data of indirect forms. In addition, there are 7 types of anger that analyzed in this research. There are 4 data of judgmental anger, 4 data of volatile anger, 3 data of overwhelmed anger, 2 data of chronic anger, 2 data of self-inflicted, and 1 datum of paranoid anger. From the data analysis, daughter as the most dominant who tend to express direct form of anger. in addition, mother tend to express anger with direct and indirect.

Key words: anger expression, script movie, speech act, speech functions,*Turning Red..*

INTRODUCTION

Austin Levinson (1985) identified three basic ways in which speaking entails an act that result in three distinct simultaneous acts. The act of speaking is a loquacious one. It contains the speaker's uttered words. An illocutionary deed is define as the intent or driving force behind the words. It reveals the reason behind the speaker's speech. The statement could be makes in the form of an affirmation, a suggestion, a promise, etc. A speaker commits a perlocutionary act when their words influence the emotions, ideas, or actions of the listener.

Speech acts are that in attempting to express something, people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structured words but also perform actions via those utterances (Yule,1996). According to Searle (1975), the speech act has five categories, namely the first declaration, where words and expressions change the world by their particular utterances, such as I bet, I declare, and I resign. Second, representative, in which the words state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting, and predicting *(for example, the earth is round).* Thirdly, commitment includes acts in which the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering. *(For example, No, thank you.)* Fourthly, directive, in which thewords are aimed at making the hearer do something, such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting (*For example, Get off the train!).* and finally, expressive, in which the words state what the speaker feels, such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, and regretting. *(For example, congratulations!).* Expressive is part of a speech act where expressive expresses various emotions that aim to convey feelings such as sadness, happiness, embarrassment, disappointment, joy, fear, disgust, anxiety, anger, and so on.

The Anger Expression is the focus of this research. Anger is a way for people to express their emotions and respond to other people's statements. Anger will arise when two or more people are interacting. According to Jersild (1957), "Anger has been associated with the adolescent's attempt to accomplish and assert his autonomy as an independent person since infancy." Anger can be expressed for two factors: for internal, such as prior experiences or emotional regulation skills, or for external such as being in an unpleasant circumstance or receiving unfair treatment. When someone is treated unfairly, experiences injustice, disagrees with someone else, or has issues with someone else, they frequently get furious. In conveying anger expressions, there are various types of illocutionary acts such as representative, declarative, directive, commissive, and expressive, where the expressive is conveyed through speech acts and actions.

In this study, the researcher analyzed the movie *Turning Red* because, there is often anger shown through the expressions and conversations of each character. Expressions

of anger are often interpreted as bad or negative emotions so that are likely to get bad responses from other people. This expression of anger made the researcher want to find out how many expressions of anger occurred and group the data into a classification of anger based on MacLeMouse's theory. Subsequently, find the meaning and purpose of the angry utterances that occur from the characters based on Searle theory as well.

The movie *Turning Red* tells the story of a girl and her mother's relationship, which at first was warm and peaceful, became the opposite when the child turned into a red panda due to a family curse. Her transformation into a red panda occurred due to uncontrolled emotional changes and made the girl far from her mother. Many conversations and expressions of anger occur because of various situations which the girl had never experienced before. One of example as in below:

Mother	*: You!*
Shopkeeper	*: Whoa?!*
Mother	*: What have you done to my Mei-Mei? (menunjuk)*
Shopkeeper	*: Uh…Who?*
Tyler	*: Meilin Lee, right here.*

From the conversation above, we can see that the mother protects to her daughter assuming that her child is in danger of getting flirting from guy. Her mother came to the store where the man worked and intimidated him. In the dialogue above if Mei's mother shows her anger in has meaning she employs interrogative direct form and uses the type of verbal anger expression with mark specific gesture. Then from the data can be found what the interpretation of speech act has such as, in the classification of speech act the researcher focused on expressive especially in anger, but in expressive has own interpretation type such as directive, declarative, commissive and representative. This is an example of anger expression in the movie *Turning Red.* Certainly, the anger expressions in the movie *Turning Red* are not only that, this is what underline the researcher to analyze them in-depth to find out how many anger expressions are in movie *Turning Red.*

METHODOLOGY

The researcher used a qualitative approach with a descriptive methodology in this study. Qualitative research is defined by Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong (2001) as research that presents descriptive data in the form of people's written or spoken words. Furthermore, according to Domyei (2007), Qualitative research involves a non-statistical way of analysis following a data collection procedure that delivers open-ended, nonnumerical data. The researcher used 3 steps for analysis such as collecting data on the occurrence of anger expressions by characters from the Turning Red movie, then classifying the anger expression data according to Mac LeMouse's classification, and the final step analyzing the data to find out the purpose of the anger expressions appearing.

DISCUSSION

This study is conducted because there were no previous studies that discussed exactly this research. Then, some of the data obtained from the amination movie and live action movie are quite a lot to be studied in detail. After doing the analysis, what is found in this research resulted in something unique. This shows that Mei in the movie *Turning Red* often utters anger expressive of speech acts in every utterance she speaks to her mother. Thismeans that Mei often expresses her emotional feelings especially anger in her speech. The occurance of speech acts uttered between Mei and her mother also convey into illocutionary which have directive, declarative, commissive and representative. The types that appear are also classified as many, so they are divided into four types of anger expressive of speech acts. At least, it supports that Mei and her mother often expresses (pragmatically) the emotional feelings behind their words.

The use of expressive speech acts, Mei and her mother have values divided into two, namely positive and negative. Mei herself has her own way of expressing her speeches. It sometimes has positive and negative values. However, what often arises is the use of negative values that illustrate that his utterance represents his feelings that she is not fine such as (sad, condole, apologize) with annoyed situation made her angry. Afterwards, she also said in a direct way. While her mother said in a direct and

indirect way. So that they uttered words that have meanings on the words of their utterances.

The tabulation data below is a table that has been explained by providing total and percentage calculations:

Table 4.1 The Forms

Forms of Anger		D	M	Frequency
Direct Anger		11	4	15
Indirect Anger		0	2	2
Total		11	6	17

From table 4.1, it was found that the delivery of conversations was carried out directly and indirectly from 17 situation. The types of form are divided into two, namely direct and indirect. Therefore, expressive speech acts are divided into two, namely direct anger expression and indirect anger expression. As described in the table, the data found are 15 direct anger expression and 2 indirect anger expression.

Table 4.2 Classification of Anger

Classification of Anger	Frequency
Judgmental Anger	4
Volatile Anger	4
Overwhelmed Anger	3
Chronic Anger	2
Self-Inflicted Anger	2
Paranoid Anger	1
Behavioral Anger	1
Total	17

From the table that obtained from the movie *Turning Red*, the following situation above are the results types of anger that be found. In addition, there are 7 types of anger that

analyzed in this research. There are 4 situation of judgmental anger, 4 situation of volatile anger, 3 situation of overwhelmed anger, 2 situation of chronic anger, 2 situation of self-inflicted, 1 situation of paranoid anger and 1 situation of behavioral anger.

The anger expression which uses direct forms of judgmental anger can be found in situation 1, 2 and 14. The anger expression that uses direct forms of volatile anger is can be found in situation 7, 15 and 17. The anger expression, which uses direct form of overwhelmed anger can be found in situation 5, 9 and 16. Then the anger expression that uses direct form of chronic anger can be found in situation 8 and 12. The anger expression, which uses direct form of self-inflicted anger found in situation 3 and 6. The anger expression that uses direct form of behavioral anger can be found in situation 10. Lastly, the anger expression that uses direct form of paranoid anger is in situation 4.

Table 4.3 Type of Speech act in Anger

Types of Anger / Types of speech act	Behavioral Anger	Jugmental Anger	Self-Inflicted Anger	Paranoid Anger	Overwhelmed Anger	Volatile Anger	Chronic Anger
Directive	1	1	1	1	3		1
Declarative		2				2	
Representative		1				1	1
Commissive			1			1	

Then from 17 situation analyzed, 4 types of speech act in anger expression according to conversation between mother and daughter were found, namely 8 data of directive speech act in various anger. Then have 4 situation of declarative speech act in several type of anger in speech act. Have 3 situation of representative speech act in

several type of anger in speech act Then, have 2 situation of commissive speech act in several type of anger in speech.

CONCLUSION

Dealing with the form of anger expression employed by daughter and her mother in the movie Turning Red, according to result of discussion, has two forms used in the movie Turning Red. There are 15 situation of direct forms then 2 situation of indirect forms The types of form are divided into two, namely direct and indirect. Therefore, expressive speech acts are divided into two, namely direct anger expression and indirect anger expression. In addition, there are 7 types of anger that analyzed in this research. There are 4 situation of judgmental anger, 4 situation of volatile anger, 3 situation of overwhelmed anger, 2 situation of chronic anger, 2 situation of self-inflicted, 1 situation of paranoid anger and 1 situation of behavioral anger. The anger expression which uses direct forms of judgmental anger can be found in situation 1, 2 and 14. The anger expression that uses direct forms of volatile anger is can be found in situation 7, 15 and 17. The anger expression, which uses direct form of overwhelmed anger can be found in situation 5, 9 and 16. Then the anger expression that uses direct form of chronic anger can be found in situation 8 and 12. The anger expression, which uses direct form of self-inflicted anger found in situation 3 and 6. The anger expression that uses direct form of behavioral anger can found in situation 10. Lastly, the anger expression that uses direct form of paranoid anger is in situation 4.

Then from 17 situation analyzed, 4 types of speech act in anger expression according to conversation between mother and daughter were found, namely 8 data of directive speech act in various anger. Then have 4 situation of declarative speech act in several type of anger in speech act. Have 3 situation of representative speech act in several type of anger in speech act Then, have 2 situation of commissive speech act in several type of anger in speech. The result of discussion found 4 types of classification of speech act that included, namely 8 data of directive, 4 data of declarative, 3 data of representative, and 2 data of commissive.

REFERENCES

Ardi, F. A. (2011). *Anger Expression in Speeches of Male and Female Characters in The Film Entitled The Butterfly Effect.*

Dornyei, Z. (2007). *Research methods in applied linguistics*. Oxford university press.

Hasan, R. (2009). The place of context in a systemic functional model. *Continuum companion to systemic functional linguistics*, 166-189.

Hicks, J. A., & Hayes, M. (1938). *Study of the characteristics of 250 junior high school children. Child Development*, 219-242.

Istiqomah, N. P. (2013). *Speech act analysis of anger in the film entitled something the lord made (pragmatics approach).*

Laila, A. R. (2019). An Analysis of Anger Expression In Anger Management Movie (Doctoral dissertation, UniversitasTeknologiYogyakarta).

Leech, G., & Thomas, J. (2002). *Language, meaning and context: pragmatics*. In *Anencyclopedia of language* (pp. 105-124). Routledge.Levinson, Stephen C. 2000. *Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.*

Lestari, T. (2011). *An Analysis On The Expression Of Anger Employed By The Characters In The Film Entitled Crash* (Doctoral dissertation, UNS (SebelasMaret University)).

Levinson, S. C. (1995). Three levels of meaning. In *Grammar and meaning: Essays in honour of Sir John Lyons* (pp. 90-115). Cambridge University Press.

Linask, L. (2018). *Differentiation of language functions during language acquisition based on Roman Jakobson's communication model*. Σημειωτκή-Sign Systems Studies, *46*(4), 517-537.

Norrick, N. (1978). *Expressive Illocutionary Acts. Journal of Pragmatics, 2(3), 277-291. DOI: 10.1016/0378-2166(78)90005-X*

Searle, John R. (1969). Expression and Meaning: Studies in Theory of Speech Acts. London: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, John R. (1974). Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. London: Cambridge University Press.

Smith, J. (2017). *The art of animation: From pencil to pixel, the history of cartoon, CGI, and animation. Disney Editions.*

Usuli, N. T., Lasut, T. M., &Rambing, R. (2022). *Penggunaan Ujaran Dan Ekspresi Emosional dalam Mengekspresikan Kemarahan dalam Film Joker Karya Todd*

Phillips (Analisis Psikolinguistik). Jurnal Elektronik Fakultas Sastra Universitas Sam Ratulangi, 30.

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics. Walton Street, Oxford: Oxford University Press.*