AN ANALYSIS OF ANGER EXPRESSIONS AS FOUND IN “DORAEMON” COMICS WRITTEN BY FUJIKO F. FUJIO

Yessy Destiana¹, Yusrita Yanti², Nova Rina²

¹Student of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bung Hatta University
E-mail: Yessy.destiana@yahoo.com

²Lecturer of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Bung Hatta University

Abstract

The paper deals with the words used to express emotion such as anger. According to Morgan (1956) “angry is the response or reaction from the resistant or frustration of what one wants to do or say”. Data of the study were taken from a number of Doraemon comics books and some of Doraemon comics downloaded from the internet. The method used in this research is qualitative research stated by Moleong (2006). The theories used in the analysis are speech acts theory (Yule, G. 1996), emotional expression (Ekman, P. 1999), and verbal communication (Fiehler, R. 2002). After analyzing the data, the writer finds that there are three classifications of anger, namely anger, dislike, and annoying.

Keywords: basic emotion, anger expression, speech act, discourse analysis, context.

Introduction

Language is used to communicate each other including to express emotion. It is needed to create some interaction in order to build social interest. People use language to tell others of what they think or what they feel. It also can be used to express their knowledge, ideas, and opinions in so many circumstances. People will face many difficulties to develop social relationship if they have no ability to break the language barrier.

In communication, feedback is needed as a mutual understanding but it will be difficult when language barrier take place. Language barrier may lead to people’s message becoming misunderstood. Expressing feelings in ways that can be fully interpreted by other will make the communication process going easily. In contrary, the relationship between people might be broken, when people use the language to hurt others, for instance by mocking, slandering, scolding, accusing or intimidating others.
Emotional expression is considered to be one of the illocutionary acts, because expression of emotion is a speech act in which the listener recognizes the speaker’s intention to perform that act (Rintell, 1984). The expression of anger can serve the function of complaining. There are many emotional expressions, for example: anger, sadness, fear, pleasure, love, surprise, annoyed, and shy. Anger is a strong feeling that makes you want to hurt someone or be unpleasant because of something unfair or unkind that has happened.

Similarity, Morgan (1956: 95) defines angry as the response or reaction from the resistant or frustration of what one wants to do or say.

Research Methodology
Type of this research is documentation research. The data in this research is taken from several edition of “Doraemon” comics and its data taken from the cartoon image which consists of conversation or words of anger expression.

The analyzing data in this research has three steps, they are the reduction of data, the display of data, and verification and conclusion.

The representing of data in this research has two methods, they are formal and informal method. The first method is formal method, it is done by using the signs or symbols, and the second method is informal method, its representing data done by using words.
Analysis and Findings

After analyzing the data, the writer finds types of anger expression in terms of anger, dislike, and annoying. There are sixty-two data which have been collected. It is about twenty-one utterances and sentences in the images and relating them with the context occurs in images itself.

Then, the writer sorts the anger expression into some types such as dislike and annoying then giving the explanation of it and the numbers of data are arranged based on their number in appendix, presented in the context by putting the picture and the dialogue.

Anger

The first type of anger expression that the writer has discovered is anger. Anger is the response or reaction from the resistant or frustration of what wants to do or say.

The statement of ‘Shut up! I can’t think of anything right now’ shows that anger expression, it can be seen from the words ‘Shut up!’, this words usually use when someone feels frustration. In this example, this words shows when her pet makes her dizzy with his questions while she is need to concentrated.

Dislike

The second type of anger expression that the writer has discovered is dislike. Dislike is a feeling of positive and usually permanent aversion to something unpleasant, uncongenial, or offensive, disapprobation, repugnance, displeasure, disfavor.

The statement of ‘You know what? I hate someone who doesn’t fulfill his promise’ shows the utterance of dislike. It can be seen from the sentence ‘I hate someone who doesn’t fulfill his promise’. This utterance is discovered when Nobita make a promise to Giant and Suneo that he wants to eat spaghetti with his nose, but
Nobita refuses to do the things that he had promised.

**Annoying**

The third type of anger expression that the writer has discovered is annoying. Annoying is troubling the nerves or peace of mind, as by repeated vexations; bothersome, galling, irksome, irritating, nettlesome, plaguy, provoking, troublesome, vexatious.

The statement of ‘Ah! How annoying! I better make sure what it really is’ shows the utterance of annoying. It can be seen from the words ‘Ah! How annoying’. This utterance is discovered when someone feels pissed off, in this example shows when Nobita feels pissed off because he do not what the things that he found.

**Conclusion**

As mentioned previously, the occurrence of an anger expression utterances are followed by the speaker’s emotion. So that, the emotion which makes the utterances coming up. Thus, the role of emotion here becomes necessary.

In conducting the analysis of the data taken from several editions of Doraemon’s comic written by Fujiko F. Fujio, the writer finds out more about anger expression in this comic such as anger, dislike, and annoying according to the characters.

There are, however, the same utterances that could be used in different kind of emotion. *Crap*, For instance, is actually used to express one’s excitement. Yet, when he is in anger, he may utter this expression too.

As viewed from the point of view of the user, these utterances are usually used by the second speaker, interlocutor. They are intended as reaction to what the first speaker had said. Even though the expression is frequently used by the second speaker, it does not mean that the first speaker never uses this kind of expression. When in particular occasion, it rises the emotion of the speaker, he could utter the expression spontaneously.
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