ANGER EXPRESSION IN SPEECHES OF MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE FILM ENTITLED THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT

(Pragmatics Approach)

THESIS

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For the Sarjana Sastra Degree at English Department

Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts

Sebelas Maret University

By:

FODA ANGGRAENI ARDI

C 1307005

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By:
FODA ANGGRAENI ARDI
C1307005

Approved to be examined before Board of the Examiners
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

Thesis Supervisor

[Signature]

Dr. Tri Wiratno, M.A
NIP. 196109141987031001

Head of English Non Regular Program

[Signature]

Drs. S. Budi Waskito, M.Pd
NIP. 195211081983031001
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C 1307005

Accepted and approved to be examiners by the Board of the Examiners

Chairman
Drs. S. Budi Waskito, M.Pd
NIP.195211081983031001

Secretary
Dra. Endang Sri Astuti, M.S
NIP. 195208141981032001

First Examiner
Dr. Tri Wiratno, M.A
NIP. 196109141987031001

Second Examiner
Drs. Agus Hari Wibowo, M.A, Ph.D
NIP.1967083019993021001

The Dean of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sekolah Maret University

Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed, Ph.D
NIP. 196003281986011001
PRONOUNCEMENT

Name     : Foda Anggraeni Ardi
Nim      : C 1307005

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The Researcher

Foda Anggraeni Ardi

MOTTO
“Those who say: “Our Lord! We have indeed believed, so forgive us our sins and save us from the punishment of the fire”

(The Holy Qur’an Ali-Imran: 16)

“Those who spend (in Allah’s cause) in prosperity and in adversity, who repress anger, and who pardon men verily, Allah loves the good doers” (The Holy Qur’an Ali-Imran: 134)

“Most smiles are started by another smile”

(Anonymous)

DEDICATION

❖ To my beloved parents for their endless love
❖ To my brothers for their supports
❖ To my best friends merack for the friendship
❖ To my self
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahi rabbil 'alamin

All praise and thanks are for the greatest one and only, Allah SWT. Thanks for true blessing, guidance, and miracle so that I could complete this thesis.

However, this thesis could not be achieved without help and support from everyone during finishing the thesis. Therefore, in this memorable opportunity, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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11. To Sayap Kiri: Bibi, Stevia, Zabilla, Dek Tika, Ita where have you been now? Long time no see and I miss you girls (*want to have spend time with you before graduation, gals!* ) thanks for the best friendship, you always make me smile when I’m down, Group Hug!

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Last but not least, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly welcome any suggestion, comments, and criticism from anyone who has concern in improving this thesis. Finally, I really hope that this thesis will be useful for everyone who reads it.

(commit to user)
Surakarta, 2011

The Researcher

Foda Anggraeni Ardi

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ABSTRACT


This research was conducted to know about the forms of anger expression in speeches of male and female characters in the film The Butterfly Effect. It is also carried out to explain the characters response toward the anger and to know the reason of the characters in choosing the forms of anger.

This research used pragmatics approach. It is descriptive qualitative research, which takes total sampling technique. The data of this research were the dialogues in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect that contains anger expressions. They were classified by using Mac Le Mouse’s classification of types of anger.

The findings of the research show that there are two main forms of anger expression namely direct form of anger expression 10 data (41,67 %) and indirect forms of anger expression 14 data (58,33 %). While for the types and distribution of anger, the most dominant of the data is indirect declarative verbal anger (16, 66%), the second dominant is direct imperative verbal anger (12,5%). The third dominants are direct declarative verbal anger, direct imperative behavioral anger, indirect imperative verbal anger, indirect imperative behavioral anger and indirect interrogative behavioral anger (8, 33%).

The last dominants are direct declarative deliberate anger, direct declarative self inflicted anger, direct interrogative verbal anger, indirect declarative verbal anger, indirect declarative retaliatory anger, indirect interrogative self-inflicted anger and indirect interrogative passive anger (4,17%).

In addition, this research also employs gender classification as the data of the research, there are 1 data between female to female, 5 data between female to male , 14 data between male to male and 4 data between male to female.

The second finding is the response of the male and female characters toward the expression of anger in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect. They are expression responses, which have 17 data (70, 83%), and suppression responses which have 7 data (29, 17%).

The third finding is the reasons of the characters in choosing the form of anger expression in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect. This expression function is to show annoyance and resentful, to make statement or command, and to show politeness and social power.
ANGER EXPRESSION IN SPEECHES OF MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE FILM ENTITLED THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT (Pragmatics Approach)

Foda Anggraeni Ardi¹
Dr. Tri Wiratno, M.A²

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1 Mahasiswa Jurusan Sastra Inggris dengan NIM C1307005
2 Dosen Pembimbing

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

People are social human being that need each other to fulfill their needs. Every human needs to have interaction and communication with other people. Therefore, language is needed as a means of communication. Language is used to express the idea and feeling of a person. Different person has a different way of expressing it. Moreover, people can also express their ideas, thought, and feelings. Effendi (1990) claims that by using language, man can express his thought to each other in the form of ideas, information or options, either concrete or abstract for the past or the future. Language also reflects the cultural and social condition in such society. Language is a part of society, it can’t be separated from society. There is no language without society and society will not exist without language.

Gender system influences language in use. Trudgill (1974), men and women are socially different in that society lays down different social roles for them and expects different behavior patterns from them. Men and women speak as they do because they feel a particular kind of language to be appropriate for their sexes.

Gendered language forms are said to reflect the different social attitudes toward the behavior of men and women. Robin Lakoff in Wardhaugh (1998) argues that part of women’s social role is that of ‘arbiter of morality, judge of manners, and this encourages them to be linguistically polite.
Anger is human emotion that is used to express his feeling and respond the other statement from the hearer. Anger happens if there is an interaction between two or more people. “Since infancy, anger has been linked to the adolescent’s striving to achieve and asserts his independence as a separate self” (Jersild, 1957).

William in Jersild (1950) found that anger is frequently aroused by what people regarded as unjust, being treated unfair, clashes of opinion with others, and troubles with another.

Montgomery (1995), there are differences between the speech of women and men, that they have distinctly different voice qualities. Men’s voices are commonly thought to be lower-pitched and more resonant than women’s voices. Women are less assertive (more tentative) in their speech than men. It is said that women use fewer taboo forms than men, they talk more than men, or talk less than men.

Austin in Levinson (1985) isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed. Locutionary act is the actual words uttered. It contains the speaker’s verbalized message. Illocutionary act is the force or intention behind the words. It indicates the speaker’s purpose in saying something. The expression can be in the form of statement, offer, promise, etc. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illocution on the hearer, such as the effect on the feelings, thoughts, or action of hearer.

In this present research, the researcher chooses the psychological drama film entitled *The Butterfly Effect* as the main data because the researcher found that the characters utter many types of anger in the dialogue of the film. This film tells about a man whose name is Evan Treborn. He grows up in a small town with his single, working mother and his friends. He suffers from memory blackouts
where he suddenly finds himself in somewhere else, feeling confused. Evan's friends and mother hardly believe him. They think he makes it up just to get out of trouble. As Evan grows up, he has less of these blackouts until he seems to have recovered. Since the age of seven, he has written a diary of his blackout moments so he can remember what happens. One day at college he starts to read one of his old diaries, and suddenly a flashback hits him like a brick and then he finds a way to remember these lost memories and a supernatural way to alter his life.

Related to the phenomena, the researcher is interested in analyzing anger expression of speeches between male and female characters in the film *The Butterfly Effect* directed by Eric Brees. The following is one of the examples of anger expression used by male and female characters.

Evan: You can't hate yourself because your Dad is a twisted freak.

Keyleigh: Who are you trying to convince Evan? You came all the way back here to stir my shit just because you have a bad memory? What? You want me to just cry on your shoulder and everything is all better now?

*(speaks with crying)*

First, the conversation takes place on the street, when Evan accompanies Keyleigh on the way to her home after she went back to her works. The participants involved are Evan and Keyleigh and the conversation runs informal situation between them. The topic is about when Evan tried to remind Keyleigh in her childhood and her father who always do unfair with her. Then, she did not want to remind it again because she had gotten traumatic with her past and blamed
herself by expressing her anger “Who are you trying to convince Evan? You came all the way back here to stir my shit just because you have a bad memory? What? You want me to just cry on your shoulder and everything is all better now?”

She utters the anger utterance in a serious attitude and in a high tone voice. It is kind of direct interrogative form of anger expression between male and female. The status scale is equal because the participants have known each other. Thus, they have close relationship because the conversation is in informal way.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher was interested in analyzing the expression of anger used by male and female characters in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect. Thus, the researcher conducted a research entitled “ANGER EXPRESSION IN SPEECHES OF MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS IN THE FILM ENTITLED THE BUTTERFLY EFFECT (Pragmatics Approach)”. 
B. Problem Statements

The problem statements in this research are:

1. What are the forms and types of anger expression in speeches between male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*?

2. How do male and female characters respond toward expression of anger in the film *The Butterfly Effect*?

3. Why do male and female characters choose the anger expression form in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are as follows:

1. To describe of the forms and types of anger expression in speeches of male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*.

2. To find out the responses of male and female characters toward expression of anger in the film *The Butterfly Effect*.

3. To find out the reasons in choosing the anger expression form in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*. 
D. Research Limitation

In the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*, the researcher found many expressions of affection, refusal, request, command, and anger employ in the dialogue of this film. In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing direct and indirect form of anger expression between the speeches of male and female characters that found in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*.

E. Research Benefits

Expression of anger cannot be separated from human being because every human usually express this feeling in his or her daily life. The research is expected to be useful for:

1. English Department Students
   
   This research is expected to be useful for the English Department students as reference for the students in studying speech acts, especially in speech acts of anger expression between characters of man and woman speeches.

2. Other Researchers
   
   This research is expected to be useful for the other researcher to have more information and reference for further research related to speech act of expression of anger especially in pragmatics field.
F. Research Methodology

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. It describes the use of anger expression in speeches of male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*. The steps in this research are collecting the data, classifying and analyzing the data, and interpreting the data. The sources of the data for this research are the conversations between male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*. In collecting the data, the researcher uses total sampling as the sampling technique. The researcher takes and analyses all the data gathered in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect* in which the expression of anger between male and female characters are found. Further details of the research methodology are clarified in Chapter III.

G. Thesis Organization

As a scientific writing, this research will be organized into five chapters and bibliography, as follows:

Chapter I consists of Introduction. In this chapter, the research introduces background, problem statement, research objectives, research limitation, research benefits, and research methodology and thesis organization.

Chapter II consists of Literature Review. It discusses some theories, which are used in solving the three problem statements. The theorist that is used in this research are the theory of SPEAKING, and the theory of types of anger by Mac Le Mouse’s classification.
Chapter III consists of Research Methodology. It discusses the research types, data and source of data, sample and sample technique, technique of collecting data, data coding, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV consists of Data Analyzing. In this chapter, the researcher processes the data by classifying, describing and analyzing them.

Chapter V consists of Conclusion and Suggestion. In this chapter, the researcher concludes the result of analyzing and gives suggestion.
CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics study, which studies the meaning of the speaker’s utterance based on the context of situation when the utterances happen. Thus, pragmatics is concerned as a study of linguistics meaning related to context.

Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. By studying language via pragmatics, someone can talk about people’s intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goal, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak.

Meanwhile, Levinson (1983) states that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. He also states that pragmatics is the study of the role of context, which plays in the speaker of utterance in meaning.

B. Context

Language cannot be separated from its context. The role of context causing conversation or utterance is an important thing in order to understand the meaning of utterance.
The importance of context in language can be seen from the opinion of Levinson who states, “Pragmatics is the study of ability of a language user to pair sentences with the context in which they would appropriate” (1983). Further, Leech (1983) states that context deals with the relevant aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Context is a background knowledge, which is showed by the speaker and the hearer in understanding their utterances.

Mallinowsky in Halliday and Hasan (1985) states there are two notions of context, namely context of situation and context of culture. Context of situation is the situation in which the text is uttered, while context of culture is the cultural background or history behind the participants.

Concerning the importance of context in any kind of language use, Hymes sets the context of speech event into some factors abbreviated as SPEAKING formula (in Fasold, 1999). All of them are explained as follows:

a. Situation (S)

Situation is composed of the setting and the scene. The setting constitutes physical circumstance in which speech takes place, including the time and place. Scene refers to the abstract physiological setting or the cultural definition of the occasion.

b. Participants (P)

Participants are persons who are involved in a conversation. Participants consists of (a) An addresser, a speaker who produces the utterances. (b) An addressee, a hearer who receives the utterances. (c) The audiences, the over hearers may contribute to specification of the speech events.
c. Ends (E)

The ends can be divided into outcomes and goals. Outcomes can be described as the purpose of speech based on the cultural point of view. Meanwhile, the goal of a speech is a purpose of each participant during communication.

d. Act Sequence (A)

Act sequence comprises message form (how something is said) and message content (what is said). Message form deals with how something is said by the participants, whereas the message content deal with what the participants talk about or it is simply called a topic of conversation.

e. Key (K)

Key refers to tone, manner, or spirit in which speech is carried out, whether it is mock or serious, per functionary or painstaking. Key also refers to the feeling, atmosphere, and attitude. Manner, feeling, and attitude are used in reference to the participants, whereas tone and atmosphere are used in reference to the situation. The more detailed aspects of the key will be seen clearly as follows:

- Tone: it refers to general spirit of the scene, such as brave, fierce, and tearful.
- Manner: it refers to the participant’s way of behaving toward, whether it is polite, impolite, formal, informal, intimate, distant, relaxed, serious, mocking, respectful, etc.
- Feeling: it refers to emotions indicating happiness, terror, excitability, anxiety, shock, desperation, anger, neutrality, irony, uncertainty, frustration, etc.

- Atmosphere: it refers to the feeling that affects the mind in a place or condition, for example good, evil, or solemn.

- Attitude: it refers to participant’s way of thinking and behaving toward a situation whether it is sympathy, optimistic, pessimistic, resolute, serious, mocking, bitter, resentful, etc.

f. Instrument (I)

Instrumentalities include both channel and form of speech. Channel simply means the way a message travels from one person to another. The most commonly used channels are oral and written, but message can also be transmitted by such means as telegraph, smoke signals, semaphore, and etc. Hymes defines forms of speech as the actual of speech employed such as language, dialects, codes, varieties, and registers that is chosen

g. Norms (N)

Norms of communication include both interaction and interpretation. Cultural aspects of certain community determine both of them. Norms of interaction refers to an underlying something of non-linguistics rules which governs when, how, and how often speech occurs which is commonly have by all communities and varies from one culture to another. Norms of interpretation is more or less, what we mean by the
expression reading between the lines. It involves trying to understand what is being conveyed beyond what is in actual words used.

h. Genre (G)

Genre refers to the categories like poems, prayer, riddle, myth, tale, proverbs, lectures, commercial message, etc. In Hymes view, casual speech is not in the absence of any genre but a genre of its own.

C. Speech Act

1. Definition of Speech Act

Speech Act is a part of pragmatics. Austin in Thomas uses the term speech act to refer to an utterance and the total situation in which the utterance is issued (1995). Hymes in Fasold (1996), a speech act is to be distinguished from the sentence and is not identified with any unit at any level of grammar.

Yule states (1996) that in attempting to express something, people not only produce utterances containing grammatical structured words but also perform actions via those utterances. Those actions, which are performed via utterance, are called speech act. The action performed by producing an utterance will consists of three related acts: they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary act: the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. According to Thomas, locutionary is the actual words uttered (1995).
b. Illocutionary act: is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the act of getting audience’s recognition from the speaker’s meaning. It is the making of a statement, offer, promise, or for some other communicative purpose. Thomas states that illocutionary is the force or intention behind the words (1995).

c. Perlocutionary act: a simple utterance has a function to bring the effect from that utterance. Perlocutionary act is what a person does as the response of what we intend.

2. Classification of Speech Act

Based on Searle’s classification in Cutting (2002), speech act is divided into five categories as follows:

a. Declarations

These are words and expression that change the world by their particular utterances, such as I bet, I declare, and I resign.

b. Representatives

These are acts in which the words state the speaker believes to be the case, such as describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting (For example: the earth is round).

c. Commissives

Commissives 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).

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d. Directives

This category covers acts in which the words are aimed at making the hearer do something, such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, suggesting, and so on. (For example: Get off the train!)

e. Expressives

The last group includes acts in which the words state what the speaker feels, such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, and regretting. (For example: Congratulations!)

3. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

The direct speech acts perform their function in a direct and literal manner (McMains, et.al, 1987). They also state that the direct speech act can be performed (a) by making a direct, literal utterance, or (b) by using performative verb that names the speech act. For example:

a. Please take out the garbage!
b. I request you to take out the garbage.

Searle (1969), direct speech acts, in general are the synthetic form of an utterance reflecting the direct illocutionary act. Thus, the direct speech act is the one that matches the synthetic form of the utterance. Meanwhile, Yule states that direct speech act occurs when there is a direct relationship between structure and a function (1995). The speaker expresses his /her intention explicitly in order to make the hearer understands and interprets what the speaker means easily.
The opposite of direct speech act is indirect speech act. Indirectness is conveying meaning without saying it explicitly (Fasold, 2006). Searle (1986) states that indirect speech acts, in general, are the synthetic form of an utterance that does not reflect any indirect illocutionary act associated with it.

Jenny Thomas (Thomas, 1995), a variety of reasons have been put forward for the universal use of indirectness, including:

1. To make one’s language more/less interesting

   Interestingness is probably the least significant of the reasons above nevertheless, its importance should not be underestimated. People may use indirectness because they enjoy having fun with language.

2. To increase the force of one’s message

   People can increase the “impact” or effectiveness of your message by employing indirectness. Sometimes, indirectness gives greater effect of a message conveyed by the speaker.

3. To complete goals

   Pyle in Thomas says that we often employ indirectness because we have two goals which compete. The goals are different since they depend on the context. For example, when a teacher wants to tell his students that the student’s work is not up to standard then the teacher’s duty to tell the truth without causing a conflict that can hurt student’s
feelings. He may say “why does not your work give a new idea?”. The goals in this case are to detect problems faced by the student and to have the student do a better work.

4. To show politeness/regard for face

To explain the interactive goal that accounts for what people choose to say, linguists use the term of politeness. It refers to a way of balancing several competing interactive goal. It can be said that politeness is the respect shown to other people by virtue of their higher status, greater age, etc. People need to notice individual feeling of self-worth or self-image. Therefore, they need to consider their language and social behavior. For example, if we request someone to do something, we can use the word please in order to create a polite sense. The word please often increases politeness of someone’s utterance.

D. Language and Gender

As a field of research, language and gender studies are relatively new. English varies in many different ways and one of these is gender. Wardhaugh (1998) states gender is a social construct involving the whole gamut of psychological, social, and cultural differences between males and females. In other words, gender is a social category, which refers to sex, but also includes behavior, social roles, and images.

For centuries, in many countries, people have strong belief and attitudes about the way men and women should speak. It is commonly
assumed that men and women use language differently. Gender differentiation is said to occur in several features of phonology, morphology, and lexis. Academic papers by linguists, historians, and anthropologist who dealt with this filed provide the evidence of the fact.

Men and women do not speak in exactly the same ways as each other in any community. Holmes (1992), there are communities where men and women share the language, but particular linguistics features occur only in the women speech or only in the men speech. This will be further elaborated in the next part.

I. Women Speech

Robin Lakoff in Wardhaugh (1998), states women speech is dominated by stylistic features signaling insecurity and lack of assertiveness. She identifies a number of women’s stereotypes in their speech as the following:

1. Weaker expletives are reserved for women or avoidance of strong swears words, e.g fudge, my goodness.

2. Women’s speech is more polite than men’s, e.g indirect request.

3. Topics that are considered trivial or unimportant are women’s domain, e.g women discriminate colors more that men do such as magenta, aqua marine.

4. Women use empty adjectives, e.g adorable, charming, divine, nice.

5. Women use tag questions more often than men, e.g The weather is really nice today, isn’t it?
6. Women use question intonation in statement to express uncertainty, e.g. My name is Tammy?

7. Women speak in italics (use intensifiers more than men), e.g. I feel so happy.

8. Women use hedges more than men do, e.g. It’s kinda nice.

9. Women use hypercorrect grammar, e.g. consistent use standard verb forms.

10. Women do not tell jokes, e.g. women tend to be serious speakers.

Some researcher has drawn on politeness theory to interpret men and women’s language use. Robin Lakoff has suggested that part of women’s social role is that of ‘arbiter of morality, judge of manner and this encouraged them to be linguistically polite. This is in line with Holmes who suggested that ‘women’s utterances show evidence of concern for the feeling of people they are talking to more often and more explicitly than men’s do (Holmes 1995). She relates this claim to several aspects of women and men’s language use, including the conversational features. It appears that the speech of women shows a preference for family and interpersonal relations.

II. Men Speech

Peter Trudgill (1970) language and social class research showed some interesting differences between men and women. Trudgill found that men were less likely to use the prestige pronunciation of certain speech sound than women.
In experimental research conducted to compare stereotypes of men and women, men are described as using simple, direct, and assertive language. Until recently, a large number of linguistics surveys reflect the assumption that men speech is the norm. Men, concerned with status, tend to focus more on independence. With respect to topic of conversation, men seem more concerned with general aspect of community life such as local politics and sports.

Contrasting contribution to cross-sex conversations has been observed and described for men as follows:

1. Men are more likely to interrupt the speech of their conversational partners that is to interrupt the speech of women.
2. They are more likely to challenge or dispute their partners’ utterance.
3. Men are more likely to ignore the comments of the other speaker that is to offer no response or acknowledgement at all, to respond slowly or to respond unenthusiastically.
4. Men use more mechanism for controlling the topic of conversation including both topic development and the introduction of new topics, than women do.
5. Men make more direct declaration of fact or opinion than do women, including suggestions, opinions, and statements of focus and directives.

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E. Anger Expression

I. The Definition of Anger Expression

Zackery (2009) states that anger is a normal emotion with wide range intensity, from mild irritation to frustration to rage. It is a reaction to a perceived threat to us, our loved, property, self-image, or some part of our identity. Anger is a natural and potentially productive emotion. However, anger can get out of control and become destructive and problematic.

Williams in Jersild (1950) states that anger was frequently aroused by what people regarded as unjust criticism by someone else, being treated unfair, clashes of opinion with others, and troubles with other people. While Hick and Hayes (1938) said that most often made people angry are caused by being teased, someone being unfair to them, things not going right, sarcasm, and bossiness.

II. The Classification of Anger Expression

A different expert has identified different classifications of anger expression. Two of the classifications are listed below:

1. Mack Le Mouse’s classification

   The first classification of anger expression was provided by Mack LeMouse (2011). He divided into twelve types of anger as follows:

   1.1 Behavioral Anger: a type of anger, which consists of an aggressive action often physical, against someone or something.
1.2 Passive Anger: a type of anger which use sarcasm and cynicism as the weapon

1.3 Verbal Anger: expressing anger through words and not actions.

1.4 Self-Inflicted Anger: is a way to take out the anger by punishing oneself or themselves for what they or somebody else has done to them.

1.5 Volatile Anger: Volatile anger comes and goes and can be explosive and intense when it does.

1.6 Judgmental Anger: Caused by unfavorable judgments made about other individuals or situations. This can be expressed as critical, scathing or hurtful comments.

1.7 Chronic Anger: a type of anger, which is often a prolonged anger, and mostly without any reasons.

1.8 Overwhelmed Anger: is used as a method to relieve stress by shouting and fighting.

1.9 Retaliatory Anger: is the result of often a direct reaction to someone else lashing out at the person. It is one of the most common types of anger.

1.10 Paranoid Anger: This type of anger is the direct result of either the insecurity feeling or jealousy.

1.11 Deliberate Anger: This type of anger often occurs when something does not turn out the way the person wanted.
1.12 Constructive Anger: This type of anger is a constructive approach towards something and is often a response towards injustices.

2. Arthur T. Jersild’s classification

Jersild (1957), an anger theorist of the psychology of adolescent, mentioned that anger is only expressed in the direct form, which is still classified into several types such as follows:

2.1 Crying: crying is methods of directly displaying anger that usually decline with age. In the management of anger, men often face a dilemma, especially if women are annoying them.

2.2 Verbal Aggression: making a verbal “attack” such as name-calling, belittling and sarcastic remarks. Verbal aggression is classified into two groups such as follows:

2.2.1 Teasing: is a common device for expressing anger.

2.2.2 Swearing: is another obvious way of giving vent to anger.

III. The Responses of Anger Expression

Dr. Timothy Jay in how to managing anger’s book (2009) people usually respond their anger into two categories namely expression and suppression.

a. Expression: Expressing anger can range from having calm, reasonable discussion about the feeling, negotiating an apology and change in the relationship, and taking action to change a situation or solve the problem.
b. Suppression: Suppression is holding anger in, letting go or changing your focus to something else. Suppression can mean seething up the emotion, refusing to talk to someone ending the relationship.

F. Film Theory

Film is one of the art works. Film is the illusion of reality in visual media. It shows the audience images in illusory motion, which is represented on the screen, acted by stars, has its own style, genres, and social events.

The study of the film has a close relationship with society. Allen and Gomery (1998) give a discussion in the relation films and societies as follows:

“The making of the film also has a social dimension for several reasons. Film makers are members of society and as such are no less subject to social pressures and norms than anyone else. Furthermore, all film making occurs within some social context”

In accordance with the relation of society and also reflects social phenomena as stated by Allen and Gomery (1998)

“In fictional films, characters are given attitudes, gestures, sentiments, motivations, and appearance that is in part at least based on social roles and on worker, debutante, mother, or husband is supposed to act”.
From the definition above, it can be concluded that whatever the kind of film, even fictional film, it is a reflection of social life. “The Butterfly Effect” is a genre of drama film that represents an American citizen's life, which has problematic issue in the society.

**G. Related Study**

In this chapter, the researcher includes some related studies on the expression act. The researcher considers them as counterpart and source of insight to this research. Those related studies are as follows:

Firstly, a research entitled “*An analysis on the expression of anger employed by the characters in the film entitled Crash*”. The researcher is conducted by Tri Lestari (C1306072). She uses Socio-pragmatic approach as the way of the analysis. She focuses on the forms of expression of anger into direct and indirect form and the reasons why do the character choose the anger expression. In this research, she does not classify the types of anger expression and only classify into the form of the utterances.

Secondly, a research entitled “*The expression of anger used by characters in the play Desire Under The Elm written by Eugene O’Neil*”. The research is conducted by Veronika Sintha Saraswati (C0396015). She uses Pragmatics approach as the way of the analysis. The purposes of this research are how the form of verbal implicit anger expression used by characters in the play and why do the characters choose this forms to express the anger in the play “Desire Under The Elm”.
She focuses her research on the form of expression of anger. There are three categories: interrogative, exclamation and declarative, and the reason to choose each category form in the play.

H. Synopsis of the Film

Title: *The Butterfly Effect*

Starring: Asthon Kutcher as Evan Treborn
Melora Walters as Andrea Treborn
Amy Smart as Keyliegh
Elden Henson as Lenny
William Lee Scott as Tommy
Erick Stoltz as Mr. Miller

Writer: J. Mackye Gruber, Eric Bress

Director: J. Mackye Gruber, Eric Bress

Genre: Drama, Romantic, and Psychological Thriller.

Year: 2004

The Butterfly Effect is a kind of drama, romantic and psychological thriller film. This film tells about the young man who blocks out harmful memories of significant events of his life. Some people want to forget the past. Others want to change it. Ashton Kutcher stars as Evan Treborn, who ties his emotional scars in adulthood to the frequent blackouts he had as a child. As he begins to unravel intensely personal truths about his childhood circle of friends, Evan decides to risk everything
in a bold attempt to change the past, hoping to save the people he loves even if it means destroying everything he knows. This story is ended by Evan has forgotten his past childhood and started his new life as a new person.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type

In this research, the researcher applies a qualitative research, which employed a descriptive method. Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong (2001) define qualitative research as a research that present descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of people. Further, Domyei (2007) defines that qualitative research involves data collection procedure that result in open-ended, non-numerical data, which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical method.

B. Data and Source of Data

Arikunto states that a source of data is an object from which all the data of research are obtained (1998). While, the data themselves may appear in the form of discourse, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words (Subroto, 1992).

In conducting this research, the researcher employs the film entitled The Butterfly Effect as the source of data. While the data are the dialogues in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect that contain anger expressions.
C. Sample and Sampling Technique

Arikunto states that sample is a part or representation of the data being observed (1998) whereas technique of sampling is a technique of choosing samples out of data (Hadi, 1983).

In this research, the researcher uses total sample technique. Surakhmad (2004) states that total sampling is a technique where the whole data becomes the sample. Thus, samples in this research are anger expression between male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The data of the research are collected by doing the following procedures:

1. Replying the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect* for several times.
2. Finding the script of the film from the internet ([http://www.o_rama.com](http://www.o_rama.com)).
3. Comparing the conversation of the film and the script of the film from internet that containing expression of anger.
4. Noting and underlining the conversation containing the expression of anger.
5. Classifying the data based on the classification of anger.
6. Coding the data
E. Data Coding

The research employs data coding to make the data analysis easier. Data coding is applied to make the classification of the data. Below is the example of data coding of this research.

01 / TBE / F-M / Dir / Dec / I-Ang / Exp/

01 : The numbers of datum
TBE : The Butterfly Effect
F-M : The types of gender
Dir, Indir : Direct and indirect; refers to the utterances of anger expression
Direct : Declarative, Interrogative, and Imperative
Indirect : Declarative, Interrogative, and Imperative
I-Ang : The types of anger expression
Exp : The types of respond expression

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data were analyzed based on the following steps:

1. Classifying the data based on Mack Le Mouse classification
2. Describing the social context by using SPEAKING theory
3. Analyzing the data by using Mack Le Mouse classification

4. Finding out why each type of anger is expressed by the characters.

5. Drawing conclusion from data analysis and giving suggestions.
CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS

A. Analysis

1. The forms of anger expression in the film The Butterfly Effect

From the film, 24 data are gathered and all data are taken and analyzed. The data are analyzed based on anger expression namely direct and indirect and each gender of participants. There are four classifications of participant analyzed namely Female to Female, Female to Male, Male to Male, Male to Female. At last, the interpreted data will be discussed in the end of analysis. Here the data will be interpreted as follows:

a. Direct Form of Anger: 10 data, they are
   Declarative : 4 data
   Imperative : 5 data
   Interrogative : 1 data

b. Indirect Form of Anger: 14 data, they are
   Declarative : 2 data
   Imperative : 4 data
   Interrogative : 8 data

c. Gender classification: 24 data, they are
   Female to female : 1 data
   Female to male : 5 data
   Male to male : 14 data
   Male to female : 4 data
2. The Interpretations of the Use of Anger Expression and the Responses in Speeches of Man and Woman Characters.

I. Female to Female participant

Data 01 / TBE / F-F / Indir / Inter / Vb-Ang/ Sup

Data Description

The conversation below is conducted between Keyliegh and the cafe owner. It takes place in Hillton cafe that Keyliegh works in, when she serves the meal to the customer suddenly she touches her friend’s elbow then Keyliegh breaks some plates. They have distant relationship and runs in non-formal situation.

Keyliegh : (broke some plates)
Waitress 1 : (passing in front of Keyliegh) I’m sorry
Keyliegh : No, it’s my fault.
Café owner : (come to Keyliegh and looks mad) Can you get through one damn day without breaking something?
Keyliegh : (silence and pass in front of the café owner)

Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, we can see that social status is unequal because the conversation is between subordinate to super ordinate. The cafe owner uses indirect interrogative form of anger expression between female-to-female participants. The indirect interrogative form can be seen in the form of “Can you get through one damn day without breaking something?”
In the context of situation above, the expression of anger that is used by cafe owner belongs to verbal anger because the cafe owner only expresses her anger through words and does not use an action. She expresses her anger in low tone to show her annoyance and disappointment toward Keyliegh that has broken the plates.

Thus, Keyliegh’s response to the cafe owner’s anger is that she only passing through the owner silently and it belongs to suppression response.

II. Female to Male participants

Data Description

The conversation below is conducted by Mrs. Boswell as a teacher and Tommy as a student. Their relationship is distant and runs in formal situation. The conversation occurs when Mrs. Boswell is annoyed because of her student named Tommy runs around the class and disturbs the other student named Lenny.

Mrs. Boswell : *(pointed Tommy)* Tommy! Leave Lenny alone!
Don’t let me send you to Mr. Voyteck office
Tommy : *(take a bow and go back to his seat)*

Data Interpretation

In the conversation above, we can see that the status scale between Mrs Boswell and Tommy is unequal. The conversation is between teacher
and student. Mrs. Boswell shows her anger by saying *Tommy! Leave Lenny alone! Don’t let me send you to Mr. Voyteck office.*

In the conversation above, she employs direct imperative form of anger expression between female to male. Mrs. Boswell uses verbal anger to express her anger toward her naughty student named Tommy with high tone and without doing any action to show that she has the power to send her student to the headmaster office.

In this scene, Tommy respond to Mrs. Boswell is by using expression response such as he is just having calm down by taking a bow and going back to his seat.

### Data Description

The participants of the dialogue below are Mrs. Treborn as Evan’s mother and Evan. This conversation happens in non-formal situation. In this scene, Evan’s mom tries to ask about what has already happened toward Evan. Evan and his friends are playing fuse, and they want to explode the fuse on the letterbox of their neighbor’s house. When the fuse is exploded, then Evan and his friend shock then the neighbor get the impact of the explosion. Thus, Mrs. Treborn comes to the place and asks him what has happened. The type of the dialogue is daily conversation.

Mrs. Treborn : What happened Evan? The truth
Evan : I dunno, I don’t remember
Mrs. Treborn : *Something must have happened. Something set him up.*
Evan       : I blanked out
Mrs. Treborn: Don’t try to get your blackout to get out of this one.
Evan       : (crying)
Mrs. Treborn: You’re not making up.

Data Interpretation

From the conversation above, we can see that the status scale is unequal between mother and son. The conversation runs in non-formal situation. Based on the dialogue above, Mrs Treborn shows her anger in indirect declarative form between female to male that is shown in the statement *Don’t try to get your blackout to get out of this one*. Mrs. Boswell uses the type of verbal anger expression that she expresses her anger through words and uses high tone to make her statement clear. From the dialogue above, Evan gives responses by crying that belong to expression response.

Data 04 / TBE / F-M / Indir / Inter / S-Inf-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants in this conversation are Keyliegh and Evan. The conversation below happens when Keyliegh is on the way to her home after working. Their relationship is close since they are a couple of lovers. The topic occurs when Evan tries to offend their past childhood memories. The conversation runs in non-formal situation. The type of this dialogue is daily conversation.

Keyliegh   : *(talking with crying)*
            Whó are you trying to convince Evan?
You came all the way back here to stir my shit just because you have a bad memory?
What? You want me to just cry on your shoulder and everything is all better now?
Well fuck you Evan!
Nothing is all better OK. Nothing ever gets better.
**You know? If I were so wonderful Evan, Why don’t you call me? Why did you leave me here to rot?**

Evan: (just keeping silent)

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the conversation above, the status scale is equal because they have known each other. In the dialogue, Keyliegh employs her anger by using indirect interrogative form in the statement of *Well fuck you Evan! Nothing is all better OK. Nothing ever gets better. You know? If I were so wonderful Evan, Why don’t you call me? Why did you leave me here to rot?*. Her anger belongs to type of self-inflicted anger that means she blames Evan for all of the mess that has happened. Thus, she uses high tone voice and shows her resent to Evan. Evan respond to Keyliegh statement by using expression response and it shows that he only keeps silence after hearing Keyliegh expression.

**Data 05 / TBE / F-M / Dir / Imper / Behav-Ang/ Sup**

**Data Description**

The participants of the conversation below are Keyliegh, Evan, and Tommy. They have close relationship because they are sisterhood. The dialogue occurs in the yard and runs in non-formal condition. In this scene,
Tommy wants to strike Evan with baseball stick and they make an argument about their past kids memories.

**Keyliegh**: *(pointed Tommy)* Shut up Tommy!
**Tommy**: Oh, come on that’s compliment *(Hit Tommy with baseball sticks)*
**Evan**: What are you doing man? What the fuck!
*(Hit Tommy with baseball sticks)*
**Keyliegh**: Stop! Stop it! You gonna kill him! *(try to separate Evan and Tommy)*
**Evan**: He’s fucking maniac! You ruined Lenny’s life!
You killed Croquette! You killed that woman and her baby. Now you are trying to kill me.!
You trying to fucking kill me!
*(hit Tommy for several times)*
**Keyliegh**: *(screaming)* Oh my God!
Oh my god what have you done!

**Data Interpretation**

In the conversation above, Keyliegh employs direct imperative form of anger expression between female and male participants. It can be seen when Keyliegh says *Stop! Stop it! You gonna kill him!*. It is spoken directly to Evan but Evan still does not hear it and hits Tommy with emotion to express his anger. In the situational context, we can see that the status scale is equal because they have known each other before. Keyliegh tends to apply direct imperative form because she wants to command Evan to stop hitting Tommy.

Moreover, her anger belongs to Behavioral Anger because she expresses her anger in high tone and uses an action such as trying to separate them when Evan wants to hit Tommy. Thus, Evan respond to Keyliegh expression of anger is by using suppression response.

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Data 06 / TB / F-M / Dir / Dec / Vb-Ang/ Sup

Data Description

The participations of the conversation below are Keyliegh and Evan. The conversation happens in Evan’s apartment and it runs informal situation. They have close relationship because they are lovers. In this scene, Keyliegh tries to make sure Evan that Tommy only wants to threaten them by breaking Evan’s car. Then, Evan gets angry and looks for something in his apartment.

Keyleigh : It's my fault, I should have told you he was released a few weeks ago.
Evan : Ya that would be nice. Like this would do any good. Maybe one of those Fac guys got a gun.
Keyleigh : Evan, don’t even joke. He's not going to hurt You, Okay. He's just trying to scare you away from me.
Evan : He killed my dog. Don't you remember that?
Keyleigh : Evan, it's not his fault.

Data Interpretation

In datum above, Keyliegh employs direct declarative form of anger expression between female and male participant. It can be seen when she says Evan, don’t even joke. He's not going to hurt you, Okay. It means that she wants to convince Evan that Tommy will not do something that endanger him, she says in high tone and her type of anger belongs to verbal anger because she only expresses her anger through words and does not use violation.

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In this situational context, the status scales of the participants are equal because they have known each other. Keyliegh uses direct declarative form of anger because she wants to make a statement. At first, Keyliegh wants to convince Evan not to worry about Tommy. However, when Evan meets Tommy, they are fighting and Evan hits Tommy until he is blackout. From the dialogue above, Evan respond to Keyliegh’s statement by using suppression, which he is replying Keyliegh’s statement in high tone voice.

III. Male to Male Participant

Data Description

The conversation below is conducted between Evan and George in the basement of George’s house. The relationships between them are close because Evan is usually come to George’s house to play with his daughter named Keyliegh. The conversations between them are in non-formal situation and use daily language. In this scene, George states his anger when Evan annoys him because he talks too much and cannot keep silent. George is a man who works in making porn video of children.

George : Now Evan, you have to promise
        You’re the best super-duper promise that this will
        be our little secret
Evan  : Huh huh (nodding his head)
        (Suddenly Evan moved in other places)
        (say with confusing face)
        Where am I? Where did we all go?
George : Calm down kid and stand still
Evan : I was just somewhere else (*put his clothes on the floor*) How did I get here

George : Stop acting like some retard or I’ll call your mother to tell her how a naughty little shit you have been.

Evan : (*just keeping silence*)

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the conversation above, we can see that George employs direct declarative form of anger expression between male and male participant. It shows in the statement of *Stop acting like some retard or I’ll call your mother to tell her how a naughty little shit you have been.* In this context of situation, it indicates that George is angry to Evan because he always asking him. Thus, he shows his anger in high tone voice directly in order to show his annoyance and power that he could tell to Evan’s mom about his naughtiness. George’s anger belongs to deliberate anger. It occurs when something does not turn out the way the person want. Therefore, George tends to threaten Evan if he still talks too much to him. Evan responses George’s threat is by keeping silence, and it is kind of expression response. Evan just keeps silent because he is a little bit afraid if George tells his mother.

**Data 08/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Inter/ Pass-Ang/ Exp**

**Data Description**

The participants of the dialogue below are Tommy and man. They have distant relationship because they do not know each other. The
conversation runs in non-formal situation. The topic occurs when Tommy watches a movie in cinema with Evan and Keyliegh and makes some noise.

Watching in cinema

Tommy: (talk in louder) Holly shit! Look at the fat fuck! He’s got bigger titties than Lenny’s mom

Man: sssssshhhhhhh

Tommy: Shut up faggot. Who’s talking to you?

Man: (look at Tommy with sharp eyes)

Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, we can see that Tommy expresses his anger in indirect interrogative form of anger expression between male and male participant. His anger belongs to passive anger because he shows his anger cynically, using slang word *faggot* that means homosexual. The aim of Tommy uses indirect interrogative form of anger with high tone voice is to show annoyance of that man. Tommy expresses his anger to the man in the cinema, and the man just gives him expression response such as taking action to change a situation to calm down the situation by looking at Tommy with sharp eyes.

Data 09/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Inter/ Behav-Ang/ Sup

Data Description

The conversation below is conducted between Keyliegh, Evan and Tommy. It takes place nearby their house in empty field. They have close relationship because they are friends and know each other. The
conversation runs in non-formal way with daily conversation. The topic begins when Tommy tries to burn Evan’s dog named Croquette.

Keyliegh : Did you see that?
Evan    : Ya,,what’s with the smoke?
         (runs and see his dog) Croquette!
         What are you doing with my dog?

Tommy   : (tries to hit Evan, but he hits Keyliegh until unconscious)
         Look at what you make me do!
Evan    : What the hell’s wrong with you?
Tommy   : (then hits Evan until he fell down)
Evan    : Kelly! Come on, please wake up!
         Wake up please! Wake up!
Tommy   : (hold fire stick) Why don’t you fucking kiss her you Prince Charming.
Evan    : (hits Evan with the wood until he unconscious)

Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, we can see that Evan is employing indirect interrogative form of anger expression between male and male participants. Both of them use indirect interrogative form with usual tone of anger to show their resentful and annoyance of something. First, Evan shows his resentful because his lovely dog wants to be burned by Tommy. Second, Tommy shows his annoyance because he hits Keyliegh indirectly that it should be Evan does. Their expression of anger belongs to the type of behavioral anger because they consist of an aggressive action often physical, against someone. From the dialogue above, we can see the response of Tommy toward Evan that is he uses suppression responses by hitting Evan until he felt down. He does that because his emotion is under control.

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Data 10/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Dec/ Retal-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants of the conversation below are Woman, Bar visitors, Evan, Heidi, and Tompeur. It takes place in a bar and the problem occurs when Tompeur and Evan play billiard and some bar visitors' cynicism towards Tompeur. They have a distant relationship because they do not know each other before. The language that they use is daily language with a non-formal situation.

Bar visitor: (point Tompeur from the back of Tompeur body)
Look at the fucking guy (laughing loudly)
Get the fuck out of my bar!

Woman: (talk to Tompeur) So which one of you have the pet worm?

Tompeur: Worms... plural

Woman: Ah, that's so gross

Tompeur: (say to the woman to say the bar visitors)
Talk to him about it. He got the fetish

Evan: (talking to Heidi while playing billiard)
Watch it. That psycho project actually study how memory lost.

Heidi: That's explain for all the excitement that I had.

Bar Visitor: (still mock to Tompeur and throw the corn from the backside of Tompeur)
Ten bucks says he'll eat it out of the floor

Evan: (talks to Heidi) Well, like to figure out how the memory in the simple worm functions to help me understand the complexity of the human brain.

Tompeur: (say to Evan) Let me take a shot
(shoot the ball toward bar visitors)

Bar visitor: What the fuck wirdo!

Tompeur: Fuck this (breaking the billiard stick then whistling)

Bar visitors: (silence)
Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, the bar visitor applies indirect declarative form of anger between male and male participants in high tone voice. Tompeur uses indirect declarative form of anger in non-formal situation and uses high tone voice to show his annoyance. It is stated when bar visitor says *what the fuck wirdo!* In addition, Tompeur replies it by breaking the billiard stick while saying *Fuck this* that represents his anger. Tompeur’s anger belongs to the types of Retaliatory anger expression because it is a result of the mocking from bar visitor to Tompeur. Tompeur feels annoyance about his cynicism. Thus, the bar visitors respond to Tompeur anger’s by using expression response that is having calm and keeping silence.

Data 11/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Inter/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The conversation below is conducted between Tompeur, Evan and Tommy. The conversation takes place in Tompeur and Evan room. It occurs when Tommy left a message via phone to Evan. They use daily conversation and runs non-formal situation. The status scales between them are close relationship because they know each other.

Tompeur : Some dude left a message for you
Evan : You can smell all you want at the bathroom *(put some books on the desk and turn on the voice mail)*
Prof. Carter’s voice : Hi Evan, this is Professor Carter. Just wondered why you didn’t hand in your
essay this afternoon I was concerned. Call me to schedule a makeup.

Tommy’s voice: **What did you say to my sister you mother fucker?**

Last night she cried on the phone for over an hour. She said you came and saw her last night. She….

She fucking kill herself last night. She dead, and so are you.

Evan: *(just silence)*

**Data Interpretation**

In the dialogue above, we can see that Tommy’s voice shows his anger expression toward Evan. Tommy employs indirect interrogative form of anger expression between male and male participant. Tommy uses indirect interrogative form to show the implicit meaning and resentful to Evan, so he uses usual tone of voice. Tommy’s expression belongs to verbal anger because he expresses his anger through words and does not use an action. Evan responds Tommy’s voice is by just keeping silence. This responds belongs to expression response.

**Data Description**

The participants of the dialogue below are Mr. Miller and Tommy. The relationship between them is close relationship because Mr. Miller is Tommy’s father. The conversation runs in no-formal situation. It takes place in basement of Mr. Miller’s house. The topic of the conversation
occurs when Tommy wants to see what Mr. Miller will do to Evan and Keyliegh in the basement.

Mr. Miller : Hey, what did I tell you about keeping the door shut?
Tommy : But I wanted to see
Mr. Miller : (hits the chest of Tommy)
See the back of my fist in two seconds if you do not do as I tell you.
Tommy : (letting go of Mr. Miller)

Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, Mr. Miller employs indirect imperative form of anger expression between male and male participant. Mr. Miller uses indirect imperative form to command Tommy not to see the basement, and he says it in high tone. Mr. Miller’s anger expression belongs to behavioral anger because he uses physical action to Tommy that he hits Tommy’s chest that shows his annoyance. Tommy respond to Mr. Miller statement belongs to suppression response.

Data 13/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Inter/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants of dialogue below are Evan and Tompeur. It takes place in the corridor of their campus. The relationship between them is distant relationship, because Tompeur does not know him before. The conversation runs in non-formal situation. The topic occurs when Evan wants to ask time to Tompeur. The type of the dialogue is daily conversation.
Evan : Hey Tompeur, you know what time is now?
Tompeur : *(say with angrily)* What’s the matter, you lost your rolex? Fuck you frat boy!
Evan : *(keeping silence and confusing)*

Data Interpretation

In datum above, we can see that Tompeur applies indirect interrogative form of anger expression between male and male participant. He uses indirect interrogative form to show non-formal situation. He asks the questions that contains implicit meaning by saying in high tone voice such as *rolex* means a brand of watch and *frat boy* that means somebody who annoy another. It can be seen on his statements *What’s the matter, you lost your rolex? Fuck you frat boy!* Tompeur anger expression belongs to verbal anger that only expresses through words and does not use an action. Evan respond to Tompeur’s anger is by keeping silence and feeling a little bit confusing about the situation that happened to him. This respond belongs to expression response.

Data 14/ TBE/ M-M/ Dir/ Imper/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants of the dialogue below are Evan and Hunter. It takes place in the class. The conversation runs in non-formal situation. The language that used is daily language. The relationship between Evan and Hunter is distant relationship because they do not know each other. The topic of the conversation occurs when Hunter twines Evan and then Evan seems a little bit shocks.
Evan : Get off me asshole, you guys started on that shit
Hunter : Evan, you’re hysterical. Did you study for this?
Evan : Oh, Uh.. We’ll find out
Hunter : Me neither (give answer on paper to Evan)
Evan : Holy shit. Are these the answers?
Hunter : Damn Evan, keep it on the down!
Evan : (throw the answer under his chairs silently)

Data Interpretation

Based on the conversation above, we can see that Evan employs the form of direct imperative between male and male participant. He uses the form to make a command to Hunter in high tone voice. Evan thinks that his friend named Hunter wants to endanger him. Because the flashback scene, Evan realizes that Hunter is his friend. Evan’s anger belongs to verbal anger because he expresses his anger through words and does not use an action. Therefore, when Evan shows his anger, Hunter response is by using expression response, which he asks reasonable question why Evan seems so hysterical.

Data 15/ TBE/ M-M/ Dir/ Inter/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants of the dialogue below are Hunter, Evan and Keyliegh. The conversation runs in non-formal situation. The status scales of the participants are equal because they are friends. It takes place in a restaurant when Hunter talks to Evan that somebody has trashed his car and second place in parking yard. The type of the dialogue is daily language.

commit to user
Hunter: I’ve been looking all over for you man
 Someone trashed your car!

Evan: *(running to parking yard)* What the fuck!
 Who did this? Who did it?

Hunter: It’s probably those beta fuckers

Evan: No...No...
 How did somebody get away with this, right in front of the frat house?

Hunter: Dude, what is that, a dog collar?

Keyliegh: It’s Tommy

Evan: *(touched Keyliegh’s shoulder)*

Keyliegh: Don’t. He might be watching

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the conversation above, Evan employs direct interrogative form of anger between male and male participant. It can be seen in Evan statements *What the fuck! Who did this? Who did it?*. Evan says in high tone voice and rude words. In this context, Evan uses direct interrogative form to ask question about who had trashed his car and he speaks in high tone voice with rude words. Hunter employs expression response to guess who had trashed Evan’s car. His anger belongs to verbal anger expression because he only uses words to express and does not use an action.

**Data 16/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Imper/ Vb-Ang/ Sup**

**Data Description**

The participants of the dialogue below are Rick, Karl, Evan, and Security. The conversation takes place on jail and it runs in non-formal situation. The relationship between participants is distant relationship because they do not know each other. The topic of the dialogue occurs
when Rick grabbed Evan’s journals and torn in into pieces. The type of the
dialogue is daily conversation.

Rick : (hits Evan) Shit on my dick, or blood on my knife
(drops Evan’s journal on the floor)
Evan : (tries to take the book but it is grabbed by Karl)
They’re mine (then they’re fighting)
Security : Back the fuck off (pushed Karl)
Show’s over ladies. Put this maggot to his cell
(hold Karl)
Rick : (talks to Evan) We’ll be seeing you later on tonight
little sister
(grabbed Evan’s journal that still dropped on the
floor)

Data Interpretation

Based on the dialogue above, Security employs indirect imperative
form of anger expression between male and male participants. It shows in
his statement on Back the fuck off, show’s over ladies. Put the maggot to
his cell. In this context, security uses indirect imperative to make a
command to put the maggot (Karl) to his cell. He uses the form to show
the distant relationship and he says the statement in usual voice. Rick
employs his respond by changing the focus to something else, he does not
response to security but he talks to Evan. Thus, it belongs to suppression
response. Therefore, his anger belongs to verbal anger expression because
he expresses his anger through words and does not use an action.

Data 17/ TBE/ M-M/ Dir/ Dec/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

commit to user
The participants of the dialogue below are Evan, Keyliegh and Lenny. It takes place in empty yard. The status scale of the participants is equal because they are friends. The language that used is daily language and it runs in non-formal situation. The conversation occurs when Evan wants Lenny to help him to make free his lovely dog croquette.

**Evan**: Rot in hell, you fucking animals! Wait before we .....
We need something that we can open the sack

**Lenny**: (just silenced)

**Evan**: (give refuse-iron to Lenny) I want you to take this Lenny. Today is your day of atonement. I know has guilty you feel about the woman and the baby.

**Keyliegh**: Evan, stop it. It’s not the time

**Evan**: Now’s the only time Today is your chance to redeem yourself, to start all over with a clean slick.

**Lenny**: What are you talking about?

**Keyliegh**: Evan, are you crazy?

**Evan**: Please, if you ever trust me before, trust me on this one.
Cut the rope. Come on!

**Data Interpretation**

In the dialogue above, we can see that Evan employs direct declarative form of anger expression between male and male participants. He employs direct declarative are to make a statement clearly and to show non-formal situation. Evan says the statement in high tone voice.

In this scene, there are two responses; they are expression and suppression response. The first ones is expression response when Lenny responses Evan’s statement is just by keeping silence. The second ones is suppression response when Lenny tries to change Evan’s focus by saying
What are you talking about?. Evan says the statement in high tone voice. His anger belongs to verbal anger expression because he only uses word to declare his statement without does any action.

Data 18/ TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Inter/ Behav-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The conversation takes place in Mr. Miller house. The participants in this conversation are Evan and Mr. Miller. The relationship between them is distant relationship. The conversation runs in non-formal situation and uses daily language. The conversation occurs when Evan comes to Mr. Miller to ask where Keyliegh lives.

Evan : (knocking the door quickly)
Mr. Miller : (inside his house) God. Can’t a man get a gooddamn peace in his own house? (opening the door) I don’t suppose you’re here to sell cookies.
Evan : Good guess fuckbag ( pull out Mr. Miller clothes and push him on the wall) You remember me, huh?
We had a nice chat once when I was seven
I got one question for you. Where can I find your daughter?
Mr. Miller : (silence)

Data Interpretation

Based on the dialogue above, Evan employs indirect interrogative form of anger expression. It is stated on his statement that Good guess fuckbag. You remember me, huh? We had a nice chat once when I was seven. I got one question for you. Where can I find your daughter?. In that context, we can see that Evan wants to express his anger to Mr. Miller.
He uses indirect interrogative form to show his resentful, annoyance. He employs indirect interrogative form in usual tone of voice to show politeness. Evan’s anger belongs to behavioral anger because he also uses an aggressive action such as push Mr. Miller on the wall and pulls out his collar. Mr. Miller employs his response by using expression response, he is only keeping silence when Evan asking about her daughter while pushing him on the wall.

**Data 19/ TBE/ M-M/ Dir/ Imper/ Behav-Ang/ Sup**

**Data Description**

The participants on this conversation are Evan and Tompeur. The conversation takes place in their room and it runs in non-formal situation. The relationship of the participants is equal because they are friend and they use daily conversation. The conversation occurs when Tompeur is having sex on Evan’s bed and Evan asking him to get out from the room.

**Evan** : *(open the door and take his journals under his bed)*

**You’re on my bed, get out!**

**Tompeur** : Buddy, I thought it would be okay what with you being sick and all.

**Evan** : *(turning off the music then breaking the chairs)*

**I’m not going to say it again.**

**Tompeur** : *(moving fast)*

**Data Interpretation**

Based on the conversation above, we can see that Evan employs direct imperative form of anger expression. He uses the form because he wants to show his seriousness, to command Tompeur to move from the
room. Evan expresses his anger in high tone voice. His anger expression belongs to type of behavioral anger which he breaking the chairs as the weapon to show his seriousness. From the dialogue above, we can see that Tompeur’s response Evan statement by letting go out from the room. This respond belongs to suppression response.

Data 20 / TBE/ M-M/ Indir/ Imper/ Behav-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants in this conversation are Mr. Miller and Evan. They have distant relationship because Evan knows him as Keyliegh and Tommy’s father. The conversation runs in non-formal situation with daily language. The conversation occurs when Mr. Miller tries to threaten Evan if he not follows Mr. Miller instruction.

Mr. Miller : In this part of the story, Robin Hood has just married the Maid Marianne and they have to kiss and stuff, like grown-ups do.
Mr. Miller : Easy does it Evan
Evan : And I’ll tell child protective services about your little kiddies porn endeavor
Evan : Been there, done that!

Mr. Miller : Wait I need my belt *(whistling and looking for sparkler)*
Mr. Miller : Hey, don’t bother about a belt
Mr. Miller : Hey that’s dangerous, you could blow off your hand
Evan : Back off fuckbag!
Evan : *(shows the sparkler and matches to Mr. Miller)*
Evan : Amazing that word never fails to make an impression with you.
Evan : One step closer and I’ll shove this up your ass.

Evan : (shows the sparkler and matches to Mr. Miller)
Evan : Back off fuckbag!
Evan : Amazing that word never fails to make an impression with you.
Evan : One step closer and I’ll shove this up your ass.

Evan : Hey that’s dangerous, you could blow off your hand
Evan : Been there, done that!
Data Interpretation

Based on the conversation above, Evan employs indirect imperative form of anger expression. He uses the form to command Mr. Miller should stop threatening him. He states in usual tone because he wants to show politeness to Mr. Miller. Evan expression of anger belongs to behavioral anger. Besides he expresses his anger, he also uses an action that is bringing sparkler as the weapon. From the datum above, we can see that Mr. Miller uses expression response in replying Evan statement. It shows when he gives reasonable statement to be careful with the sparkler in Evan’s hand.

IV. Male to Female Participants

Data 21/ TBE/ M-F/ Indir/ Imper/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants in the conversation are Tommy and Keyliegh. They have close relationship because they are family. The conversation runs in non-formal situation with daily language. The setting of this conversation is when they want to see a movie in the theater. The topic occurs when Tommy gets angry to Keyliegh because she seems gloomy and sad in front of Evan’s mother.

Tommy : Wake that sad eye off your face before you get busted.
         Did you see how Evan’s mom is looking at you?

Keyliegh : (still bow her head) Sorry
Data Interpretation

In the dialogue above, we can see that Tommy applies indirect imperative form of anger expression between male and female. He uses the form in usual tone to command Keyliegh to behave normally in front of Evan’s mom. It can be seen in his statement in *Wake that sad eye off your face before you get busted*. His anger expression belongs to verbal anger because Tommy only expresses his anger through words and does not use an action. Keyliegh responds Tommy’s statement is by using expression response that is by saying sorry to him.

Data Description

The conversation below conducted between Evan and Ms. Kagan. The conversation happens by phone and runs in formal situation. They have distant relationship. The conversation occurs when Evan wants to call Lenny but her mother hanging on the phone and tells that he should not call Lenny anymore.

```
Evan : Hello?
Ms. Kagan : Hello, who’s this?
Evan : Ms. Kagan, Um.. It’s Evan..Treborn.
Ms. Kagan : I hope you know how much you upset Lenny.
Evan : Yeah, I’m look I’m really sorry about that..
Ms. Kagan : **It took me over an hour to clean up the mess you made.**
Evan : Can..can I just talk to Lenny?
Ms. Kagan : Don’t call here (*hang off the phone directly*)
```
Data Interpretation

In datum above, we can see that Ms. Kagan applies direct declarative form of anger expression between male and female participant. He uses this form to make statement, to show politeness and show annoyance of something that Evan has already made. It can be seen when Ms. Kagan says *It took me over an hour to clean up the mess you made.* On that statement, Ms Kagan wants to show her anger in usual tone and her anger belong to Self Inflicted Anger because this anger occurs as the way to take out by punishing Evan for what he has done to her son Lenny. Evan employs expression response by talking to Lenny and doing apology for the mess he has made.

Data Description

The participants of the dialogue below are Evan and Keyliegh. The conversation runs in non-formal situation and they use daily language. They have close relationship because they are friends. The topic occurs when Evan talks about their memory when they were kids and Keyliegh did not comfort with the topic.

**Evan**: Look, whatever that happened wasn’t our fault. We were kids, I mean.. and there was nothing we could do to deserve what he has done.

**Keyliegh**: Just shut up Evan! You’re wasting your breathe.

**Evan**: *(keeping silence and bowing his head)*
Data Interpretation

In the datum above, we can see that Keyliegh tries to show her anger and emotional feeling in the form of direct imperative between male and female participants. She employs the form to make a statement that shows her disappointment, annoyance and command to Evan not to talk about it anymore. It is stated on her statement *Just shut up Evan! You’re wasting your breathe* means that she doesn’t want to talk about her past experience when she was kid. Her anger belongs to verbal anger because she only makes statement through words and does not use an action. From the datum above, Evan employs his response by having calm such as keeping silence and bowing his head. This term belongs to expression response.

Data 24/ TBE/ M-F/ Indir/ Inter/ Vb-Ang/ Exp

Data Description

The participants of the dialogue below are Evan and Keyliegh. The conversation takes place on the restaurant, they make a conversation with daily language, and it runs in non-formal situation. They have close relationship because they are friends. The conversation occurs when Evan wants to ask Keyliegh help him to tell about their experience when they were kids but Keyliegh is still hard to recall and tell it because for her it was her bad memory that she ever had.

Evan : You know, I'm over it. Every time I tried to help someone, Everything just goes to shit
Don't give up now, slick.

Keyliegh: Hell, you've already done so much for me. Why don't you go back in time and save Mrs Harben and her baby? And then maybe, Lenny wouldn't freak out and ruin my family. No, go back to when I'm seven and fuck me for my daddy's video camera. Straighten me out a bit.

(throw handkerchief to Evan)

Evan: (feels so sad then cry)

Data Interpretation

In the datum above, we can see that Keyliegh employs indirect interrogative form between male and female in usual tone but in unstable emotion. She employs the anger through the form is to show her disappointment and resentful about her past. Her anger belongs to verbal anger expression because she only expresses her feeling through words. From the datum above, we can see that when Keyliegh shows her emotion to Evan, he is only having calm and feeling so sad then he crying. He feels so guilty with Keyliegh. This term belongs to expression response of anger.

3. The reasons of the characters in employing anger forms.

   A. DIRECT FORMS

   3. A.1 Direct Declarative Form

Sometimes, the speakers prefer to use direct declarative form of anger expression in order to show close relationship, non-formal situation, usually use high tone or usual tone voice. Thus, the reasons for the
characteristic use direct declarative form are to make statement, show annoyance, show social power and disappointed.

3. A.2 Direct Interrogative Form

The speakers usually tends to use direct interrogative form of anger expression in non-formal situation, with high tone voice, even use rude words and usually have close or equal relationship are to show resentful, satirize the speakers and ask questions.

3. A.3 Direct Imperative Form

People usually use imperative form of anger expression with the characteristics such as, have close or equal relationship, non-formal situation, and high tone of voice are the reasons to make command, show social power, and show seriously.

B. INDIRECT FORMS

3. B.1 Indirect Declarative Form

In employing the anger, usually speakers use indirect declarative form in non-formal situation, to show distant or unequal relationship, use high tone voice. Therefore, the reasons why the speaker prefer to use direct declarative are to show annoyance and seriously.

3. B.2 Indirect Interrogative Form

People tend to use indirect interrogative form to express their feeling of anger in non-formal situation, usually use high tone or usual tone of voice. Those characteristics of indirect interrogative form are used
to show resentful, annoyance, show politeness, and ask questions and show disappointed.

3. **B.3 Indirect Imperative Form**

The speakers employ the form of indirect imperative to express their anger in non-formal situation, have close or equal relationship, usually use low or usual tone of voice in order to make command, show annoyance, show politeness and disappointed.

**C. Discussion**

1. **The forms of anger expression in speeches of man and woman characters in the film The Butterfly Effect.**

Based on the analysis of data, there are there are two main forms of anger expression employed by male and female characters in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect. The two main forms of anger expression are direct form and indirect form. There are 10 data of direct forms that classified into 4 data of direct declarative, 5 data of direct imperative, 1 datum of interrogative. While for indirect forms, 14 data are divided into 2 data of indirect declarative, 4 data of indirect imperative and 8 data of indirect interrogative. In addition, there are 6 types of anger that analyzed in this research. There are 13 data of verbal anger, 6 data of behavioral anger, 2 data of self-inflicted anger, 1 datum of deliberate anger, 1 datum of passive anger and 1 datum of retaliatory anger. The detail information can be seen in the table below.
### Table 4.1 Forms of Anger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of anger</th>
<th>F-F</th>
<th>F-M</th>
<th>M-M</th>
<th>M-F</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Direct Anger** | Deb 
| Declarative | 1   | 2   | 1    | 4    | 16.67     |
| Imperative     | 2   | 2   | 1    | 5    | 20.83    |
| Interrogative  | 1   |     | 1    | 4    | 4.17     |
| **Indirect Anger** | Declarative | 1   | 1   | 2    | 16.67 |
| Imperative     | 3   | 1   | 4    | 16.67 |
| Interrogative  | 1   | 5   | 1    | 8    | 33.33    |
| **Total**      | 1   | 5   | 14   | 4    | 24 100   |

### Table 4.2 Types of Anger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of anger</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal anger</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral anger</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Inflicted anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passive anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliberate anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retaliatory anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*commit to user*
Table 4.3 Distribution of the Forms and Types of Anger

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution of the Forms and Types of Anger</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Declarative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Declarative Deliberate Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Declarative Self-Inflicted Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Imperative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Imperative Behavioral Anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Interrogative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Declarative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Declarative Retaliatory Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Imperative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Imperative Behavioral Anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Interrogative Verbal Anger</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Interrogative Behavioral Anger</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Interrogative Self-Inflicted Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Interrogative Passive Anger</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the table 4.1 that there are two forms of anger that is direct and indirect which in each form divided into declarative, imperative and interrogative form of anger employed by male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*. The first form of anger is direct form, which uses direct declarative form of anger (16.67 %),
direct imperative form of anger (20.83 %), and direct interrogative form of
anger (4.17 %). Meanwhile, the second form is indirect form, which
consists of indirect declarative form of anger (8.33 %), indirect imperative
form of anger (16.67 %), and indirect interrogative form of anger (33.33
%).

From the table 4.2, we can see that there are six types of anger,
which employed by man and woman characters in this film. The six types
are anger expression, which belongs to verbal anger (54.16 %), anger
expression that belongs to behavioral anger (25 %), anger expression that
belongs to self-inflicted anger (8.33 %), anger expression that belongs to
passive anger (4.17 %), anger expression which belongs to deliberate
anger (4.17 %), and anger expression which belongs to retaliatory anger
(4.17 %).

The anger expression, which uses direct declarative form of verbal
anger, can be found in data 6 and 17. The anger expression that uses
declarative form of deliberate anger is in the datum 7. The anger
expression, which uses direct declarative form of self-inflicted anger, is in
the datum 22. Direct Imperative form of anger expression, which belongs
to verbal anger, is in the data 2, 14 and 23 Moreover, the data that belongs
to behavioral anger is in the data 5, and 19. Direct interrogative form,
which belongs to verbal anger, is in the datum 15.

The indirect declarative form of anger expression, which belongs
to verbal anger, can be found in the datum 3, and for the datum that
belongs to retaliatory anger is in the datum 10. Next, indirect imperative form of anger expression that belongs to verbal anger can be found in data 16 and 21, and for the types of behavioral anger belongs to data 20, and 12. The last is form of indirect interrogative form that belongs to verbal anger is in the data 1, 11, 13, 24. In addition, the data, which belongs to behavioral anger, can be found in the data 9, and 18. The data, which belongs to indirect interrogative form of self-inflicted anger, is in the datum 4. The last is the datum that belongs to passive anger is in the datum 8.

Based on table 4.3 we can see that the most dominant of the data is indirect declarative verbal anger (16, 66%), the second dominant is direct imperative verbal anger (12.5%). The third dominants are direct declarative verbal anger, direct imperative behavioral anger, indirect imperative verbal anger, indirect imperative behavioral anger and indirect interrogative behavioral anger (8, 33%).

The last dominants are direct declarative deliberate anger, direct declarative self inflicted anger, direct interrogative verbal anger, indirect declarative verbal anger, indirect declarative retaliatory anger, indirect interrogative self-inflicted anger and indirect interrogative passive anger (4.17%).

From the analysis of the data, it is found that the most preferred response that used by male and female characters in the film The Butterfly Effect is expression response. Expression response can be found in data 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. While suppression response can be found in the data 1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19. The detail information can be seen in the table 4.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expression Response</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>70.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression Response</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>29.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from the table that expression response dominates in the use of the response to anger expression with 70.83%. Meanwhile, the percentage of suppression response become second dominate in the use of the respose to anger expression is about 29.17%.

3. Why do the characters of male and female choose the anger expression form in the film entitled The Butterfly Effect?
From the analysis of the data, the researcher finds that there are many reasons why the characters of male and female employ the form of anger expression. Based on the analysis, there are two types of form that used by male and female characters, namely direct and indirect form. The dominance reasons why the characters use the form are to show annoyance and resentful, make statement or command, show politeness and social power. The details information can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.5 The Reason in employing Direct Form of Anger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Anger Form</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Non-Formal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct Form of Anger</td>
<td>- To show politeness</td>
<td>- To make statement or command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Declarative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Imperative</td>
<td>- To show annoyance and resentful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Interrogative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- To show social power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.4 shows the reason in employing direct form of anger. From the table, it can be seen that direct form of anger in non-formal situation functions to make statement or command of anger. It can be found in data 5, 6, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, and 23. In other hand, the direct form of anger in formal situation that the function is to show politeness is in the data 22.
Furthermore, the direct form of anger in non-formal situation functions to shows resentful is in data 7 and 24. Meanwhile, the function of direct form of anger that to show social power is in data 2.

**Table 4.6 The Reason in employing Indirect Form of Anger**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Anger Form</th>
<th>Formal</th>
<th>Non-Formal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect Form of Anger</td>
<td></td>
<td>To make statement or command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Declarative</td>
<td></td>
<td>• To show annoyance and resentful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Imperative</td>
<td></td>
<td>• To show politeness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Interrogative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5 shows the reason in employing indirect refusal. The reason why the characters use indirect form of anger expression in non-formal situation is to make statement or command. It can be found in the datum 3, 16, and 20.

The function of indirect form of anger expression in non-formal situation is to show annoyance and resentful can be found in data 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. While the function of indirect form of anger expression in non-formal situation that show politeness, can be found in data 18 and 21.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

1. The forms of anger expressions

Dealing with the form of anger expression employed by male and female characters in the film entitled *The Butterfly Effect*. Four gender classifications used in two form of anger expression that is direct and indirect. The distribution of the use of anger expression between male and female shows in 1 datum of female to female, 5 data of female to male, 14 data of male and male, and 4 data of male and female. From the result of analysis, there are 10 data of direct forms that classified into 4 data of declarative, 5 data of imperative, 1 datum of interrogative. While for indirect forms, 14 data divided into 2 data of declarative, 4 data of imperative and 8 data of interrogative. In addition, there are 6 types of anger in this research. There are 13 data of verbal anger, 6 data of behavioral anger, 2 data of self-inflicted anger, 1 datum of deliberate anger, 1 datum of passive anger and 1 datum of retaliatory anger.

Moreover, the most dominant of the data is indirect declarative verbal anger (16, 66%), the second dominant is direct imperative verbal anger (12.5%). The third dominants are direct declarative verbal anger, direct imperative behavioral anger, indirect imperative verbal anger, indirect imperative behavioral anger and indirect interrogative behavioral anger (8, 33%).
The last dominants are direct declarative deliberate anger, direct declarative self inflicted anger, direct interrogative verbal anger, indirect declarative verbal anger, indirect declarative retaliatory anger, indirect interrogative self-inflicted anger and indirect interrogative passive anger (4.17%).

From the data analysis, male characters as the most dominant who tend to express indirect form of anger toward the hearer. Thus, male is more expressive than female is.

2. The response of male and female characters toward anger expression

From the result of analysis, it is found that the most preferred response uttered by the characters in the film The Butterfly effect is expression response. The expression response (70.83%) can be found in data 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. While the data 1, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19 are belongs to suppression response (29.17%).

3. The reason of male and female characters in choosing the form of anger expression

There are many reasons of male and female characters show their anger, it can be influenced by the cultural society, family background and from self-experiences. In uttering anger expression, the speaker expects a particular function. They are to show annoyance and resentful, make statement or command, show politeness and social power.
B. Suggestions

Concerning with the analysis of anger expression above, the researcher offers some suggestions that may be useful for the other student of English Department who interested in this field of study. For future researchers, they can make related studies by analyzing anger expression using negative or positive politeness strategy, or the researcher may do some research that analyzed types of anger in black community.

For the faculty, it will be better if there are enough references provided to support the research especially in anger expressions.