CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section includes background of the study, statement of problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and definition of key terms. Each of these items is discussed as follows.

1.1 Background of Study

All human came into this earth plain and original. However, human clothed by society and cultural behavior, which then they create a unique personality which called as temperaments. Lahaye (1966) defines temperaments as a combination of natural qualities or traits that affect the attitude or behavior of a person. Temperament is commonly perceived as a set of personality traits or unique characteristic to every individual (Baria, 2015). After knowing the importance and effect of temperaments and their responses toward insults. The researcher chooses insults since insult is able to reveals one's true behavior. He also interests in this subject because the importance of temperaments in human's social living nowadays, since every human is different and should be treated differently with each other. Which means understanding about one's temperaments and behavior could support their ability to socialize.

There were several studies about personalities and insult that had been conducted by some researchers. The first study of personality was conducted in 460-370 B.C by famous Greek Psychologist Hippocrates. He believed that human nature and behavior are affected by several different liquid in human's body which are: Yellow bile or chlor, Red bile (blood) or sangis, While bile or phlegm, and Black bile or melan (Cocoris, 2009). Topic about personalities then developed by other researcher in this modern era.

The termsYellow bile or chlor, Red bile (blood) or sangis, While bile or phlegm, and Black bile or melan which stated by Hippocrates changed into Choleric (chlor), Sanguine (sangis), Phlegmatic (phlegm), Melancholic (melan). These four temperaments were further described by Lahaye (1966) and Hock (1934). Based on their analysis, a sanguine person is cheerful, talkative, lively, good storyteller, compassionate, emotional and undependable. The choleric person is active, optimistic, and quick to anger, persistent, practical, strong-willed, ambitious, inconsiderate, and aggressive. The melancholic person is gloomy, prone to depression, unsociable, moody, perfectionistic and analytical. The Phlegmatic person is dependable, efficient, passive, stubborn and lazy.

Some series of researches had been conducted to this topic, I.Kant (1912) divided personalities based on two temperaments: temperament of emotions that include melancholic and sanguine and temperament of activity that include phlegmatic and choleric. And by the frame of scale by Strelau (1997), melancholic

types are characterized by weak processes of excitation and inhibition with a narrower range of action, according to him, Cholerics have been characterized by strong excitation and inhibition processes, with an excitation and unbalance dominance, while the most adaptive temperaments are thought to be phlegmatic and sanguine. Unfortunately, researchers mentioned above did not mention about the relationship between personality and language, thus this research will fill the gap by conduct a research about relationship between personality and language.

However, the study about language and personality was conducted by Nadiyah (2010), which emphasized on the speaking ability achievement on English. The result of her study shows that choleric had lower score while melacholic had higher score in speaking. She stated that choleric is not always better than melancholic in terms of speaking. However, her research only emphasizes on two temperaments; Choleric and Melancholic. Hence, in this research, the researcher emphasizes using all four temperaments, choleric, melancholic, sanguine and phlegmatic and their responses to insults.

Insulting is considered as one of the most serious among face-threatening acts Brown and Levinson (1978), the studies about insult(s) were frequently be conducted, as the study ofKorostelina (2014), she studied the insults among women demonstrators during protest to Valdimr Putin reign. She suggested that there are six types of insults; identity, projection, divergence, relative, power, and legitimacy, which contribute to the national identity of Russian society. She stated that towards insult, people are able to show power, authority and capablity.

People able to show their power, authority and capability using their capability to communicate. Since communication use to perform action by saying something, Austin (1962) in Paltridge (2006), defined that speech act as action on performing something by speaking or conversation, according to him speech act can be defined into three different levels. These levels are, Locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The locutionary acts can be simply defined as the act of saying something, this act delivers actual meaning of utterances of the speaker, the example is when someone says "it is hot in here" which referring to temperature. Second is illocutionary acts, this act can be simply defined as an act in saying something, this act aims to refers speaker's intention in uttering words such as an order for someone to turn on the air conditioner. The third is perlocutionary act, this act can be simply defined as the effect of has on the thoughts or action of other person, such as when someone finally get up and turn on the air conditioner.

Since this research emphasizes on the reactions of partcipants of each temperaments toward insult, The researcher expects if this research could be able to help people in their social life. People are usually misunderstand with different behaiour of other people who are different with the. Therefore by this research, people would understand each other's temperaments as they understand their behavoiur.

1.2 Statement of Problems

This study is conducted to answer the problems formulated in the following questions:

- 1. How do people from different temperaments respond and react verbally to the insults?
- 2. What are the emotional impacts of the participants towards insults?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1.3.1 To identify the different verbal reactions of participants from different temperaments toward insults

1.3.2 To identify the emotional impacts of each participants from different temperaments toward insults

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this study, researcher wants to discover the different reactions of people from different temperaments on receiving insult and emotionally impacts of each temperament on receiving insult. The writer hopes that this study able to improves his knowledge about personalities and how we treat other personality without hurting their feeling. And this study can be helpful to the other researchers or students who are interested in doing further studies on the related topics.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope in this study is the four human's basic personalities: Choleric, Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Melancholic and the limitation is the personalities based on Personality Plus by Littauer (1983). The researcher also focuses his research on the results of the questionnaire answers of the participants are in use for the classification of their personality. Furthermore, researcher only focuses on the transcript of original reactions of participants along conversation during data collection.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Temperaments

Lahaye (1966) defines as a combination of natural qualities or traits that affect the attitude or behavior of a person. Temperament is commonly perceived as a set of personality traits or unique characteristic to every individual.

1.6.2 Insult

According to (Agyekum, 2004) can be defined as communication forms which are meant to cause mental pain, embarrassment and disgrace, Leech (1983) stated that insult can be considered as a violation of principle of politeness.