CHAPTER 2

RIVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter the researcher presents theories that support the topic of his study. The researcher takes these theories from books and another sources. He divides this chapter into several parts of theory, those parts are personalities and temperaments, insult, pragmatics, speech acts, psychoanalysis and facial expression.

2.1 Personalities and Temperaments

This research uses temperaments as a base theory as from researcher wants to discover reactions of temperaments among insults. Temperaments helps us to understand someone further because the temperaments help us understand the lens through which someone experiences the world. It is inherent and powerfully influential to a person's experience of almost everything, which also means we could understand other person who has different behavior with us. According to

Psychoanalytic theory of Freud (1915), personality develops during childhood and is critically shaped through a series of five psychosexual stages, which he called his psychosexual theory of development. During each stage, a child is presented with a conflict between biological drives and social expectations; successful navigation of these internal conflicts will lead to mastery of each developmental stage, and

ultimately to a fully mature personality. Temperaments are commonly classified into 4 categories:

2.1.1 Popular Sanguine

W. Wundt (1903) defined this personality as people with weak emotions and fast emotional change. Sanguine are inherently pleasant and eager to get along with others, the Sanguine has a habit of making others feel comfortable around them entertained. But, People with Sanguine temperaments are tend to get easy emotional changing. They can be angry at a time but then become sad in such short time.

2.1.2 Peaceful Phlegmatic

People with phlegmatic temperaments are tend to be calmer to face a problem then another temperament. Phlegmatic people are usually hide their felling and always choose a peace way and avoid the problem. They are patient and have stable emotions. W. Wundt (1903) defined people with weak emotions but slow emotional change as phlegmatic.

2.1.3 Powerful Choleric

W. Wundt (1903) defined people with strong emotions and fast emotion change as choleric. They are so easy to be resentful because they like something done as they think how it will be done. Choleric temperaments are known as the most temperamental temperaments among the others. They use their anger as a sign that

they are the leader. People with this temperament have good communication skill since they can unsure people to believe in them.

2.1.4 Perfect Melancholy

W. Wundt (1903) stated that people with strong emotions but slow emotional change as melancholic. Means that melancholy person's emotional are tend to last longer than other personalities. People with temperaments are easy to get sad and other negative feelings than other personality. Since they are sensitive and have strong emotion, melancholic people often hide their emotion.

2.2 Insult

As described by Leech (1983) that insult can be considered as a violation of principle of politeness. Or it can be interpreted that insult could surpass politeness border. Which means, people would not mind with their attitude in front of other people or can be simply said that people would reveal their true behavior and temperaments trough insult. And in this research, researcher uses insults that distinguished into some categories which stated by various researchers, he chooses various categories of insult which appropriately used in Javanese context since the participants are Javanese:

2.2.1 Divergence insults

Korostelina (2014) stated that divergence insults used to stress the differences between personal uniqueness by emphasizing the negative characteristic of a person. People would easily get offended when their special uniqueness being mocked. For example, is someone who has black skin would easily get offended if his skin is mocked by someone who has another skin color or when someone who has a short body insulted by someone who is taller than him. And the researcher suggests that trough divergent insult, someone reveals their true behavior or temperaments.

2.2.2 Backhanded Compliments

Backhanded compliments might simply interpret as an insult that disguised as compliments. Hall and Blanton (2009) stated that positive stereotypes may additionally adversely affect the target are evaluated because their subjective favorability tacitly implies some corresponding deficiency in the same way that backhanded compliments often imply subtle but understood negatively. In the other hand, researcher wants to test this kind of insult because people are easily get offended when this insult comes to them.

2.2.3 Insult of identity

Korostelina (2014) stated that insult of identity based on they believe that all human belongs to the groups, cultures or values that differ a person with another person. Researcher wants to test this kind of insult since having identity is very

important for some people. Someone who felt their identity get alluded would tend to be offended because of it.

2.3 Pragmatics

According to Levinson (1983) pragmatics is the study of language in communication, where people try to found the connection between language and contexts. In the other hand, Yule (1996), states some definitions of pragmatics. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by speaker and interpreted by hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. A speaker need to considerate and organized what he wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. Meanwhile, Leech (1983) explains pragmatics as the study of meaning which related to speech communication. He also states that, pragmatics can be used as problem solver between the perspectives of a speaker and a hearer.

In order to understand the intended meaning, researcher uses pragmatic as a media to reveal the true meaning of an utterance. Pragmatics also helps researcher to add a background knowledge understanding to the speaker so he can interpret the things that are referred.

2.4 Speech Acts

A speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance, Yule (1996) stated that with the intention of expressing their opinion, people do not just convey their utterance through the grammatical structure but they perform actions via those utterances. It can be said that, speech act an utterance on only consists of grammatical structure and words but also action.

According to Austin (1962) speech act in simple terms is a theory in which to say something to do something. It means that when someone says something, he does not only intend to say the word but also uses it to do things and perform acts.

2.4.1 Locutionary acts

According to (Paltridge, 2006), locutionary is the literal meaning of the utterances. Locution is the description of what speakers said. Locutionary act means performing the act of saying something (Wijana, 1996). The purpose of this act is just to inform the reader. Or, it can be said that locutionary refers to the actual meaning of the words. Austin (1962) distinguish locutionary act into three parts. The phonetic act is the act of uttering certain vocabularies or words, and the rhetica act is the act of using those vocabularies with a more or less definite sense and reference. Researcher puts locutionary acts as a trigger of the reactions of the participants in this study. Since locutionary acts has an actual

meaning of the utterance, the effects that given by participants are in line with what was spoken by researcher during the conversation.

2.4.2 Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary acts refers to the speaker's intention in uttering words. In the other words, illocutionary acts is what speaker intends to the listener. For example, when someone says "this room is hot" the illocution is the intention to turn on the air conditioner. Later, Austin (1975) divides illocutionary into five categories: Veridictives, exercitives, commisives, behativities and expositives. However, in this research, the writer does not use this act because he only emphasizes on the what speaker say in locutionary acts and the effects of the insults into listener emotion using perlocutionary acts.

2.4.3 Perlocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962) Perlocutionary acts are acts attributted to the effect of uttering sentence. Later he also stated that in uttering a sentence a speaker performs an illocutionary act of having force which is different from locutionary act which to uttering the sentence to have meaning, perlocutionarry act in the other hand performed by uttering sentence to achieve some certain effects. For example, when someone says "i'll give you my money" the hearer could give effect of that utterance as a happy one. Perlocutionary act has an important role in this research, since

researcher emphasizes his research on the effect of the insult to the participants along conversation, perlocutionary act could help researcher in identifying the effect of insults and give and opinion on the emotional changes of the participants.

2.5 Context

Context is the interpretation of what people mean. It requires a consideration of what speaker want to say with who they are talking to, when, where and under what kind of circumtances. According to Leech (1983) Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. Paltridge (2006) also stated that the linguistic context, in terms of what has been said and what is yet to be said in the discourse, also has an impact on the intended meaning and how someone may interpret this meaning in spoken and written discourse. From that explanation it can be concluded if context is result of speaker or hearer interpret the utterancebased from the background.

In this study, the researcher uses context to analyze participant's reactions toward insults. Since the participants interpret the insults given to them also based from the background knowledge about who, where, what circumtances and pysichal status. The researcher input psychal status as it is one of the signs of emotional reaction of participant. Thus researcher also uses the sets of specifying features of context from Hymes (1964) which may be relevant to the identification of

participant's reactions, there are nine features: participant (addressor, addressee, audience) topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key and purpose.

1.6 Gestures

Gestures are movements, but not all movements are gestures. Gesture is a movement that contain information both intentionnally or not, McNeill (2008). Most of the studies about gestures has focused on hand and arms used in verbal communitation, according to Elfron (1941), gestures commonly separated into two kinds of categories, the first is emblems or gestures that convey meaning by themselves and are assumed to be deliberately performed by the speaker. Second is Illustrators (or conversational gestures) are gestures that accompany the speech.

The researcher chooses gestures since gestures are contain of information wich include the emotional reaction of participants. Therefore the researcher combine context and gestures to analyze participant's reactions toward insults.

1.7 Verbal and Emotional Indicators of Participants

Researcher divided the reactions of participants into two categories, first reaction is verbally and the second is emotional reations. The first is verbal reactions of participants are given when they react to insult by giving verbal reactions. Furthermore, researcher distinguish the verbal reactions into three categories. 1. Rejection: Insult of identity require social awareness of people who insulted, when this awareness is alluded, people sometimes would feel that they are not part of what is insulted towards them and in that situation rejection would possibly happened, reaction of offended could also occur in rejection since when the participants reject the insult, they sometimes also being offended by the insult. 2. Agreement: insult is one of social construction in society, people who used to insult or people who used to get insulted are tend to not reject the insult and give an agreement towards the insult. 3. Unaffected: Passive temperaments such as Phlegmatic are tend to not give a specific reaction toward insults, since phlegmatic have no such desire to give opinion they are more likely not give any reactions toward insults.

The second is emotional reaction of participants, emotional reactions of participants are given when the participants react emotionally towards inuslts. The researcher has divided the emotional reaction of participant into 2 main categories: Affected and unaffected, Affected is also divided into 2 kinds of categories: strongly affected and weakly affected. Strongly affected is a condition where the participant gives an intense reaction to the insult. They might be give some signs such as staring

angrily or gives such verbal reaction if they don't agree with the insult or the statement that given to them. Weakly affected is the condition where the partipant gives weak reactions towards insult, the participant may not seen to be affected but they give some signs if they are affected but react weakly towards the insult. Unaffected is the condition where the participant is both not affected and not give reactions to the insult. They may seen to not give any concern towards insult which they only silent or laugh as the effect of the insult.