CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION
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This chapter consists of the summary, in which all of the main points that have been discussed in the former chapters are summarized. The second part gives some suggestions that are probably useful for the people who deal with sociolinguistics, especially the people who do research on verbal expressions showing anger.

5.1 Summary

This study examined the verbal expressions showing anger as shown by working-class families at Jalan Demak Barat I, Surabaya in their day to day communication. This study also explained the forms of the anger expressions uttered by the subjects and why they uttered those expressions during their conversations under the light of the theories of language, Psychology, verbal communication, Sociology, taboo words and swearing words.

Using a tape recorder and diary, the writer recorded six conversations, transcribed and analysed them under given parameters (such as setting and scene,
participants, act sequence and personal emotions). She also interviewed the subjects, recorded, noted and analysed what she heard.

Using the certain parameters in analysing the data she found that:

1) The working-class families mostly expressed Javanese swearing words whenever they got angry in quarrelling or teasing one another. These expressions are: 'goblok' (stupid), 'ndhasmu' (your head), a part of man's body, 'diancuk' (fuck you), 'asu' (son of bitch), 'jangkrik' (an euphemism word for 'diancuk'). Soon.

(2) The specific reasons underlying these anger verbal expressions were mainly due to the subjects:
   a. Low education
   b. Neighbourhood
   c. Life problems, and
   d. Exasperation
   e. Besides, they used these words because they were forced to:
      (1) respond to the inappropriate level Javanese addressed to them.
      (2) respond to swearing words addressed to them.
      (3) react against being accused unfairly or insulted
      (4) react against being interfered by other persons.
Furthermore they uttered these angry expression because (a) they could not stand the laziness of the people around them, (b) They were disturbed when they had to rest and (c) they were disappointed because of being betrayed by their beloved ones. of These are factors above because of being attacked or bothered by others in verbally.

5.2. Suggestions

The study under report is very limited in terms of scope, subjects, and methodology. These findings cannot be generalized for every working-class person, in Surabaya, East Java, Indonesia etc. Therefore to get more objective results which can be generalized for a wider population, it is suggested that further studies of the same (similar) topic be carried out with more subjects of the same level or different levels of social class and with more sophisticated research methods by other researchers.
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