

# Nanda Dwi - The Emotional Verbs.docx

*by* filebesti@gmail.com 1

---

**Submission date:** 22-Dec-2024 08:34PM (UTC+0900)

**Submission ID:** 2457768424

**File name:** Nanda\_Dwi\_-\_The\_Emotional\_Verbs.docx (53.02K)

**Word count:** 5110

**Character count:** 26542

# Emotional Verbs of Angry in Javanese Ngoko: Semantic Studies

| Nanda Dwi Astri<sup>1,\*</sup> | Mulyadi<sup>2</sup> |

12

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Prima Indonesia, Medan, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of humanities, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

nandawiastr@unprimdn.ac.id

## ABSTRACT

Emotional verbs are verbs that express a person's emotional or psychological state or action. This study uses the Natural Semantic Metalanguage (MSA) theory. MSA theory is a study of lexical semantics. The basic assumption of this theory is that complex meanings can be described using simpler configurations of meaning elements until they cannot be further described. The MSA theory used in this study is a framework for mapping meaning using basic components that can be understood by all native speakers. MSA theory is able to explain the lexical meaning of stative emotional verbs, while polysemy is used to understand emotional verbs in Ngoko Javanese with more than one meaning depending on the context of their use. Angry emotional verbs express a person's emotional or psychological actions in a state of anger. The purpose of this study is to describe angry emotional verbs in Ngoko Javanese. The importance of this research on angry emotional verbs in Ngoko Javanese is to see how the expression of angry emotional verbs in Javanese people who are known for being graceful, gentle and calm also has several verb expressions that express angry emotions. The emotional verbs of anger in Ngoko Javanese are *ngamuk*, *greget*, *nesu*, *muring*, *ngelusuk*, *ngepruk*, and *ngerasa*. This study takes the object of semantic study on the verb "similar to angry" in Ngoko Javanese. This study was conducted based on the data collected, namely the verb "similar to angry" spoken by the Javanese people. The main data in this study are sentences involving the verb "similar to angry" in Ngoko Javanese.

**Keywords:** emotional verb of angry, Javanese language, Natural Semantic Metalanguage.

## INTRODUCTION

Anger is a strong emotional response to a situation or stimulus that is perceived as a threat, injustice, or violation of one's personal values (Lerner, J.S. & Keltner, D., 2001). These emotions can affect a person's psychology and social interactions (Desteno, D. et al., 2000). If anger is not managed properly, it will risk negative impacts on physical and mental health (Lazarus, RS, 1991). Davidoff (1999) defines anger as an emotion characterized by high sympathetic nervous system activity. The emotion of anger also indicates a very strong feeling of dislike, which is caused by a mistake, which may or may not be a real mistake.

In the book *Nicomachean Ethics*, Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote an expression that reads "Anyone can get angry. Getting angry is easy, but getting angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose and in a good way, is not easy" (Aristotle, 2000 translation). Spielberger (1988; Spielberger & Reheiser, 2009) said that each individual's way of expressing anger is different. Kroner and Reddon (2015) divide the expression of angry emotions into three subscales, namely: (1) Anger in, the expression of angry emotions felt by the individual, tends to be suppressed within himself without expressing it outwardly, (2) Anger Out, is an external reaction (object) that is shown by the individual when in a state of anger or a reaction that can be observed in general, (3) Anger Control, the individual's capacity to be able to control or see the positive side of the issues confronted and attempt to reliably keep up a positive demeanor indeed when confronting a terrible circumstance.

# Nanda Dwi - The Emotional Verbs.docx

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

17%

SIMILARITY INDEX

17%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://ojs.unud.ac.id">ojs.unud.ac.id</a> Internet Source	6%
2	<a href="http://www.psychosocial.com">www.psychosocial.com</a> Internet Source	2%
3	<a href="http://escholarship.org">escholarship.org</a> Internet Source	2%
4	<a href="http://erepo.unud.ac.id">erepo.unud.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://journal.ipts.ac.id">journal.ipts.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://ejournal.unp.ac.id">ejournal.unp.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
7	<a href="http://carano.pustaka.unand.ac.id">carano.pustaka.unand.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
8	Submitted to Udayana University Student Paper	1%
9	<a href="http://eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id">eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%

10	<a href="http://doaj.org">doaj.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
11	Suryadi, M., H.D. Edi Subroto, and Sri Sri Marmanto. "The Use of Krama Inggil (Javanese Language) in Family Domain at Semarang and Pekalongan Cities", <i>International Journal of Linguistics</i> , 2014. Publication	<1 %
12	Submitted to Universitas Prima Indonesia Student Paper	<1 %
13	<a href="http://www.docme.ru">www.docme.ru</a> Internet Source	<1 %
14	<a href="http://simdos.unud.ac.id">simdos.unud.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	<a href="http://repository.ub.ac.id">repository.ub.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
16	<a href="http://www.grafiati.com">www.grafiati.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	<a href="http://www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id">www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	Ramon J. Aldag, Loren W. Kuzuhara. "Creating High Performance Teams - Applied Strategies and Tools for Managers and Team Members", <i>Routledge</i> , 2015 Publication	<1 %

19

Anna Wierzbicka. "Cross-Cultural Pragmatics",  
Walter de Gruyter GmbH, 2003

Publication

<1 %

---

Exclude quotes      On

Exclude matches      Off

Exclude bibliography      On