

08. Richard SA - Northern Catandunganon (681)

by - -

Submission date: 31-May-2023 06:58AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2105153198

File name: 08._Richard_SA_-_Northern_Catandunganon_681.docx (71.13K)

Word count: 6619

Character count: 35530

NORTHERN CATANDUNGANON MEN AND WOMEN SPEAKERS IN FOCUS: INVESTIGATING ANGRY REGISTERS

Richard Sambajon Agbayani, Ph. D.

Mariano Marcos State University, Department of Languages and Literature,
Batac Campus, Philippines
rsagbayani@mmsu.edu.ph

Jimmylen Zuniga-Tonio, Ph. D.

Catanduanes State University, Philippines
jztonio@gmail.com

Abstract

Angry Registers (ARs) are evident in situations where they are used, such as when someone is angry. This study endeavored to examine the characteristics and functions of angry registers in the discourse of 90 participants (45 men and 45 women) from four municipalities of Northern Catanduanes region in Bicol, Philippines. The data collection was ensured through the use of observation sheets and follow-up interviews. The investigation is grounded on the perspectives of Speech Register Theory, and is quantitative-qualitative in nature. Findings revealed that there are 26 angry registers used; 14 from male and 19 from female speakers. These ARs are classified as *nouns*, *verbs*, and *adjectives*. Noun ARs are related to *body parts*, *person*, *animals*, and *inanimate objects*. Verb ARs prompt an action or movement or imply a threat. Adjectival ARs are all words that negatively describe a person usually associated to female attributes. Participants also are not merely user of one AR in their utterance as instances of two ARs combined are applied. Further, results specified that the primary functions of speaking ARs across genders are the desire to *release the feelings of anger and frustrations*, to *emphasize emotional reactions to others* and to *express intense emotion without offending others*. Generally, women are more likely than men in using these angry registers in discourse.

Keywords: angry registers, characteristics, functions, Philippines, speech register theory

Introduction

The linguistic distinction that corresponds to different contexts of use is known as 'register variation' (Ferguson, 1994). Anger is a social event or occurrence that happens recurrently in the Northern Catanduanes region of Bicol in which the application of angry registers is evident. Angry register, according to Tonio & Agbayani (2019), citing Lobel (2013), is typologically unusual and appears to be restricted to the Greater Central Philippine smaller group. When a speaker gets enraged, they will substitute certain nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Although they are present in the language and may be employed without regard to this

08. Richard SA - Northern Catandunganon (681)

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

6%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	asianjournal.org Internet Source	2%
2	www.sil.org Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Philippine Normal University Student Paper	1%
4	Michael Bamberg. "Language, concepts and emotions: The role of language in the construction of emotions", Language Sciences, 1997 Publication	1%
5	Submitted to University of Auckland Student Paper	<1%
6	Submitted to University of Glasgow Student Paper	<1%
7	Everyday Conceptions of Emotion, 1995. Publication	<1%
8	www.docstoc.com Internet Source	<1%

9	<p>Marcin Lewandowski. "Sociolects and Registers – a Contrastive Analysis of Two Kinds of Linguistic Variation", <i>Investigationes Linguisticae</i>, 2010</p> <p>Publication</p>	<1 %
10	<p>rd.springer.com</p> <p>Internet Source</p>	<1 %
11	<p>seas3.elte.hu</p> <p>Internet Source</p>	<1 %
12	<p>epublications.vu.lt</p> <p>Internet Source</p>	<1 %
13	<p>Submitted to eur</p> <p>Student Paper</p>	<1 %
14	<p>Submitted to University of Western Sydney</p> <p>Student Paper</p>	<1 %
15	<p>Submitted to University of Bedfordshire</p> <p>Student Paper</p>	<1 %
16	<p>www.scribd.com</p> <p>Internet Source</p>	<1 %
17	<p>Sérgio N. Menete, Guiying Jiang. "Red-hot faces and burnt hearts", <i>Review of Cognitive Linguistics</i>, 2021</p> <p>Publication</p>	<1 %
18	<p>digitalrepository.unm.edu</p> <p>Internet Source</p>	<1 %

19	link.springer.com Internet Source	<1 %
20	mail.mjltm.org Internet Source	<1 %
21	A. Ogarkova. "Language and culture in emotion research: a multidisciplinary perspective", <i>Social Science Information</i> , 09/01/2009 Publication	<1 %
22	asiair.asia.edu.tw Internet Source	<1 %
23	findresearcher.sdu.dk Internet Source	<1 %
24	Ning Yu. "Metaphorical Expressions of Anger and Happiness in English and Chinese", <i>Metaphor and Symbolic Activity</i> , 1995 Publication	<1 %
25	hig.diva-portal.org Internet Source	<1 %
26	Shima Ahmadi-Azad. "Gender Differences in Emotional Content of EFL Written Narratives", <i>Journal of Language Teaching and Research</i> , 2015 Publication	<1 %