

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

People tend to think that life would be better without fear. Unbeknown to them that without fear, people would be constantly stepping out in front of traffic without any hesitation. Roller coaster, haunted house, scary movies would not exist either. No one would climb dangerous mountain because why would they? What would be the point of doing that? Why would people do that if not for conquering any fears? Fear can be serious and grim. If one is safe, fear can be energy, excitement and one of the greatest pleasures in the world. Fear can be conditioned based on experience, gender specific, real or imaginary. In the latter case, the experience of fear involves two cognitive processes and is followed by an adequate reaction to the situation.

Fear is an emotion that is felt because of a threat to one's being, whether the threat is real or just a shadow. Biological reactions and symptoms originating from fear are the same as those found in insecurity, anxiety, doubt and uncontrolled feelings of fear (phobias). Fear, according to the psychologist have been part of basic emotion that mostly used along with joy, sadness, anger and disgust. The domain of emotions is fundamental for humankind. People categorize emotion as states while others categorize them as actions. The variation lies from the view of human relationships or that of rational thought or morality.

In Ethno psychology, concepts of emotion emerge as a kind of language of the self-code for statements about intentions, actions and social relations. Thus, Levy who has given one among the primary and fullest knowledge of feeling understandings in social setting, underscores the duty of emotions in shaping the entertainer's feeling of their association to a social world (Lutz and White, 1986, p. 417). Emotion terms are largely heterogeneous and that no coherent classification of them is possible. Therefore, despite many differences in terms of defining and understanding emotions, psychologist agreed that emotions are actually our daily experiences, both experienced personally and when interacting with others. Emotions, in this formulation, are intellectual processes, requiring language to carve raw feelings into emotions.

Emotions are often expressed in or, indeed, are shaped by language, and thus the study of language can reveal a great deal about them. Emotion words may refer to all or any part of this sequence of events-which part of the sequence they do refer to may well be culturally and individually idiosyncratic. For instance, one must have the appropriate kind of linguistics to say anything interesting about emotions and emotional feelings. Linguistics sees emotion as a way for humans to reflect the words in their consciousness, which shows mental experiences, feelings, and chaos. The way humans react to mental experiences and feelings is by conceptualizing these things into emotion vocabulary (emotion words / effective words).

Emotion vocabulary is a form of verbal communication of emotion. Verbal descriptions of emotional states can provide quite precise information about the specific form of an emotion, such as anger, depression or happiness that a person is experiencing. Since fear is categorized as primary universal emotion, it comes as no surprise that the semantic field of fear is very complex and broad. The single entities of this complex semantic field can be regarded as different stages of an emotional process. At the same time, the entities themselves can be composed of various different sensations, ranging from excitement to nervousness. Therefore, from a semantic perspective, there does not seem to be a clear-cut delineation between the single members of this particular semantic field but rather a spectrum of fixed parameters with potential contextual overlaps, variations and interpretations.

In Anne Frank's autobiography there are several types of fear emotions. Extreme levels of fear and the other emotions are rarely felt by most for significant stretches of time, much less by a girl as young as Anne Frank. Anne, being a typical teenage girl was incredibly emotional, swaying by multiple thoughts and feelings at an incredible rate. Unfortunately the circumstance in which she recorded these sentiment were always overshadowed by her immense fear. In the first few diary entries written in the annex, it is clear that although she was slightly afraid, Anne did not realized the true level of danger she was in and therefore filled page after page with detailed but mundane descriptions of daily life in the Annex. As Anne

matured, she began to empathize with the apprehensiveness felt by the adults and as a result, fear started to increase.

The book states some of the fears experienced by Anne Frank during World War II, such as fear of Hitler, fear of anti-semitism, fear of being discovered by Nazi soldiers, fear of aircraft noises, gunfire and difficulties. There are several examples in the Anne Frank's autobiography that illustrate the situations and circumstances of people who experience the emotions of fear. For example, the expression of fearful emotion expressed by Anne Frank whose expression changed when someone knocked on the door of her hiding place loudly and was afraid that someone wanted to come in and check out a suspicious book place.

Anne was thinking that her hiding place was finally discovered and they were found by the Nazis. It is written in her autobiography on page 44

“I was so **scared** I nearly fainted at the thought of this total stranger managing to discover our wonderful hiding place.”

Another example is when it was told that during World War II the Christians in the Holland lived in fear because their sons were being sent to Germany on page 33.

“Everyone is **scared**. Every night hundreds of planes pass over Holland on their way to German cities, to sow their bombs on German soil.”

The book concluded that it was not only Jewish, but basically everyone were scared at that time. Every night hundreds of planes passed over Holland on their way to cities in Germany to drop bombs on German soil.

Every hour hundreds or even thousands of people were killed in Russia and Africa. Thus, no one could escape the conflict, the entire world was at war. Even though the Allies were doing better, the end was nowhere in sight.

From these examples, it is clearly stated that humans may use the same word for different situation, or the otherwise. Though frequently, humans boast a rich trove of words to express the way they feel. The study of the meaning of emotion can be explained through two things. Those are commonly studied in linguistics which is to see the meaning of words from the world point of view (conceptual meaning) and the perspective of language practice, to see the meaning of words from their syntagmatic relations with other elements when they are used in sentences.

Here is an example of using the context of the emotion vocabulary of fear in the Anne Frank's Autobiography:

“Last night the four of us went down to the private office and listened to England on the radio. I was so **scared** someone might hear it that I literally begged Father to take me back upstairs.”(P.22)

“Father, **afraid** of what might happen, grabbed him by the arm and the two men went to the attic. After much struggling and kicking, Peter wound up in his room with the door shut, and we went on eating”. (P.29)

Those two examples of the sentences show the different emotion vocabulary of fear in English. However, these words denotes the same meaning, which is 'fear'. If it is viewed as a whole through the existing context, it can be clearly understood that the first example has a contextual meaning that tends to be negative, because in the sentences, Anne Frank felt

scared of being discovered by the Nazis cause her own fault for listening to the radio in the private office where they might hear them from afar.

Furthermore, in the second example the meaning tends to be positive because the context of the sentence is telling that Anne's Father felt afraid of might happen if did not do anything to stop the fight between Peter and Mr Van Daan. Hence it was written in the book that he finally got up and grabbed Peter by the arm, then brought him to the attic which prevent undesirable events from happening.

A contextual example above has attracted the attention of the writer, because as a person who is living comfortably in the peaceful state of Indonesia, the writer assumed that fear only has a negative impact on those who feel it. However, when viewing emotional vocabulary of fear in English through the narrative of Anne Frank's Autobiography, the writer have a preliminary hypothesis that the emotion vocabulary of fear not only has the meaning of which biologic reactions create a sense of silence but guides the fight responses and helps to keep safe and alive. Therefore fear heightens the senses and awareness, it keeps human in alert and helps in better preparation.

Thus the writer choose Meaning of Emotion Vocabulary of Fear in Anne Frank's Autobiography. The study is not merely looking for the components meaning of each emotion vocabulary that denotes "fear" in Anne Frank's autobiography but also compare it with the fear's components of meaning itself.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the study above, the topic of the research is the meaning of emotion vocabulary “fear” in English. The research problem can be outlined in some of the following research questions:

- a. What are the components of meaning in emotion vocabulary of fear in Anne Frank’s autobiography?
- b. What are the similarities and differences of emotion vocabulary “fear” in Anne Frank’s autobiography?

2. Scopes of the Research

The scope of this research is focused on word in emotion vocabulary of fear. Words referring to fear emotions will reflect the structure of emotional experience as posited by the theory, and so some words may be used to refer to basic emotions, which can be experienced without the individual experiencing them being aware of their cause or their object, whereas other words will designate emotions that can be experienced only with a known cause or a known object.

The study was limited to lexical meaning of emotion lexeme through the meaning components which used the theory of Nida. The research material in this study is all English text in Anne Frank’s

autobiography that contains emotion vocabulary of fear whereas idioms will not be included.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems that have been formulated, the objectives of the research are described as follows:

- a. This research is to find the meaning components of emotion vocabulary “fear” in Anne Frank’s Autobiography
- b. This research is to identify the similarities and differences of emotion vocabulary ‘fear’ in Anne Frank’s autobiography.
- c. This research is to determine the mostly found meaning component of vocabulary “fear” in Anne Frank’s autobiography

2. Significances of the Research

This research is a serious undertaking of the writer in attempt to uncover the humanity's essence which is about the meaning of emotion devoted to the meaning of the vocabulary of fear. The contextual approach makes this research not merely talking about the concept but also the practice of using the emotion vocabulary of fear in English. The research is therefore deemed necessary by writer because it has practical and theoretical benefits.

Practically, the benefit of this research is that when viewed with bare eyes, the emotion of fear does not seem to have good benefits for

human life or in the other words fear is harm to human beings. If man has a negative fear of emotion as the infection of phobia in him, the human life will not be quiet forever. However, it turns out that this emotion of fear not only has negative consequences for human life. The emotion of fear turns out to be very important to the everyday life of man and has enormous benefits. With the emotion of fear, man can keep himself from harmful things.

Furthermore, the theoretical benefit of this research is to provide a contribution of science and knowledge to the meaning of the emotion vocabulary of fear in English, through the process of teaching foreign languages, translations and the study of cross-cultural emotions by looking at the process of finding the meaning component of emotion vocabulary "fear". The research is also expected to provide knowledge about the historical things that happened in the World War II, the condition of people living in fear at that time.

Through this research, it is hoped that the theoretical donation can be made through the lexical semantic model of the emotion vocabulary "fear" in Anne Frank's autobiography. In addition, the research uses a breakthroughs that not only use the theory of linguistics but rather in analyzing the components of meaning, the writer use and incorporate essential components of emotions taken from theories of psychology experts, so the result of meaning components are clear and structured.

From the description, this research is also expected to enrich interdisciplinary studies between linguistics and psychology.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read several books as the sources and understood theories of title components, the writer tries to explain the operational definitions as follow:

1. Emotion is a sequence that includes an eliciting condition, a cognitive evaluation, physiological activation, a change of action readiness and finally an action that both experienced personally and when interacting with others.
2. Fear is an emotional response to threats and danger and one of our most important survival mechanisms.
3. Lexical semantics is the branch of linguistics which is concerned with the systematic study of word meanings. Probably the two most fundamental questions addressed by lexical semanticists are:
 - (a) how to describe the meanings of words and
 - (b) how to account for the variability of meaning from context to context.
4. Autobiography is one type of biography which tells a life story of its author, meaning it is a written record of the author's life. Rather than being written by somebody else, an autobiography comes through the person's own pen, in his own words.

E. Systematization of The Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition, this paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction explains about background of the research, questions and scope of the research, objectives and significances of the research, operational definitions and systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical description consists of emotion, component of emotion, emotion of fear, study of meaning, meaning component analysis, lexical configurations, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Research Methodology consists of method of the research (time and kind of the research), procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Data analysis consists of data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research finding.

Chapter V: Conclusion and suggestion give conclusion (relates to hypothesis discussion), (suggestion), (relates to significant of the research).