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VERBAL EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION OF WOMEN CAREER IN MAKASSAR: PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The object of this study is the verbal expression of emotions female careers in Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. This study uses techniques refer to refer to involved skilled, elicitation recording and recording. The background of this research that communicates with a person or a group can be done rationally and emotionally. Submission something emotionally much more effective because it can touch the feelings of a friend or other person. Similarly, the language, which is sourced from the domination of the emotional feelings will give birth to the expression of a very strong and overwhelming. Women launched a career to perform rig their duties and do not escape from emotion. The purpose of this study reveal forms of verbal expression of emotions female career, reason for the use of verbal expression, and the factors that influence it. The forms of verbal expression of emotions career woman is an expression form of words, tenses, and intonation. Kind of emotional expression in the form of an expression of women's career angry, happy, scared, resolved, cynical, sad, surprised, suspicious, worried about hate, surprised reason for the use of verbal expression is adding effects authority, discipline, wants to get attention. The use of emotional language was influenced by age, the job title, education and career woman

Key words: verbal, emotional, expression, career

1. INTRODUCTION

Expression according to KBBI (Big Indonesian Dictionary, 1991: 256) means the disclosure or the process of expressing feelings in Student Dictionary (2006: 156) means that the style of the outpouring of the heart, whereas the verbal word in KBBI (1991: 1118 berari orally. Emotion according to KBBI (1991: 261) means (1) a surge that bekembang and recede in a short time, (2) the circumstances and psychological reactions (such as joy, love, sadness, emotion, excitement) in the Dictionary Student emotion means gust growing and circumstances and reactions psychosis (such as joy, sadness, anger, etc. Thus, verbal expression of emotions career woman is the disclosure of feelings and reactions psychiatric career woman orally in conducting their duties.

Expression of various things by one person to another can be done rationally and emotionally. Reality now, people assume that rational thought defeating emotional feeling. Whereas the delivery of something emotionally much more rapidly reach the target compared to delivery in a rational way. Emotional feelings spring into action without considering what to do. Action that arises from an emotional feeling to bring a sense of certainty that is very strong. A very strong sense of certainty is meant here is the emotional impulses of the effects that can immediately get a response from a friend or other person.

Expression of emotion that comes from the dominance of emotional feelings will give birth to a very strong effect and an overabundance (Goleman, 1997: 414-415). For example at the time, the alumni give the messages to his alma mater in a release event and welcoming alumni, he uses emotional words that can touch the feelings or emotional words. For example: "Thank you, Mom and Dad have to humanize us. In the sentence used the word human, not a word people. The use of the word man gives emotion of joy compared to say. In other words, the use of the word man is giving effect to the listener than the word people. Another example, a mother commenting on talks of a father "It is wonderful what you said." The word beautiful in the sentence gives emotional pleasure to listeners compared with kind words, in the phrase "It's good what you said." in the rhetoric can be seen that the speaker that includes emotions will make the language more alive, more dynamic, and more convincing.

Emotions provide color in our lives. Without emotional life was bland, dry, and barren, because emotions can raise our energy mobility. For example, anger moves us to attack, fear moves us to run, and love moves us to come closer and making out. So that emotions are so colored our lives (Rachmat, 2001: 41).

The ability to think of our emotions also helps improve the ability to master it. We still feel the vibrations of emotions, but we already have an assortment of options to respond. We understand better what causes the emotions before, and we can decide whether we want to bury that feeling, or do we want to act according to that emotion (Albin, 1995: 13).

In accordance with the theory of cognitive psychology, especially cognitive consistency theory which essentially states that individuals trying to optimize meaning in perception, mood, cognition, and experiences. The statement can not be denied because women are more prominent feelings. Moreover, he felt very smooth in comparison to men. This is in accordance with the opinion of Calhoun (1995: 448-450) that the biological differences between women and men lead to differences in behavior. Human males have a special mixture of hormones that are determined by hormones androgen, Human women have a different mix, with fewer doses endrogen. These hormonal differences certainly distinguish the behavior and thoughts of men and women. However, not everything is also true even if the women are very emotional, rational element remains at their disposal. It can be seen that many successful career women in career both in the government sector and in the private sector.

Work and age affect the expression of a person's emotions A different leadership temper with subordinates. People who work in the offices of the bank will be the expression of emotions with people who work as teachers, medical personnel, police, and so on. As a result, different job different emotions, and affect expression. An older person will be different expressions of emotions than those who more easily. Discussion of emotional expression is not confined to the emotion of anger as it is commonly known, however, more than that, the language of emotion, the disclosure includes all languages
using strong feelings. Therefore, in addition to the language of emotion angry covers the love, joy, hate, and jealousy (Omond, 1997: 88). Similarly, Goleman (1997: 411-412) suggests eight major groups, namely emotions: anger, sadness, fear, happiness, love, surprise, annoyance and embarrassment.

Women's careers are women who work professionally in the field. Indeed a career is a medium for women to explore the potential, interests and talents (Nurhayati, 2006). For women, a career is a choice that has consequences for the household. However, women have a career in a career adaptive power and flexibility in managing the two worlds, the world of domestic (household) and the public world.

Women in a career will always be in contact with people or relate to others, whether it be with his superiors or subordinates or colleagues. The relationship, career women will use the verbal expression of emotions that accompany.

In connection with the above background of this research will address women's verbal expression of emotions career in Makassar. Selection of Makassar as the study site because the city of Makassar is the largest city in eastern Indonesia.

2. METHOD

A. Methods, Approach, and type of Research

Type The method used is a method refer to (Sudaryanto, 1988: 8) combined with survey method (Singarimbun and Sofian Effendi (ed), 1987: 4). See and survey methods used to obtain the data directly on the ground in the form of spoken and written language career woman, research literature. The approach used is psikolingusitik. Psycholinguistic approach used to describe mental processes as the emotional language is spoken. Such approaches are well suited to reveal the emotional language of career women in Makassar thoroughly. By using these approaches, this research may explain and verify the emotional language of career women in Makassar and obtain new findings in emotional expression is a career woman. Therefore, this type of research, including qualitative research.

a. Research Site

This research is located in the city of Makassar. Locations have been selected as the capital of Makassar South Sulawesi Indonesia and the largest city in eastern Indonesia which is inhabited by various ethnic. In addition, according to the title of this study Verbal Expression of Emotion Female career in Makassar, in this city female employment in the formal sector varies. In addition, the city of Makassar is a destination where people looking for work.

C. Source of Data

The data source of this research is a career woman who worked in the formal sector aged 21 years to 60 years as many as 40 people. Age have been deemed to be productive in their duties. Moreover, determination of the respondents were chosen with the terms of the feasibility of the respondents (Samarin, 1993: 55-57) among others have the full speech synthesizers, psychologically showing attitude, intelligent, and can use the Indonesian language properly. Fiftieth of respondents was taken purposively. Furthermore, the data source comes from teachers / lecturers medical workers, employees of public / private, and police respondents teacher, lecturer. Respondents employee / employees are taken from PT Bakrie Life, Bosowa, Branch Somba Opu BRI, BNI Tamalanrea, and Unhas. Respondents were drawn from the medical Wahidin Sudido Husodo RSU, RSU Haji, Polyclinics Dental Pattunuang, and PHC Pampang. Police police respondents drawn from Makassar. Pinpointing the source of the data was done by purposive sampling in accordance with the characteristics of this study is to see the behavior of specific groups, women’s groups careers (Bulaeng, 2000: 140). The amount of the overall sample of 40 people.

D. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques used participant observation, recording, recording, questionnaires, and fishing techniques. Participant observation technique used by researchers to converse directly with the observer. While observations, is also used for recording and recording (Sudaryanto, 1988: 8). Data recording is done mainly to record data directly in the field, ie when the career woman chatting with friends or interlocutor. The recording technique is used when the career woman spoke with subordinates or superiors at work.

Issues to be addressed In this paper are:
1. What type of verbal expression of emotions career women in their duties.
2. What is the effect of the use of verbal expression of emotions career women in their duties?
3. What are the factors that influence the expression of emotions in Makassar City career woman?

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Types of Career Women Verbal Expression of Emotion In Makassar

1. The verbal expression of emotions angry
2. The verbal expression of emotions happy
3. The verbal expression of emotions sad
4. The verbal expression of emotions fear
5. The verbal expression of emotions firmly
6. The verbal expression of emotions cynical
7. The verbal expression of emotions wonder
8. The verbal expression of emotions suspect
9. The verbal expression of emotions worry
10. The expression of verbal emotion hate
11. The verbal expression of emotion surprised
12. The verbal expression of emotion surprised

Forms of Verbal Expression of Emotion Women Career

a. The Verbal Expression of Emotions Vocabulary and Sentences
The word is the smallest free form or any form of free is a word (Ramlan, 1979: 12). The smallest free form would have to have meaning. The words used by the emotional expressions of women's career are described below. As for the definition of the phrase is a unit of language that is relatively independent and have a final pattern (Kridalaksana, 1982:71).

1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Angry Vocabulary

Angry emotions in KBBI (1991: 630) means very unhappy, angry, indignation. Student's Dictionary (2006: 402) means very unhappy, angry, and upset. Words such as denial of entry in pengenapresian emotion of anger, for example: no, no, words / phrases ban such words do not, should not, and words / phrases such abuses violate the provisions of the word, fool people. Words angry and upset as brash, stupid, damn, etc. Words are angry and upset over giving effect dibadingkan angry if you do not know the customs (for brash), less intelligent (for stupid), fucking (no luck). There are several markers persona to greet the second person in the language of Makassar. For example the second marker persona -ko and -kik in nakaliko word 'naughty you', jangankik 'do you'. Jangan (no) -kik word derived from the word do and markers -kik second person singular (in language of Makassar). This marker is used by career women when angry small (just angry) and marker kik subtle form of marker -ko. Said nakaliko of naughty words and the second person singular marker -ko (in Makassar), -ko marker is used by career women to greet the second person singular roughly with an angry expression large (very angry).

Some emotions subordinate to accompany the emotion of anger. Angry because of disappointed, angry, indignant and angry, angry hurt, angry because of ignorance, for example in a very embarrassing word (angry because of disappointment), I do not believe (angry huff).

2. Verbal Expression of Emotion Angry Form Sentence

Angry expression that means unhappy, angry, indignation. Types of verbal expression of emotion of anger include: angry upset, angry upset, angry, angry frustrated, and angry because of jealousy. Characteristic linguistic marks the language of emotion angry are: (1) using the intonation rises and strong, (2) using a marker angry typical language of Makassar, (3) use the vocabulary angry, (4) using a style of language, and (4) generally use the phrase ban and calls. The following examples of its use.

1. I am upset, my phone, but not puled up (Angered annoyance).
2. Utterly nakaliko not ask permission to leave the office.
3. Do not neglect Mom! Here a lot of our work!
4. Do not like it when there are teachers who do not want to hear the headmaster was called dissidents!
5. (You're not entitled to prohibit me so dean!)
6. I am disappointed with my mother has put on the HR Department of Literature Indonesia without a permit in the majors!

Angry emotions of example sentences spoken over a career woman looks there are some linguistic traits. For average intonation career woman using high intonation. Words and phrases used is the word ban, for example, do not, said denial and said not to use language typical linguistic pemakarkah Makassar enkJitik -ko and -kik, eg / word / phrase / expression ban, said disappointed, errands, and pitched upset. The type of sentence used is the phrase exclaimed, send, and prohibition. More detail can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Linguiste characteristics Disclosure Angry Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Right intonation</td>
<td>athk-kak</td>
<td>Min -Ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partyja-kol</td>
<td>-Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dissidents</td>
<td>-Fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not neglect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was annoyed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Do not want b hear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not right to prohibit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disappointed kak (marker persona in macassar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facing a minute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Verbal Expression of Emotion Happy

1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Happy Vocabulary

The word happy in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 910) means the expression of a feeling of satisfaction and relief, happy without a sense of grief, happy and in good condition. Student's Dictionary (2006: 610) words mean feeling happy heart joy, love). Happy emotion is the expression of feeling satisfied and happy. Words / phrases pleased as the word that makes people feel valued good, iye, tasty, happy, happy, words of praise such as love, praise, very good, very beautiful. Similarly, words of congratulations and gratitude, for example: congratulations, thank God, thank you, grateful, and others expressed by many career women. Words / phrases that are very soothing for those who hear it, so as to give effect to the listening pleasure.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotions Happy in Shape Sentence

Happy emotional expression is feeling happy and without a sense of hard to suddenly declared by the speaker. Happy because of joy, happy, as satisfied, because it is praised. Consider the example sentence.

1. I am very happy to study at UGM half of the value of my AA all.
2. Good mom, mom satisfied not work to Diligently taking medication!
3. I love this Mother encourages us.
4. Wa...! I can compliment ni morning.
5. Good once your blood daratas' pressure 160/100, certainly diligent to taking
6. Goodji 'baikj', all my health examination results.
7. O.. iyek... o.. iyek I do not know the administrative problems ha., ha., ha...
(8) Alahamdulillah yes while these noodles.
(9) It was a good guy once, he told me when you came to Iran, the people really well.
(10) I am delighted turns in literature there are singers.

From the example above emotional expression spoken happy career woman looks there are some linguistic traits.

For inonasi intonation or pressure ii the form of high, medium / neutral, and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of news, fun, and conflict For more details can be seen in the following two tables.

### Table 2. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Happy Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium / neutral</td>
<td>Very delighted</td>
<td>-News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Satisfied kak</td>
<td>-Fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Very happy</td>
<td>-Died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Very well</td>
<td>-Deed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Both Jide</td>
<td>-Die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Bhay</td>
<td>-Deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Alhamdulillah</td>
<td>-Embarrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Veiywekt</td>
<td>-Depressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For inonasi intonation or pressure ii the form of high, medium / neutral, and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of news, fun, and conflict. Intonation is used for a happy expression is a neutral tone, medium, and strong. For more details can be seen in the following three tables.

### Table 3. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Sad Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium / neutral</td>
<td>-Sad</td>
<td>-News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-I am sad</td>
<td>-Denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-We became victims</td>
<td>-Opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Pity also</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Concerned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Ibah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Wed-so long ago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For inonasi intonation or pressure ii the form of high, medium / neutral, and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of news, fun, denial, and contradiction. Intonation is used for a sad expression is a neutral tone, medium, and strong. For more details can be seen in the following three tables.

### Table 4. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Fear Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium / neutral</td>
<td>-Fear</td>
<td>-News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-I am fear</td>
<td>-Opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-We became victims</td>
<td>-Denial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Pity also</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Concerned</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Not</td>
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### Table 5. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Fear Emotions

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For inonasi intonation or pressure ii the form of high, medium / neutral, and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of news, fun, denial, and contradiction. Intonation is used for a sad expression is a neutral tone, medium, and strong. For more details can be seen in the following three tables.

### Table 6. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Fear Emotions

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<th>type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>-News</td>
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<td>-I am fear</td>
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<td></td>
<td>-Ibah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Wed-so long ago</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I'm afraid, there will be nothing.

I was horrified to see the incident!

From the example of emotional expression above spoken career woman looks there are some traits of linguistics, word / phrase used is the word / phrase verbal expression of emotions fear that, should not eat, takut-kak forward, but my fear, I doubt, I am afraid, ditendangji, I cringe. For inonasi intonation or pressure in the form of a flat and neutral, high and strong pressure. Shaped words and phrases, and sentences are manifold and exciting news. More detail can be seen in the table following four.

Table 4. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Fear Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Pressure</td>
<td>- Advanced fear kak - I was that scared - Kicked - I doubt - I cringe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Oppression</td>
<td>- News - Command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Firm Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Pressure</td>
<td>- For the purpose of evidence - It's done - It's clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opposition</td>
<td>- News - Command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Cynic Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strong Pressure</td>
<td>- As a result, if you do not want to hear us - my surprise - Extremely hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opposition</td>
<td>- News - Command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Cynic Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar type sentence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Strong Pressure</td>
<td>- As a result, if you do not want to hear us - my surprise - Extremely hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opposition</td>
<td>- News - Command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

g. Verbal Expression of Emotions Wonder
1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Wonder Vocabulary

The word wonder in big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 347) means to feel odd or strange. Student's Dictionary (2006: 223) feels odd. Thus, the disclosure is the disclosure feeling cynical emotional and psychological reaction to feeling odd and weird/too often diekspresikan by career women in the dry of Makassar in carrying out their duties. Words/phrases emotion surprised by using words such as wa... wonder emotion, amazing, I was amazed, not everyone can be like this expressed by women's career if there are things that are remarkable in their duties.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotion Wonder Sentence

Expression emotion surprised is the disclosure is to feel odd or strange. So, surprisingly emotional expression is the disclosure feeling things that seem odd or strange about something.

(1) Wa... incredible show!
(2) I was amazed by the Father answers!
(3) Mothers who want to find?
(4) Today is Mothers seem odd?

From the example above expression emotion surprised spoken career woman looks there are some linguistic traits. The use of the word/phrase/sentence emotions wonder, for example, wa... incredible, I was amazed, looking for anyone. For inonasi intonation or pressure in the form of high and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of sentence.

Table 7. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Wonder Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation/Pressure</th>
<th>The word/phrase/Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>-V factorial -Wonder - Fun -Strong Pressure -Asking</td>
<td>-I'm amazed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>-intonasi decreased -Looking for who? -Not suspicious -Not that we do not believe -Fun -News -Asking</td>
<td>-We don't believe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h. Verbal Expression of Emotions Suspicious Vocabulary

1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Suspicious

Suspect in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 200) means cautious, anxiety, and lack of trust or distrust. Student's Dictionary (2006: 110) said suspiciously means less trusting of others. Thus, expression of emotions and reactions suspected disclosure feeling less trusting of others. These emotions often expressed by women's career in Makassar, especially facing a subordinate who has not been convincing job. Words/phrases suspect uses such as: suspicious, not suspicious, do not believe, not disbelief, doubt. Words or phrases that if the people who listen will be provoked to cause backlash.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotion Suspicious Sentence

Emotional expression is the disclosure of suspicious feeling cautious, anxiety, and lack of confidence or doubt the truth of other people, so emotional expressions suspect is a feeling cautious or wary, less trusting against others.

(1) Mothers who want to find?
(2) Not suspicious Bu, but for more details, the arrival of the mother.
(3) To examine the proposals here should show not we do not believe the mother.
(4) I do not believe this task is completed tomorrow.

Examples of emotional expression above suspicion spoken career woman looks there are some linguistic traits. Penggunaan words/phrase/sentences suspicious verbal expression, for example, car who, not suspicious, not that we do not believe it. For inonasi intonation or pressure in the form of high and strong pressure, Shaped words and phrases, and sentences that type of news, cried and asked. More detail can be seen in the table below eight.

Table 8. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Suspicious Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation/Pressure</th>
<th>The word/phrase/Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>-V factorial -Looking for who? -Not suspicious -Not that we do not believe -Fun -News -Asking</td>
<td>-We don't believe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>-intonasi decreased -Looking for who? -Not suspicious -Not that we do not believe -Fun -News -Asking</td>
<td>-We don't believe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Verbal Expression of Emotion Worried

1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Worried Vocabulary

The word worry in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 479) means restless and anxious. Students Dictionary (2006: 326) worried restless and anxious. So, Draw feeling uncertain about something unknown. Thus, expression of feelings and emotions suspicious disclosure emotional reactions restless and anxious. Emotions worry also expressed by career women in Makassar, especially when facing a job alarming by using the word worried, agitated, anxious hesitation in taking decisions or work not with words of doubt and hesitation, and was worried because it has not been able to with the word/phrase yet time and finish first.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotion Worried Sentence

The expression of emotion worry is the disclosure feeling uncertain about something unknown. So, worried feeling of uncertainty towards the unknown.

(1) I doubt S3 in the program without the scholarship.
(2) It is troubling to the survival of the animal.
(3) I doubt his ability!
(4) He may submit proposals first

From the example of emotional expression manifested worry over career woman looks there are some linguistic traits. The use of the word/phrase/sentence emotions worry, for example: I doubt, worry, doubt his ability, he might.
Intonation or pressure to form a neutral intonation and medium (flat). Sentences used are exciting sentences, and news. For more details can be seen in the following table

Tabel 9. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Worried Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word/phrase/Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Neutral or moderate and high | -Worry  
-Double  
-sanctions  
-Maybe | -Fun  
-News |

I. Verbal Expression of Emotion Hate

1. Verbal Expression of Emotion Hate Vocabulary

The word hate in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 115) means strongly dislike. Student's Dictionary (2006: 326) the word hate means strongly dislike. Thus, the expression of emotion hate is not an expression of love. Examples of word / phrase expression of hate: do not like, far from here, hate, go I, go away.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotion Hate Sentence

The expression of emotion hate is disclosure dislike about something. Thus, the expression of emotion is the disclosure hate feeling like tehadap something. Example sentence:

(1) I do not like you interfere in my business.
(2) Get out you out of my sight!
(3) I really hate it if you did not participate.
(4) Never mind I'm sick of your doing.

From the example above hate emotional expression manifested career woman looks there are some linguistic traits. Use emosibenci expression, for example: the expression of emotion I do not like you interfere in my business, you go away from me, I really hate it when you do not participate, sudalah I'm sick of your doing. Expression hate strong pressure in the form of sentence intonation used are exciting sentences, and news. For more details can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 10. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Hate Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word /phrase/style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| -am | -shocked  
-impostole  
-  
-Ah, really! | -Fun  
-Asking |

j. Verbal Expression of Emotions Surprised

1. Verbal Expression of Emotions Surprised Vocabulary

The word is derived from the word shocked shock that gets the prefix happened, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1991: 463) says shocked means surprised, shocked. Thus, the expression of emotion surprised is an outstanding expression of feelings towards something unexpected events. The words used in the expression of emotion surprised are: shocked, unbelievable, wow, really? not possible, my God.

2. Verbal Expression of Emotions Surprised Sentences

Expression emotion surprised is the disclosure feeling aghast, shocked. Thus, the expression of emotion expression is an outstanding expression of feelings towards something unexpected events. The words used in the expression of emotion surprised are: shocked, unbelievable, wow, really? not possible, my God. Consider the following example:

(1) I was surprised to hear his voice harsh.
(2) There may happen to him.
(3) Gosh, your work has not been completed?
(4) Ah, I do not believe the future, he reported to the leadership.

Tabel 11. Linguistic characteristics Disclosure Surprised Emotions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intonation / Pressure</th>
<th>The word / phrase / Style Language and Linguistics marker Typical Makassar</th>
<th>Type sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| High | -shocked  
- impostole  
-  
-Ah, really! | -Fun  
-Asking |

Effect of Emotion Expression Career Women in Makassar

expression of emotion is strong disclosure yag feelings and suddenly in the woman has the function was declared authority, power, want to quickly get a response, discipline, Set the mood, and want menyenangkaan others.

Authority

Authority should possess a career woman, especially if she is a leader. As a leader in the organization must supervise their employees with a background in education, culture and age diverse authority needs to be owned. This was confirmed by Sitterty (2002: 7) states that "women in business to work in servitude-worthy men, women are not promoted to a prestigious position. One of the functions use verbal emotion expression used by career women in their duties is to authority. Consider the following example.

(1) This I do not agree, he's exam!
(2) Sorry I can not teach, this course is not confirmed early!
(3) That is a consequence if you do not want to hear us! In the example Sentence (1) above a child's guidance counselor skips refuse the test, because students were not consult him. This expression is expressed as the lecturer wants to enforce his authority as a supervisor. Example sentences (2) above
expressed a professor who suddenly given the task to teach subjects that are not supposed to do. Example (3) above expressed by a head Basic Schools that do not stick to the head sekolanya.

Positive and Negative Effects

The effects can be positive and negative effects. Both these effects are expressed in accordance with the wishes of the woman’s career. The results showed that the reason for the use of the expression of emotions more positive career woman. Consider the following example.

1) Not inspected likes the way (positive effect).
2) O...There ikey Mom! Thanks (positive effect).
3) Good Mom, I am satisfied mother with mother diligent effort to take medicine! (positive effect).
4) I doubt his ability, (negative effect).
5) The utterly naughty you did not ask for permission to leave the office, (negative effect).

The positive effects of the use of verbal expression of emotions mendominoes disclosure of career woman’s feelings in Makassar. In the example (1) above indicates the verbal expression of emotion of anger from master to disciple who like the road in the classroom. With the verbal expressions that students will stop street jain and rework job. In the example (2) express gratitude for the goodness of a person. In the example (3) sorang health nurses give verbal expression of his satisfaction to the patient as diligently taking medication. Although the expression of positive verbal utterances female dominated career was not immune from the negative verbal expression of emotions. Example (4) of the leaders expressed skepticism to his subordinates. This gives a negative effect to his subordinates would weaken the spirit. In the example (5) a leader expressing emotions rage to his subordinates who are always late for work. This will not deter these employees.

Discipline

The effect of the use of verbal expression of emotions by career women in their duties was to discipline the emotional impact on the use of the expression used discipline career woman who usually served as head supervisor or a teacher. In general, for this effect using the expression of angry emotions. Consider the following example.

1) That all go home!
2) Do not enter outside alone, he permits for a while!
3) Do not neglect Mom! Here a lot of our work!
4) I do not like it when there are teachers who do not want to hear the headmaster was called dissidents!
Angry verbal expression of emotions can affect discipline. A school principal gave expression angry emotions that exist in the sample (1) and (4) the teachers teaching. This is done because he enforce discipline to teachers. In the example (2) a teacher giving effect discipline to the students who are always out of the classroom. In the example (3) an employee of the pawnshop expressed verbal expression of emotion of anger to effect discipline to the mother (customers) to pay attention to the queue number.

Want to Look For The use of the expression of emotions, especially emotional and angry emotions firm aims to get attention from friends interlocutors. Consider the following example.

1) Nurhayati, Nurhayati!
2) Mr. do not ban me so dean.
3) I am upset, my phone, but not removed! (Angered annoyance).

In the example (1) an employee of the pawnshop goods and money scream with rage, customers are calling does not receive a reply from the person who phoned.

C. Factors Affecting the Use of Verbal Expression of Emotion

There are several factors that influence the use of verbal expression of emotions career woman. From the research found there are three dominant factors that influence it, namely:

1. Factors Age
2. Position The job factors.
3. Factors Education

Age Factors

The age factor is a factor that greatly affects the use of verbal expression of emotions career woman. A young age is the age that is productive, so that the language he used was overwhelming. Career women who are younger, for example 20s, 30s, and 40s verbal expression of emotion is expressed well the expression of angry, happy, sad, cynical, are concerned and suspicious. Kauffman and Hotchkiss (2000) states that middle age is the age for women’s career many job offers. It is quite an impact on verbal expression of their emotions, so the verbal expression of emotions are being used more emotional assertive, angry, and happy.

Career woman who has a lot of work skills will feel great and excessive compared with those advanced age. They are elderly lack a bit of work so that job offers. As a result, career women who are elderly when using verbal expression of emotions that are used a lot more fun, suspicion, and fear.

Factors The Job Title

Occupational factors greatly affect a person’s emotional state. According to Hani Handoko (2008) says that the factor of job satisfaction on an emotional state that is pleasant or unpleasant for a job. The Hasibuan (2005) reported job satisfaction is a pleasant emotional attitude and loves her job.

In carrying out its work, a career woman dealing with people, good partners, superiors, and subordinates. A boss will use stem expression to his subordinates when giving tasks, such as “do this task very well or expressions of delight when his subordinates carry out the task well, such as “good, the job you are doing well. Similarly, a subordinate would say to his superiors with a pleasant expression, for example, “Mr. delighted, our office received an award from the central office.” Furthermore, an employee of the bank office to greet customers with a pleasant expression, for example, “Can we help.”

So, the above example shows that the job position greatly affects the use of verbal expression of emotions career woman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factors Age</td>
<td>The age factor is a factor that greatly affects the use of verbal expression of emotions career woman. A young age is the age that is productive, so that the language he used was overwhelming. Career women who are younger, for example 20s, 30s, and 40s verbal expression of emotion is expressed well the expression of angry, happy, sad, cynical, are concerned and suspicious. Kauffman and Hotchkiss (2000) states that middle age is the age for women’s career many job offers. It is quite an impact on verbal expression of their emotions, so the verbal expression of emotions are being used more emotional assertive, angry, and happy.</td>
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| Position The job factors | Want to Look For The use of the expression of emotions, especially emotional and angry emotions firm aims to get attention from friends interlocutors. Consider the following example.  
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Factors Education

Educational factors greatly affect women's career verbal expression of emotions. Women's career one element in the world of work must provide the best service to the community. Therefore, the development of human resources (HR) through academic education as well as education and training (Training) should be sought, thus career women are expected to provide satisfactory service in the sense that can meet the level of service quality in accordance with the expectations of society.

However, it is undeniable that the education level of women's career greatly affects language, especially verbal expression of their emotions. Women's career has taken further education such as master and doctoral programs more prudent in the use of verbal expression of their emotions. This is because, they maintain their prestige as a highly educated, so they use a lot of verbal expression of emotions firmly and fun.

4. CONCLUSION

Women's career in Makassar utilize verbal expression of emotions in performing everyday tasks profession. Emotion is a powerful expression of feelings in a person. The language of emotion is verbal manifestation of emotions in a person. There are nine emotional expressions spoken by career women in Makassar, namely: angry emotions, happy emotions, sad emotions, semosi fear, emphatically, sarcastically, surprised, suspicious, worried, and hate expressed in words and sentences. Intonation used in the use of language is a career woman emotionally neutral tone, medium, and high. 4 functions use verbal expression of emotion by a woman's career, namely authority, effects, discipline, and wanted to get attention. Factors influencing the use of verbal expression of emotions career woman is the age factor, occupational factors, and educational factors.

REFERENCES