

# Psycholinguistic Study On The Expression Of Joy And Sadness Of Children Aged 6-8 Years

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**Abstract:** This study aims to determine the verbal and non-verbal aspects of linguistics that appear in the expression of joy and sadness of children aged 6-8 years. This type of research is descriptive qualitative to describe the phenomena that occur in research subjects. Data collection methods used are direct observation and techniques of listening, engaging, and proficient at expressing the joy and sadness of children aged 6-8 years. The results showed that in expressing the joy and sadness of the linguistic aspects of children aged 6-8 years, they were able to pronounce the language clearly that was able to be understood by others because, at the age of 6-8 years the vocabulary of the children had a lot and in interacting with others was already good marked when conversing and can respond to conversation. From the non-verbal aspect of expressing the joy shown by children aged 6-8 years, namely by smiling, beaming, laughing, and cheering, while the expression of sadness is usually indicated by crying, pouting, etc.

**Keywords:** Psycholinguistics, expression of happiness and sadness

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Everyone experiences a process of development and growth. Both in terms of physical development, cognitive and language. In language acquisition from infancy to adulthood is obtained in stages. While still a baby how to express something in the form of simple nonverbal behavior that is silent, playing with hands and feet, crying, smiling, laughing, babbling. In general, a person's daily actions are accompanied by certain feelings, which are happy or unhappy feelings. Feelings of pleasure or displeasure that accompany one's daily actions are called "effective colors. This effective color is sometimes vague. In strong effective colors, feelings become deeper, wider and more focused. These feelings are called emotions.[1] Emotions commonly experienced at the developmental stage are fear, anger, jealousy, affection, jealousy, curiosity, and excitement (happiness and pleasure). But apart from that, at the age of 8 years children can also assess themselves and their concepts are more accurate and realistic. Adult emotional expressions or feelings are different from children. adults in doing something or in expressing something can already be influenced by reason and thought so that they can control their emotions differently from children whose development of reason is not perfect then that the children have not been able to control or control their emotions and feelings. Children aged 6-8 years with children aged 1-5 years also differ in linguistic disclosure because in children aged 6-8 years the language acquisition stage is more perfect in saying words while children aged 1-5 years in saying words or sentences are still not complete. hoodActions or behaviors of our every day on age accompanied by specific feelings such as happy or sad. Happy and sad is a field of psychology studies. Psychology is psychology. Psychology has a close connection with linguistics, in this case, psychology determines aspects of one's language. We can observe this

through our behavior or actionsThis expression of joy and sadness usually occurs in aspects of a person's verbal and non-verbal language. The verb aspect can be easily understood by other people if the child has perfect language. T AHAP end child is perfect toward language acquisition that is the age of 3-5 years and at the age of 6 years has gained the language perfectly. Nonverbal behavior is a sign of emotional turmoil that is being experienced by someone. Psychological reactions to originating from within individuals and from outside can be seen in a person's non-verbal behavior. Based on the description above it is important to research the expression of joy and sadness because it is a condition that has certainly never been experienced by everyone. This feeling of pleasure and sadness Affects a person's verbs and non-verbs. This study examines how the linguistic aspects that appear in the expression of joy and sadness of children are 6-8 years old.

Psycholinguistics is a hybrid science that is, a science that is a combination of two sciences: psychology and linguistics. The seeds of this knowledge actually appeared at the beginning of the 20th century when German psychologist Wilhelm Wundt stated that language can be explained based on psychological principles. Psycholinguistics no longer consists only of psycho and linguistics but also involves other sciences because the acquisition and use of human language involve many other branches of science such as neurology, philosophy, primatology, and genetics.[2] Theoretically, the main purpose of psycholinguistics is to find a language theory that is linguistically acceptable and psychologically explains language and its acquisition. In other words, psycholinguistics tries to explain the nature of the structure of language, and how this structure is obtained, used at the time of speech, and at the time of understanding the sentences in the narrative. Jhon Dewey, an American psychologist, has studied language and its development by interpreting linguistics from childhood language based on psychological principles. He suggested that the psychological classification of words spoken by children be done based on meaning as understood by children, and not as understood by adults with adult forms of grammar.[3] Psychology discusses or examines human sides in terms of what can be observed, because the soul is abstract so that it cannot be observed empirically, even though the object of study of every science must be observable using the senses. In this case, the "soul" or state of the soul "can only be observed through the symptoms that appear to appear to look like a sad person who will be depressed, and a happy

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person looks from his cheerful gestures or from his brightly lit face. [4] A person's emotions can be seen from the way they speak. The state of human psychology is very influential in someone's language because it is interrelated. Language is a means to express various kinds of feelings and thoughts that are often illogical, sometimes unpredictable because of the power of emotions, fear, desire, desire, hope and so on. Feelings of pleasure arise when individuals get something that can fulfill their motives. Physiological changes that occur in individuals due to joy scanned with heartbeat and decreased blood pressure because there is no excessive oxygen supply to the brain and muscles, one's breathing rate will tend to be flat with long and loose breaths, someone who is in the happy state of all the senses that are owned (sense of touch, smell, hearing, sight and taste) are in a relaxed position so that the situation makes the senses of the happy person less sensitive or sensitive. According to Muhammad Uthman Najati, sadness arises when someone experiences loss. Such as the loss of a loved one, loss of valuables, disaster, catastrophe, and failure to do something important. [5] Usually, a person's emotional state is reflected through facial expressions.[6]. Happy emotional state on a happy face. A sad emotional state will appear on a sad face as well. Several studies related to psycholinguistic studies have been conducted by several previous researchers, including Etin Pujihastuti, et al [2012] discussing "Expression of joy in children aged 3-5 years in psycholinguistic studies". Edward Watuna, [2014] discusses "the use of language in expressing emotion of excitement in the Twilight Saga film by Stephen Meyer a psycholinguistic analysis". Based on previous studies more discussing the expression of excitement in psycholinguistic studies. While the researchers here want to examine more broadly the expression of joy and sadness in children aged 6-8 years.

## 2 METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive study whose objects are based on visible facts, and the data collected and analyzed are presented descriptively.[7]]. This will be done in three steps as follows: Preparation, this preparation phase begins by finding the subject to be investigated. Subjects in this study are children aged 6-8 years who are experiencing a state of happiness and sadness, in these circumstances children are seen from the way they express their joy and sadness. Then, read a book that deals with the topic of psycholinguistic studies expressing joy and sadness. Data collection, The first thing to do is to observe the daily verbal and non-verbal language of the subject under study, and the researcher communicates directly with the subject. Furthermore, from the existing conversations, researchers write verbal and non-verbal languages that are used in expressing joy and sadness in children aged 6-8 years. In analyzing data, the method used by researchers is the descriptive qualitative method. First, researchers identify and classify data in two parts, namely disclosure

## 3 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on research conducted, the results obtained are:

### 3.1 Disclosure of joy of children aged 6-8 years

Joy is an expression of relief, that is avoiding tension. Usually, the excitement is caused by things suddenly and also usually

social.[8]

In expressing the excitement of children aged 6-8 years can be seen in the following records: Place in front of the home of a 6-year-old child (B) with the researcher (A) On Sundays (B) invited by his mother to a cultural event with his friends, when researchers ask

Data 1

A: where are you going?

B: want to go watch the parade on the bego field, sister (with an enthusiastic daughter answering with a smile expression, the princess continues chatting with her friends who look cheerful).

Expression of children's joy is shown from the nonverbal expression that is seen from the expression on his smiling face and enthusiasm in answering questions.

In another context, it can also be seen from the expression of excitement shown by a 6-year-old child (A) when given by his mother (B).

Data 2

A: Mom, I bought what from the market (while opening a plastic shopping bag from her market).

B: cooking toy that you asked for.

A: Yeee,,, thank you, mom. (screaming while taking his new toy).

The same thing happened with an 8-year-old child (B) expressing his excitement when talking with researchers (A). Context: in the morning in front of the al-haq mosque at a relaxing walk to welcome the holy month of Ramadan.

Data 3

A: Can you choose chocolate or not

?

B: want to miss (while approaching and asking for chocolate). Hooray,,, i got chocolate, yeye I got chocolate (while approaching his other friends while jumping up and down with excitement)

From the above data, children aged 6-8 years, the words of happiness expressed by (B) children aged 6 years in the first context, want to go watch the mba in the dumb field (with a smiling expression); the second context, the word spoken by (A) yee thanks buk; third context, 8 year olds (A) say the word yee I get chocolate yee I get chocolate. From the data, the linguistic aspect of expressing his excitement is clear from the words that are no longer in the form of phonemes or syntax, in this case, children aged 6-8 years old are said to be perfect in their linguistic acquisition of spoken words can be understood and understood by others. From the expression of his excitement, it can be seen from the behavior that appears.

**Table 1**

*Expressions of the joy of verbal and non-verbal language*

No	Linguistik	
	Verbal	Non-verbal
1.	Want to go watch the parade on the bego field	Smile
2.	Yee ... thank you, mother	cheered up
3.	Hooray, I got chocolate	jumping for joy

Mar'at divide the period of language development of children in the four-period first, Prelingual (ages 0-1 years), period early lingual (ages 1-2.5 years), the period of differentiation (aged 2.5-5 years) and Developments languages after the age of 5 years children are considered to have mastered the syntactic structure in their first language, so they can make

complete sentences. [9]

### 3.2 Disclosure of the welfare of children aged 6-8 years

expression of sadness of children aged 6-8 years. Expression of sadness that is dialed by a 6-year-old (A) child in front of a counter selling durian.

Data 4

A: Mom, buy durian mom

Mother: I bought a put tomorrow and bought it again tomorrow.

A: Buy more princess books.

Mother: The next day, put it on small durian later, you will eat a lot of sick durian .

A: No, no, no, sick ... buy a book (while whining, ask to buy durian).

From the expression of sadness shown that is whining because his request was not fulfilled. In another context, a 7-year-old (B ) child who is playing in the field with his friends suddenly cries.

Data 5

A: why you are the really crying?

B: huhuhuhu (crying)

A: Don't cry, why you?

B: huhuhu fell sick sister huhuhu (to cry).

A: Don't cry, where does it hurt?

B: Sister huhuhu knee (while holding the knee)

In the context of the situation above the sadness shown by a 7-year-old child that is to cry. Children in expressing sadness are usually shown by whining or crying.

Data 6

8-year-old child (A) who is in the classroom during class time.

A: I lose my pencil, miss (while searching in a bag)

Teacer: where was it located, son?

A: Iput it in the bag, (with a sad and confused expression)

**Table 2**

*Disclosure of verbal and non-verbal language sadness*

No	Linguistik	
	Verbal	Non-verbal
1.	Mother, buy durian..., buy durian (ask to buy durian)	Whine
2.	huhuhu, ouch, sick sister	Cry
3.	I lose my pencil	Expression of confusion and sadness

Expression of joy and sadness is not only seen from verbal language but can also be seen from non-verbal. Emotional expressions that can be realized are: 1).facial expressions and sounds (facial expressions and vocals). Faces and sounds can describe a person's emotional state. K ita can be extinguishing between people who are in a state of joy, anger, sadness and the other from a change of voice and facial Ekspres 2). Attitudes gestures (gesture and posture). The attitude and motion of the body is a form of non- vocal language or non-vocal language in which physical actions appear to communicate a certain message. [10] Facial expression is one form of non-verbal communication to express a variety of emotions both positive and negative. Usually, people will know precisely the emotions or feelings that are being experienced by others whether happy, sad, angry and scared through their facial expressions. [11] In the study of Hall found that people who are skilled in using non-verbal communication will be more influential than those who

are not.[12] Impressions obtained through tone, sound, gesture or posture will affect others. Therefore non-verbal communication can be used to manage messages to other people. [13] At the age of 6-10 years, children have started to recognize the second emoticon. Where emoticons are influenced by the environment, the media and have their own thinking about everything. Children not only have to identify the feeling that is being experienced. But it must also be able to reveal what caused that to happen.

## HILDRE4 CONCLUSION

From the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the expression of joy and sadness in children aged 6-8 years the language can be understood by others because at age 6-8 years the vocabulary that is mastered is quite extensive, can already interacts well with the speaker, and language acquisition k is already a perfect and emotional state that is being experienced look of behavior and its expansion.

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