

SWEARWORDS USED IN THE DIALOGUES OF *FINAL DESTINATION 2* AND  
*FINAL DESTINATION 4* MOVIES SCRIPTS

Thesis

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Strata One  
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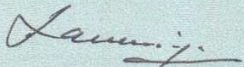
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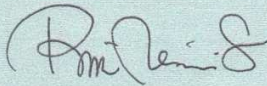
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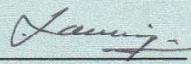
### SWEARWORDS USED IN THE DIALOUGES OF FINAL DESTINATION 2 AND FINAL DESTINATION 4 MOVIES SCRIPT

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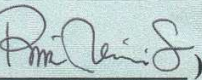
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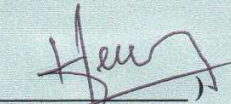
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## ABSTRAK

Dewi, Silvina Tri. 2012. **“Swearwords Used in the Dialogues of Final Destination 2 and Final Destination 4 Movies Scripts”**. *Skripsi*. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Kata-kata sumpah serapah yang digunakan merupakan suatu cara untuk mengungkapkan perasaan seseorang. Khususnya dalam mengungkapkan perasaan marah dan kesal. Akan tetapi, saat ini kata-kata sumpah serapah tidak hanya ada dalam percakapan sehari-hari, tapi juga terdapat dalam sebuah karya tulis seperti dalam naskah film. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa jenis dan fungsi kata-kata sumpah serapah dalam dua buah naskah film yang bergenre horror (Final Destination 2 dan Final Destination 4).

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah berdasarkan teori pragmatik yang juga berkaitan dengan konteks. Dalam penelitian ini penulis tidak hanya meneliti jenis dan fungsi kata-kata sumpah serapah didalam dua buah naskah film. Akan tetapi juga menganalisa perbedaan jenis dan fungsi dari kata-kata sumpah serapah yang terdapat didalam kedua naskah film tersebut.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, penulis menemukan jenis kata-kata sumpah serapah didalam naskah film tersebut ada 7 jenis, yaitu; *genital term*, *anatomical term*, *excretory term*, *imbecilic term*, *animal term*, *religion term* dan *general term*. Sedangkan fungsi dari kata-kata sumpah serapah tersebut adalah *to create attention*, *to discredit*, *to provoke*, *provide chatarsis* dan *to insult*.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Padang, April 2012

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## DEDICATIONS



This thesis is as a grateful thank goes to my adored parents; my mother (Nasifah) and my father (Mustafa K.) for their pray, love, care, support, inspiration, and motivation in the whole of their life. Next, I also thank to all of my beloved brothers and sisters (Eki Musnaldi, Eka Marna Putri, Ayu Zulmina Yenti, Indra Munas and Novi Musnaldi) for their pray and support. After that, a sweet thanks for my lovely niece (Oliva Mustika) for her cute smile.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Problem**

Language as means of communication occupies an important role in almost all the aspects of human affairs. By using a language, people can store and transfer knowledge or culture in a society. They share ideas, knowledge and give information to other people, so that people will understand what they feel and say. According to Clark (1977:4) language is a medium through which the manners, moral of society are passed to the next generation. In other words, language is used to interact each other in order to maintain their social relationship.

Sims (1990), states that language serves several functions. First, it functions as a medium of transferring information. Everyday people communicate to share information, such as recent news, interesting activities, gossip and others. Second, language is a very useful means of establishing and maintaining social relationship. Through a language, one can greet someone whom she just meet in a bus station and build relationship. The third function of language is a tool to show someone's expression or feeling, such as anger, happiness, sadness, loneliness, etc. In expressing anger feeling, people usually use swearwords.

As the word to show anger feeling, swearing is the way someone uses obscene words orally to insult, to curse or even to offend something (someone action), and also to emphasize when the person has strong emotion (Hughes, 1991). Usually, when someone has been insulted, the person feel offended and easily to be angry. Sometimes, quarreling or fighting follows this situation. Before quarreling or fighting, the person usually yell the swear words to express his emotion to the other.

There are some reasons that swearwords are important to study. First, people always associate swear words with bad or inappropriate words. According to Trudgill (1974:29-31), swearwords are words which were not only considered inappropriate for certain context but also forbidden in most communicative events. At the first time, swearwords are only used for oral communication in daily life. However, in the development swearwords are more accepted by the society nowadays in written form. For example, it can be seen from the existence of swear words in songs lyrics, novels, movies even cartoon movies.

Second, swearwords are not only used in negative meaning or to insult, but also swear words can be used for different purposes. Swearwords can be used as identification among societies or group identity. According to Huges (1991), swearing can be used to show familiarity, friendliness or identity among some communities. For example, In African American it is

common to use swearwords even if they talk with their family or friends. When African American want to greet their friends, they will say *hay you bastard, how are you?*, the word *bastard* is not mean negative or bad, but it means *friend*.

Furthermore, swearwords are used to give pressure or explanation to the statement. For example, there are two statements: *that's awesome* and *that's fucking awesome*. Both statements have the same meaning that is the amazed feeling to something. However, the word *fucking* on the second statement gives more value of the pressure on amazed feeling. Besides, people can use swearwords to discredit government or public opinion about something they do not agree.

This research analyzed scripts of two horror movies entitled *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* as the source of data for research. *Final Destination 2* is a 2003 horror film and sequel to the 2000 film *Final Destination*, directed by David R. Ellis starring A. J. Cook as Kimberly Corman, and Ali Larter as Clear Rivers. Next, *The Final Destination4* is a 2009 supernatural-slasher film written by Eric Bress and directed by David R. Ellis, both of whom also worked on *Final Destination 2*. This movie was released on August 28, 2009; it is the fourth of the *Final Destination* film series.



There are three reasons this research used those movies as the sources of data, first, Final Destination 2 is the Best Horror Movie 2003 at MTV Movie Award in USA. Second, Final Destination 4 is the first horror movie which is shot in HD 3D. Third, both of this movies contains certain degree of swear words. There are many swearwords uttered or produced by some characters and those words are not censored by the television broadcasting. This study was focused to analyze swearwords in the scripts of Final Destination 2 movie and Final Destination 4 movie. This research was used two movies because this research compares the types and functions of swearwords in the movies scripts.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

One of varieties of language in society is swearwords. Swearwords are a part of human language, and they are definitely one of the most efficient ways to express feelings about frustration or anger in difficult situation. Swearwords not only can be found in conversation in daily life but also in novels, songs, or movies.

Swearwords can be identified and analyzed in the two fields of linguistics. First is from pragmatics; which explains what the meaning involved behind the word. Second, swearwords can be analyzed from

sociolinguistic field; this describes swearwords from the aspects of society. The last is from semantics; which explains the meaning of words. This research focused on pragmatics perspective which is based on relationship between language and context.

### **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of problem above, the study focused on swearwords used in the dialogue of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts. The study limited to analyze the types and functions of swearwords used in the dialogue of the *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts.

### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

The aim of this research was to describe the types and functions of the swearwords used in the dialogue of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* Movies Scripts. Therefore, the problem of this study formulated as follows: “what are the types and functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts?”

### **E. Research Questions**

To guide the researcher in this analysis, the problem of the study is divided into these questions:

1. What are the types of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts?
2. What are the functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts?
3. What are the differences of types and functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts?

### **F. The Purposes of Study**

The purposes of this study are:

1. To analyze the types of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts
2. To analyze the functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts
3. To analyze the differences of types and functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts

### G. Significance of the Research

Commonly, swearwords mean impolite or bad language. However, today swearwords have different meaning and function. This study expected to be useful for the reader to understand about the types and functions of swearwords used in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts. Besides, this study can also be useful for the readers who want to know more about the developing of swearwords in society. Generally, this study expected to give contribution for the development of linguistics study especially in pragmatics.

### H. Definition of Key Terms

1. Swearwords : The vulgar and rude words of a language or bad language
2. Final Destination 2 movie : Final Destination 2 is a 2003 horror film and sequel to the 2000 film Final Destination. Directed by David R. Ellis starring A. J. Cook as Kimberly Corman, and Ali Larter as Clear Rivers
3. Final Destination 4 movie : *The Final Destination 4* is a 2009 supernatural-slasher film written by Eric Bress and directed by David R. Ellis, both of whom also worked on *Final Destination 2*. This

movie was released on August 28, 2009, and it is the fourth of the *Final Destination* film series.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Language Meanings**

In linguistics study there are two points of language meanings, first is semantics and the second is pragmatics. Semantics is the study of meaning language. Crane (1981:129, says the study of semantics, most basically should specify meanings of words and sentences and explain how they interrelate. Furthermore, Moore (2000), states that an understanding of semantics is essential to the study of language acquisition and of language change. It is about how users acquire a sense of meaning, as speakers and writers, listeners and readers, and how meaning alter over time.

Semantics has two kinds of meaning: they are denotative meaning and connotative meaning. According to Fromkin (1990:205), denotative meaning is the type of meaning that maybe presented in terms of a set of semantic properties that serves to identify the particular concept associated with the word. Next, connotative arise as words become associates with certain characters of terms to which they refer. In short, the words or phrases are uttered will possibly have denotative or connotative meaning.

Meanwhile, pragmatics is the study about the using language according to context and function. The context and the function cannot be separated because the functions of the language can only be observed from its

context. According to Leech (1983), pragmatics is a discussion about how language is used in communication. He also adds that pragmatics can be defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in a situation. For the purposes of linguistics, in detail, he also defined pragmatics as a study of meaning in relation to the speech situation. In other words, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in communication.

Based on Levinson (1985:7), pragmatics is a study of language usage in sense of what speaker uses a language for, and it is has nothing to do with linguistic structure. To make it clear, he proposes 4 (fourth) concepts of pragmatics terms. First, pragmatics is the study of those relationships between language and context that are encoded in the structure of language. Second, pragmatics is the study of all those aspects of meaning not captured a semantics theory. Third, pragmatics is a study relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the context which they would be appropriate.

Yule (1996), also gives the definition of pragmatics that is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or a reader. Pragmatics is the study how the transmission of meaning depends not only on the linguistic knowledge (e.g. grammar, lexicon) of the speaker and listener, but also on the context of utterance, knowledge about status of those involved, the inferred intent of the

speaker, and so on. In this respect, pragmatic explains how language users are able to overcome apparent ambiguity, since meaning relies on the manner, place, and time of an utterance.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the words and sentences can be studied from semantics and pragmatics point of view. Related to this, this research was focused on swear words in two movies scripts. The swearwords were analyzed on pragmatics perspective, which deals with context. This study described the types and function found in the dialogue of two movies scripts.

## **B. Context**

Pragmatics cannot be separated from context. If we want to know about the function of language, we must understand the context first. Schiffirin (1994:365), states that pragmatics views context primarily as knowledge: what speakers and hearers can be assumed to know and how that knowledge guides the use of language and the use of language and the interpretation of utterances. It means that when two or more people do a conversation, they should have the same background knowledge about topic. It is because every utterance has its context, and utterance which used by the speaker is not absolutely meant what he say, but there are the hidden meaning or aim from the utterance.

Moreover, language consists of words and sentences. A word or a sentence could have more than one meaning according to hearers. According to Crystal (1991; 102), meaning is studied by making detailed analysis of the way words and sentences are used in specific context. The reader or listener will respond what the speaker says based on context. Thus, reader or listener will give a positive and negative respond.

Context is important things to make analysis about the data analysis, especially about words and sentences. The utterances always has context that greatly influences the utterances purposes. Based on Crabtree and Joyce (1991:223), context is divided into four parts, which are:

1. Physical context

There are some very common words in a language that cannot be interpreted at all if someone does not know the context, especially the physical context of the speaker. Physical context is where the conversation takes places. What object are present, and what actions are taking place? These words such as *here* and *there*, *this* or *that*, *now* and *then*, *yesterday*, *today*, or *tomorrow*, as well as pronouns such as *you*, *she*, *he*, *him*, *her*, *it*, *they* or *them*. For example, *they are in the class now*.

2. Epistemic context

Epistemic context refers to what speakers know about the worlds. For example, what is the background knowledge shared in crucially part of a

person's epistemic knowledge when she or he has conversation with someone else.

### 3. Linguistic context

Linguistic context refers to what has been said already in the utterances. For example, if someone begins a discussion by referring to *Barrack Obama* and in the next sentence refer to "him" as being a *President of America*, the linguistic context to the antecedent of "him" (the person "him" refers to) is *Barrack Obama*.

### 4. Social context

The social environment is also known as social context. Social context is relationship communication between the speakers and hearers. Both of them help each other to learn something and also learn between them. For example if someone in a library, he has the right to ask other people to be quite in a place where people are supposed to be quite, especially if their rule breaking is injurious to the needs of others, which overrides the social norm of not giving orders to total strangers.

Meanwhile, According to Hymes (1972), context has some factors. He describes in detail and proposes in his systematic framework of SPEAKING. He states some factors in the acronym SPEAKING which is relevant to the understanding of context. These factors exist and frame context in pragmatics as the abbreviation of:



- A. Setting (S) refers to the time and place in which the speech takes place. It also refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the occasion
- B. Participants (P) includes various combination of speaker-listener, addresser-addressee, or sender-receiver
- C. Act Sequence (A) refers to the message for forms and content of what is said; the precise message used, how they are used and the relationship of what is said to the topic
- D. Key (K) is introduced to provide for the tone, manner or spirit in which an act is done. Acts otherwise the same as regards setting, participants, message form and the like may differ in key as, for example : between mock, serious or perfunctory, plain speaker
- E. Instrumentalities (I) is the forms or styles of speech. For example a people might speak in a casual register with many dialect features or might use a more formal register and careful grammatically "standard" forms
- F. Norms (N) refers to Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reactions
- G. Genre (G) is the kind of speech act or event. Different disciplines develop terms for kinds of speech acts, and speech communities sometimes have their own terms for types.

Based on the explanations above, it can be concluded that context becomes the most important aspect in pragmatics and context is influenced by some factors. In order to understand the context, this research used some factors on Hymes' theory that are SETTING (S), PARTICIPANTS (P), ACT SEQUENCE (A) and KEY (K). Those factors are related to the swear words and those factors also give a good contribution to analyze the swear words in movies scripts.

### **C. Language, Culture and Society**

Language is the principle means to conduct social lives that are used in communication (Kramsch, 2001). Many things or factors that can make human should communicate with other. When people use language in communication, they can convey information, knowledge, thoughts, and feelings. Indirectly, language functions to establish, and maintain the human relationships because people use language to do the interaction with other people.

Definition of culture is very abroad. National standard views that culture in terms of three components: philosophical perspective, behavioral perspective, and product of society. Philosophical perspective refers to the traditional and the contemporary values, norms, beliefs, assumptions, cultural meanings, etc. behavioral practice defined as "patterns of social interactions". While product includes all kinds of cultural items production for example

book, paintings, dance, music, language, etc. (Min Sohn, 2006). In addition, Huntington (Samovar et al, 2010) states that the heart of culture involves language, religion, values, tradition, and customs. So, there are so many things that can be included as culture.

Next, Sohn defines society as a community, nation, or broad grouping of people with common traditions, institutions, and collective activities and interests. Shaul (2006) defines society as the actual grouping or array of humans that has its own language and its own set of art, music, values, beliefs and so on, which usually call the culture of that society. It means that a society is simply a community with its own language and culture.

Language, culture, and society have interrelationship relation, it means they depend each other and cannot be separated. Haviland (2010) says without the capacity of complex language, human culture as known could not exist. A popular metaphor says that language is mirror of a culture and society (Min Sohn, 2006). In the other word, it can be said that language represent and reflect the culture and society of the speaker. Using language to communicate is one of social behavior. Language can be seen as the way to describe and human experience and knowledge about something, which is a way to reflect the cultural pattern of someone or the identity.

Nolan (2010) illustrates the relation between culture and society: Social structure reflects our culture, for example, whether we have kings and queens, or presidents and prime ministers. Within our social structure, furthermore, culture assigns role to the previous players- expectations about how individual will behave what they will stand for, and even how they will dress. In addition, Sohn (2006) says that language not only reflects culture but also shapes it to a certain degree. As the Whorfian hypothesis claims that language not only reflects culture but also considerably colors or shapes cognitive culture, including speakers though pattern (Min Sohn, 2006).

A corollary is that different degrees of linguistics differences are associated with different degrees of culture difference. So, language is not only able to reflect the culture but language can vary the culture since language is included as culture. As many one society has language varieties, so the more cultures it has. For example, Indonesia has Batakese, Javanese, Sundanese, Minangnese, and there are many languages. These are included as the culture of Indonesia.

Language also has the relationship with society as stated above. Social interaction is carried out through language. One relationship between language and society is that social structure (age grading, gender, kinship, different status) may either influence or determine linguistics structure. For example the young and the old people may have different language style in

communication, the young one tends to use slang word since it is considered cooler. Just the same with the gender differentiation, woman usually speaks or uses the polite word than man. Another relationship is language may either influence or determine social structure. For example in social status phenomena, people from high status may have different language with people from low status. The choice of words that is used by the higher status may be more polite, educational, and formal than the lower (Wardraugh, 1986)

Therefore, the social structure also influences people in using swearwords when they communicate each other. According to Hedges (1991), swearing can be used to show familiarity, friendliness or identity among some communities. For example, In African American it is common to use swearwords even if they talk with their family or friends. When African American want to greet their friends, they will say *hay you bastard, how are you?*, the word *bastard* is not mean negative or bad, but it means *friend*. So, Swearwords can be used as identification among societies or group identity.

#### **D. Taboo Words**

Generally, the types of words that were tabooed show the values and beliefs of the society itself. According to Wardaugh (1977), taboo is a way that used by a society to reveal disagreement toward certain kind of behavior. Trudgil (1983) states taboo can be characterized as being concerned with behavior which is believed to be supernaturally forbidden or regarded as

immoral or improper; it deals with behavior which is prohibited or inhibited in apparently irrational manner. Thus, a word that might be tabooed in certain society did not have the same impact for other societies. Furthermore, Jay (1992) categorizes taboo words into six terms: cursing, profanity, blasphemy, obscenity, vulgar language and insults, name calling and ethnic slurs.

- Cursing

According to Jay, one of the most common categories of taboo or "dirty words" is that of "cursing." He defines "cursing" as based on an attempt "to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words or phrases" (Jay, 1992). He writes that it stems from a pre-Reformation belief that a speaker's words are "capable of harming listeners" (Jay, 1992). For some, Jay's definition does not quite make "cursing" distinct from "swearing."

Meanwhile, Montagu attempts to define "cursing" as separate from "swearing." He writes, "One swears when the promise of relief and the achievement of effect are immediate. One curses when relief may be immediate but the effect of one's curse may be somewhat delayed" (1967). In other words, the difference between cursing and swearing depends on time tense. One curse to affect the future and one swears because of some cause in the present (1967). The intention between the swearing and cursing is also markedly different. Montagu notes that

cursing is more "envenomed and malignant" towards its victim than swearing, which arises out of the heat of the moment (1967, p. 59). It is not uncommon to hear a person call out upon their enemy, "God damn you!", perhaps secretly hoping that their victim really will be damned to hell.

- Profanity

Religious power is mocked by another category of taboo words that Jay defines as "profanity." These words or phrases are "based on the church's distinction between secular and religious speech" (Jay, 1992,). Jay writes, "To be profane means to be secular or to be ignorant or intolerant of the guidelines of a particular religious order, but profanity is not a direct attack on the church or religion" (1992). Examples of profanity include phrases like, "'For the love of Christ, get off the phone!'" (Jay, 1992). Besides, Montagu defines "profanity" in a similar manner to that of Jay's definition. He writes that "profane" actually means "the abuse of anything sacred" (1967). He notes that profanity is usually "unsanctioned" and therein rests the taboo power of the words.

- Blasphemy

Blasphemy also has its place in the religious lexicon as both Jay and Montagu define it. However, the difference lies in the way the language treats religion. Profanity does not directly critique the church or religion while "blasphemy aims directly at the church and religious figures" (Jay, 1992). Montagu writes that blasphemy mocks religion (1967). Since the church no longer has the power it once did in America, "blasphemy has lost its power to offend the average American," though it still has the ability to offend listeners in conservative religious areas (Jay, 1992).

- Obscenity

Unlike Montagu, Jay goes on to define other taboo words that have had legal definitions in America. He moves to the legal term "obscenity," defining it as "unprotected speech" (1992). Within this term, however, taboos are lost. Jay writes, "While the notion of taboo restricts or inhibits what *speakers* say, obscenity functions to protect *listeners* from harmful language" (1992). In this case, obscenity has to do with the way that society has chosen that its government prohibit and "control the content of books and audio and video broadcasts to protect the audience" (1992). Jay notes that taboos, on the other hand, have much more to do with power over the "content



of speakers' sentences to protect the speaker" (1992). In America, as in numerous other cultures, the obscene usually pertains to sex. The taboo or most "obscene" word of all is "fuck" (1992). The American public has certainly changed many of its notions about what is and what is not obscene.

- **Vulgar Language**

Traditionally, the word "vulgar" means "language of the common person" (Jay, 1992). In the nineteenth-century height of Victorian attitudes, vulgar terms became associated with sex. Some vulgar terms today include: "snot," "bloody," "up yours,"..."boobs," "slut" (Jay, 1992). Vulgarity is very much a socially constructed phenomenon and is considered a "marker of social status" (Jay, 1992). Vulgar words depend on the context: "Some communities may produce more vulgarities than others, depending on prevailing social, intellectual, and economic conditions and values operating in the community" (Jay, 1992).

- **Name-calling and Insults**

Jay defines one last category of taboo language that we might think of in conjunction with cursing. It is the category of "insults, name calling, and ethnic slurs." Like cursing, such words "are spoken with intent to harm, demean, or denigrate the listener" (Jay,

1992). However, the source of their power comes not from old religious feelings about the strength of words but rather "social interaction" (Jay, 1992). Jay writes, "Insults gain their impact by denoting real or imagined negative characteristics of a target or victim" (1992). Much of insult relates to a "lack of respect for others on the part of the speaker" (Jay, 1992). Ethnic insults certainly relate this lack of sympathy. The terms "wop" and "nigger" are older examples of how racially-bound some insults are. Even what should be a neutral term, "Jew," can be used as a term of contempt.

## **E. Swearwords**

### **1. Definitions of Swear Words**

The words swear or swearing is a noun. The word is synonymous. It has two meaning that are quite different. First, swearing is profane or obscene expression usually of surprise or anger, curse, curse word, expletive, oath, swearword, cuss, profanity, vulgar or improper speech or action. Second, Swearing is a commitment to tell the truth (especially on a court of law); to lie under oath is to become subject to prosecution for perjury oath dedication commitment, a message that mocks a people.

Based on the Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistic (1998), swearwords is a non technical term for a word or phrase word that is considered to be rude, offensive, and shocking by most people. They are usually associated with the genitals and sexual activity, excrement and may combine elements from each area, for example *fucking shit*, *fucking hell*. Besides that, there are also swearwords from God and devils such as *Christ*, *Jesus*, *son of the devil* and *Holy Ghost*. And then swear words from animal and future life; likes *dog*, *bitch*, *rat*, *heaven* and *hell*.

To express annoying feeling, people usually use swear words. According to Crystal (1991:10), swear words and obscenities are probably the commonest signals to be used when someone is in angry or frustrated states. Swearwords may consist of bad words to express emotion. It is usually not nice to be hard, but using these words cannot be denied because it is spoken naturally as the expression of unsatisfactory in human feelings.

## **2. Types of Swear Words**

According to Huges (1991), the swear words are classified term into six terms, which are:

1. Genital term: terms related to the human genitals, such as *cunt*, *cock*, *prick*, *tawt*, and *pillock*.

2. Anatomical: a term which relate to human anatomy, such as *tit*, *asshole*, *ass*, etc.
3. Excretory: a term which means to separate and eliminate the solid waste matter from the anus, such as *shit*, *turd*, *fard*.
4. Imbecilic: a term which relates to stupidity *idiot*, *imbecile*, *moron*, *cretin*, *prat*.
5. Animal: a term which refers to kinds of animal which are used to mock or compare people with animal, such as *pig*, *cow*, *bitch*, *sow*, *swine*.
6. General: a term which is considered as neutral term and it not belongs to the others terms, such as *damn*, *bugger*, *suck*, *bastard*, *fucker*.

Meanwhile, Trudgill (1986), says that taboo words that are used as swear words occur in most languages. Swearword is associated with things that are not said and also with words or expression that are not used. He differentiates swear words into five terms, which are:

1. The Left Hand:

This term refers to symbol of sexual intercourse by showing the middle finger of the left hand, such as *fuck you* or *screws you*.

2. Certain Game Animal Term:

This term refers to kinds of animal which are used to mock or compare people with animal, such as *pig you*, *bitch*.

### 3. Excretion Term:

This term is connected to human excretory, such as *shit, piss*.

### 4. Religion term:

This term is related to God such as *Gosh, Goddamn*.

Next, Rothwell (1973), states that verbal obscenity is a type of swearing which uses the indecent terms, such as copulative, excretory, human genitals and other term which are viewed as indecent and taboo in society. He classifies swearwords into four categories, which are:

#### 1. Copulative Terms:

This term come from term “couple”, which mean a combination of two person united by marriage and having united in sexual intercourse. This term become “copulae” which mean something that connect or join together. The examples for this subject are *fuck, fuck ya, get a fuck*.

#### 2. Excretory Terms:

The term “excreting” come from “excrete” which means to separate and eliminate the solid waste matter from the anus. The examples of these subjects are *shit, piss*.

#### 3. Term related to the human genitals: such as *cunt* and *cock*.

#### 4. Terms related to sexual irregularities: this term related with sexual irregularity (the person do not have permanent partner for sexual intercourse). The examples for this subject are *bitch, chick*.

5. Death term: is a term which refers to something that makes people fear to face it, such as *go to hell*.

The researcher used theory of swearwords classification from Hughes as the main classification. However, the researcher took one classifications from Trudgill that were not found in Hughes's classifications. The researcher added only the different type of swear words classification to complete Hughes's classifications. The researcher took religion term from Trudgill's theory. The classifications are genital term, anatomical term, excretory term, imbecilic term, animal term, religion term and general term.

### **3. The Functions of Swearwords**

The swearwords are actually the taboo word in which very rarely to be used in daily communication since such word is impolite or rude word. According to Wardaugh (1977), taboo is a way that used by a society to reveal disagreement toward certain kind of behavior. Generally, the types of words that were tabooed show the values and beliefs of the society itself. Thus, a word that might be tabooed in certain society did not have the same impact for other societies.

According to Trudgil (1983), taboo can be characterized as being concerned with behavior which is believed to be supernaturally forbidden or regarded as immoral or improper; it deals with behavior which is prohibited or inhibited in apparently irrational manner. In relation to a language, taboo is associated with things not said, and in particular words and expressions which are not used.

In fact, because of the social change, recently, the legal sanctions of taboo words were disappearing and there was a greater tendency that the society were getting more relaxed in accepting taboo words including swearwords as part of communication in daily life. Furthermore, somehow using taboo word or swear words were as signal of group solidarity and personal identity. Besides, nowadays, swear words have several functions.

According to Crystal (1997:61), the functions of swearwords are complex. Most obviously, it is an outlet for frustration or pent-up emotion and a mean of releasing nervous energy after sudden shock. Swearwords are used to express the feeling of anger or emotion. Swearwords are negative way to express the feeling of annoying, emotion, anger, and indignation. Emotion means uncontrolled feeling, and anger is the feeling that makes people want to have a quarrel or fight.

In addition, according to Montagu (1967:71-72), the first function of swearing would appear to be as an effective substitute for the means that it might be desired, but this is impracticable, to apply in order to belabor the object and occurs a certain end. It thus serves as a means of relief to the overwrought individual by affording adequate release to these aggressively angry feelings until a normal equilibrium is reestablished. And the second function of swearing is providing an outlet for aggressive feeling thus induced and in this manner to restore the normal psychophysical equilibrium of the individual.

According to Rothwell (1973), the functions of using swearwords are:

1. To create attention

People who used taboo word want to attract attention from the society surrounding. They want to be central attention among others people and people can know his or her condition.

2. Discredit

People who use taboo word are not satisfied with the public image about certain person, institution, government, etc. Therefore, they use swear word to express their dislike about many things in reality that they assume are not suitable with the public opinion.



### 3. Provoke

The certain swear word can bring violent when the speaker expended a certain respect from the hearer. When the hearers are not satisfied, it will make confrontation that can be dangerous.

### 4. Identification

The fourth function is the creation of strong interpersonal identification. This mean that when someone utter swear word or verbal obscenity, it is used as his or her identification, for example the "Black American or Black Panther". This group's member always called a policeman with an animal name, which is *pig*. Besides, *Negroes mother-fucker* can be sign of familiarity or even friendliness. Thus, a normal getting between two black Americans can be: Hi, your old *mother-fucker*, where you've been?

### 5. Provide Catharsis

The other function is catharsis. When somebody is angry or disturb or hurt physically and mentally, he or she will show their feelings. If a person uses swear words to provide catharsis, it means that he is hurt, upset, annoyance, etc by somebody or he wants somebody to be hurt with his word.

### 6. To insult

Rothwell states that many people uses swear words to insult others. For example in fifteen century, the word *pig* is associated with

police officer. Most people at that time insult the police by saying them as a *pig*.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are six functions of using swearwords according to Rothwell .The functions of swearwords are to create attention, to discredit, to provoke, as identification, provide catharsis and to insult. This theory was used by researcher to analyze the functions of swearwords used in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts. The function of saying swearwords is not only to show emotion, but it can be used to provoke, identification, to insult and others.

## **F. Previous Studies**

In relevance to this study, there were two researchers who have studied about swearwords. First, Roza (2001), did a research about swear words with title “An Analysis of swear words in Minangkabau Language used in Padang.” She analyzed forms and functions of swear words used in Padang. In this research, Roza used questionnaire as the source of data. She found three forms of swear words, they are noun, adjective and phrase form. The functions are: to create attention, discredit, provoke and to insult.

Second, Irmawati (2002) studied swearwords titled “An Analysis of Swear Words of Betawi language Used by Students at Wisma Batavia.” In this research, she found six types of swear words of Betawi language. In this study, the data are questionnaire from respondent at Wisma Batavia. The types are animal, excretion, body part and function, plant, devils and sex. She also found that the functions of swear words in Betawi is not only to show feeling of anger or annoyed, but also to show the feeling of intimate.

Related both those previous study about the swearwords above, this research studied the swearwords used in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts. This research focused on the types and functions of swearwords used in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts. This research used two movies script in order to make comparison between the two movies scripts. This study used theory of Hughes to classify the types of swearwords. Meanwhile, the theory of Rothwell used as theories of the functions of swearwords.

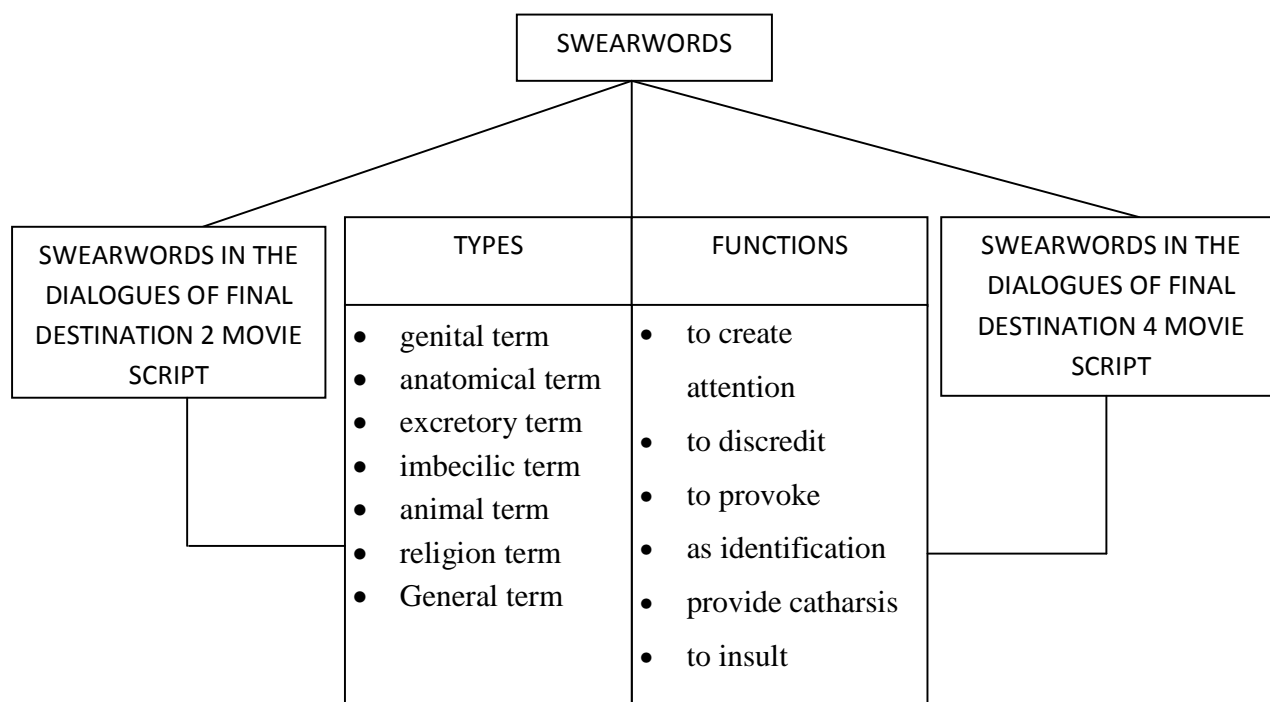
## **G. Conceptual Frameworks**

This research used scripts of the *Final Destination 2* movie and *Final Destination 4* movie to see swearwords in this movie. To identify this swear words, the research used pragmatics perspective because swearwords is deal with context. It means a swear word that used influenced by the elements of

context. This research analyzed the types and functions of swearwords in the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* movies scripts.

In order to described the types of swearwords, in this study used theory of swearwords classification from Hughes as the main classification. However, this study also used some classification from Trudgill and Rothwell that were not found in Hughes's classification.

The types of swearwords were genital term, anatomical term, excretory term, imbecilic term, animal term, religion term and general term. While the functions of swearwords based on theory of Rothwell were to create attention, to discredit, to provoke, as identification, provide catharsis and to insult. This research was drawn as the scheme below:



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

At the first time, swearwords were only used for oral communication in daily life. However, in the development swearwords were more accepted by the society nowadays in written form. For examples, it could be seen from the existence of swear words in song lyrics, novels, and movies scripts.

This research analyzed scripts of two horror movies entitled *Final Destination 2* and *Final Destination 4* in order to compare the types and functions of swearwords in both movies scripts. Although both of movies were horror movies, however there were many swearwords that found in the dialogues of movies scripts. The differences of types and functions in these two movies scripts were only in percentage in each categorize.

In the dialogues of *Final Destination 2* movie script there were seven types of swearwords; genital term, anatomical term, excretory term, imbecilic term, animal term, religion term and general term. The functions of swearwords were five functions: to create attention, to discredit, to provoke, provide catharsis and to insult. Meanwhile, in the dialogues of *Final Destination 4* there were five types of swear words; anatomical term, excretory term, animal term, religion term, and general term. Then, the functions of swearwords were only three; to create attention, provide catharsis and to insult.

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