CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains some theories related to the present research. There are two main parts. The first is sociolinguistics. This sociolinguitics, subchapter 2.1, represent the related literature as per the chapter title. Then it contined to swear words, types of swear words and last is theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are two sections in this subchapter, namely sociolinguistics and swearword. The explanation is contained something very related and important reference for the present research.

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic is the study about language that is related to society that the language related with the use of the languages spoken by society in the habit. According to (Holmes, 2001) sociolinguistic is the study that has relationship with language and society in the world. It is same with Fasold (1990) who says that sociolinguistic is science that combine linguistic and society. Brown (1994) also says that sociolinguistic is sub discipline of linguistic which examines and relationship between language and culture and language and society. According to Wardhaugh (2006:13) Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is

trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements. In others argument, base on Hudson in Wardhaugh (2006:13) sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language.

When people interact with others in the society or in a community, anytime, anywhere they have to use a language. Without a language, people will find some problems and difficulties when they do their activities or when interacting with others. There are no people or community can interact without using language. The role of language among people in life is very important. One example here is that the social status of different people in a particular community results in the use of different languages. In Indonesian culture, younger people usually speak politely by using formal language for someone older. In certain situations, older people speak formal language to people who are younger and have higher social status.

2.1.2 Politeness and Solidarity

When we speak we have to make choices of many different kinds such as what to say, when to say it and how to say it. How we say something is as important as what we say, content and form are inseparable. Some linguistics choices indicate the social relationship between speaker and listener. In our daily life, we have the awareness about which one is polite action and which one is not. Politeness, thus, is an observable and social phenomenon. Whenever we want anybody else to respect and being good to us, we have to show our politeness. In

turn, he/she will respond you politely either. We often say "hello! " to others.All we want to do is to show our good feelings, our friendliIn our daily life, we have the awareness about which one is polite action and which one is not. Politeness, and our intention to maintain harmonious relationships with them. In general, we act politely in order to show our wishes to start a friendly relation with someone, or to maintain it if it is already existing, or to fix it if it is being threatened for some reasons. To maintain such smooth, harmonious our daily life, we have the awareness about which one is polite action and which one is not. Politeness, thus, is an observable and social phenomenon. Whenever we want anybody else to respect and being good to us, we have to show our politeness. In turn, he/she will respond you politely either. We often say "hello! " to others.All we want to do is to show our good feelings, our friendliness, and our intention to maintain harmonious relationships with them. In general, we act politely in order to show our wishes to start a friendly relation with someone, or to maintain it if it is already existing, or to fix it if it is being threatened for some reasons. To maintain such smooth, harmonious interpersonal relationships expected by every human in every society, politeness serves as an appropriate means. There are ideas by expert about what politeness is. Watts, (2003 p. 39) had proposed four definitions of politeness. They are as follows:

1. Politeness is the ideal union between the character of an individual and his external actions (e.g. the language which that individual uses).

2. Politeness is the ability to please others through one's external actions (e.g. through one's language usage).

3. Politeness is the natural attribute of a 'good' character.

4. Politeness is a socially acquired state of mind that is adjudged to have reached a state of being 'polished' and of thereby being in conformity with a set of socially accepted forms of behavior Kasper (1990) as cited in Huang (2008) said that "communication is seen as a fundamentally dangerous and antagonistic endeavor".

Politeness is therefore defined by Kasper as a term to refer to the strategies available to interactants to defuse the danger and to minimalise the antagonism. In general sense politeness is taking account of feelings of others, making others feel comfortable. There are two types of politeness, positive politeness which is solidarity oriented, emphasises shared attitudes and values. While negative politeness which has power, status and distance oriented, pays people respect and avoids intruding on them.

Furthermore, linguistically, politeness is speaking appropriately to the relationship between speaker and hearer. Linguistic politeness requires understanding how language works in a variety of social context. It also needs assessing relationship between the speaker and hearer along two social dimensions (social distance/solidarity, relative status/power). Solidarity is a relation between two people who determines the positive rights (low and high). Concerns social distance between two people in terms of how much experiences they share. Meanwhile, power is a relation between two people, it determines the negative rights they expect of each other.

2.1.3 Swear Words

Swear words are part of the taboo words but the words are only used to swear. A person might think that all use taboo words or words that refer to the taboo is sworn, and despite all the swear words are taboo, not all words are taboo swear words. Because of taboo words used to swear are words related to swear words (Jay & Janschewitz, 2008). So, not all taboos used swear words. In society, something that is taboo forbidden to be discussed. Because of the taboo it was inappropriate to discuss and have a negative meaning. In addition to the negative meaning, swear words or curse is to vent the words of expression, and offensive and insulting someone. lay person might think that all use of taboo words or words that refer to taboo is swearing, and although all swear words are taboo, not all taboo words are swear words. Because taboo words that are used for swearing is the words that relation with swear words. So, not all taboo words used in swear words.

In a society, something taboo is forbidden to discuss. Because of the taboo it is inappropriate to discuss and have a negative meaning. In addition to the negative meaning, swear words or cursing words are the words to vent expression, and to offend and insult someone. Swear words is dirty words that do not deserve to be spoken to interlocutors that are usually used to express anger or to insult the other person. Swear word is a perennial source of fascination for those interested in language and society, continuously provoking controversy and raising topical issues (Hughes, 2006).

2.1.4 Types of Swear Words

The researcher focused on the theory proposed by Pinker, (2007). As stated by Pinker, (2007) cited in Wulandari, (2017). There are many kinds of swear words, there are five types of swear words namely:

1) Dysphemism (Let's f**k^2)

Is the exact opposite of euphemism (a polite expression used in place of words or phrases that otherwise might be considered harsh or unpleasant to hear). It forces the listener to think about things in a negative or provocative matter. Using the wrong euphemism has a dysphemistic effect, is the process whereby the most pejorative traits of the swearing are highlighted with an offensive aims to the addressee or the audience, or to the concept itself. Dysphemism are used in talking about one's opponents, things one wishes to show disapproval of, and things one wishes to be seen to downgrade. e.g. calling someone using *"Looney Bin"* in place of mental hospital.

2. Idiomatically (It's f*cked up^3.)

Is swearing without really referring to the matter. People who use this type of swearing are just using the words to arouse interest, to show off or to express to peers that the setting is informal. Idiomatic swearing is another possible reason as to why someone might swear. It is used to gain attention, used to arouse interest in a certain matter or appear macho. This can be used to express dominance or strengthen a relationship.

3) Abusively (F * ck you[4], motherf * cker[5] !!)

Abusive swear words it is directed towards others by insulting whether in an argument, an intense debate or just plain rude behavior and used to abuse, intimidate or insult others.

4) Emphatically (this is f * cking[6] amazing!)

Swearing to emphasize is something to describe the size, status or relationship with the things around. Emphatic swearing is used to emphasis about certain issue, matter or the problem of specific things. A person can be emphatic by swearing.

5) Cathartically (Aww F * ck[7] this coffee!!!)

Providing users some much needed psychological relief through the open expression of strong emotion. This gives the user some form of short term relief from stressful situations. This type of swearing is usually heard when something bad happens like spilling coffee. One theory of evolution asserts it is intended to tell the audience that you undergo a negative emotion. Catharsis swear words used when something unpleasant happens. For example, when someone gets hurt or feel bad. Cathartic swearing used to reveal to the audience that someone was having a hard time or experience negative emotions.

2.2 Previous Study

The researcher uses some work of researches for references as discussion and comparison. The first research by (Aryanti, 2009) the research title was "The Use of Swear Words in Film Entitled Hostage: A Sociolinguistics Approach". The

aim of the previous research are to classified each kinds of swear words, described the meaning of the swear words and described the used of the swear words through sociolinguistics approach. There are similarity in the research, both researcher analyzed types of swear words and the data source is movie. The different is the theory they used, the previous researche used Allan and Burridge (1991) while the present reseracher used the theory proposed byPinker, (2007). The previous reseracher found 9 types of swear words, the meaning of the swaer words are referential and emotive conotation, and the used of the swear words influenced by the relationship between the participant.
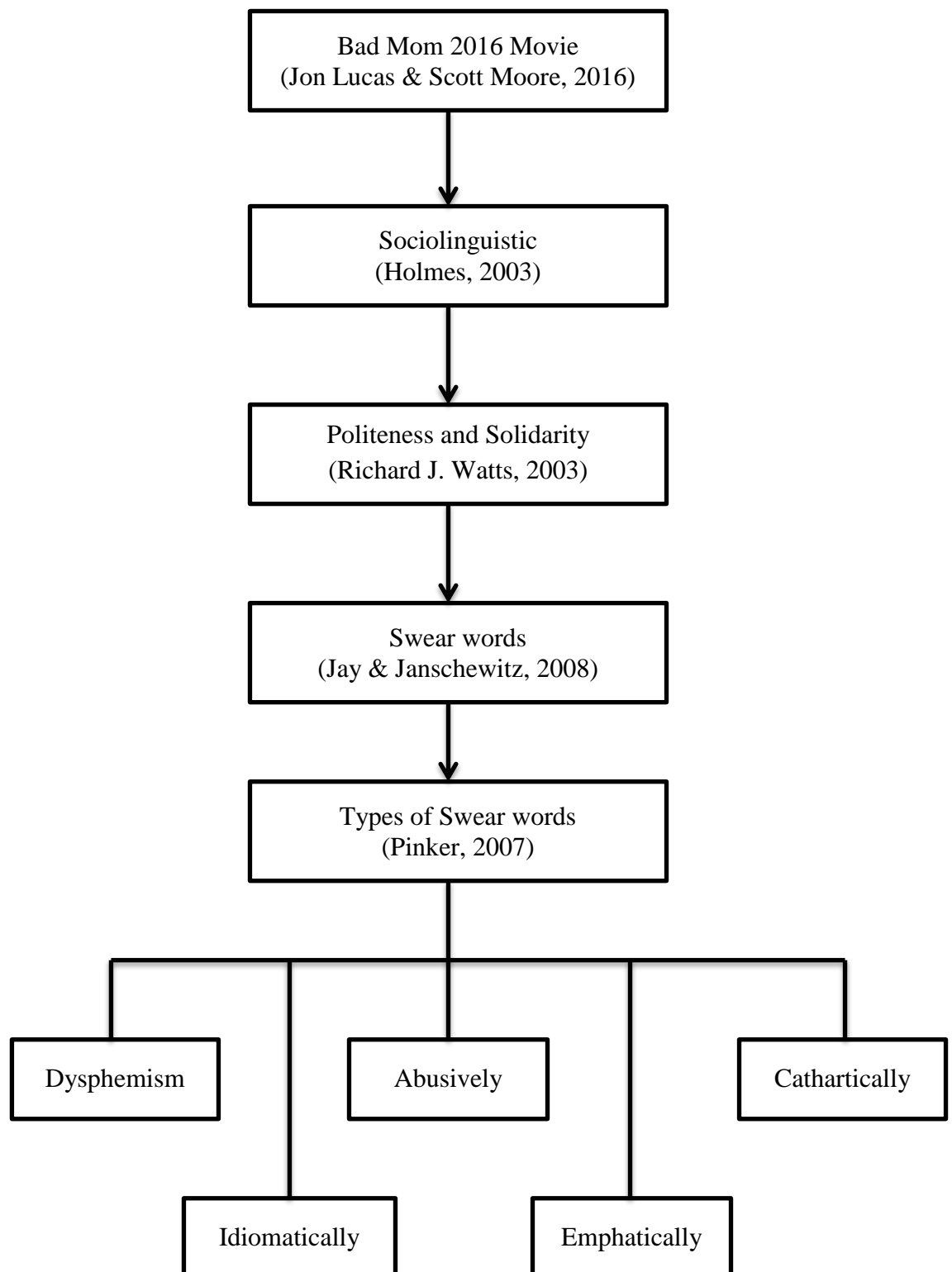
The second reseach by (Trimadona, 2016) entitled "An Analysis of Swear Words in Pondok Tinggi Dialect of Kerinci Language". The aimed of the previous reserach to desctibed the types, meaning, and function of swear words spoken by natives in Pondok Tinggi. The researcher found 6 different types of swear words used theory by Crystal, David (1991), the meaning of the swear words used in Pondok Tinggi are various depended on the context, and the function of the swear words are also various depended on the context. The similarity from the previous and present research are the aimed to classified types of swear words, the different are the theory used and the object of the research. The third study by (Katoppo, 2016) "Profanity Dalam Film 21 Jump Street", Universitas Sam Ratulangi, Manado. The previous researcher aimed to find out types of profanity used in the 21 Jump Street movie. The researcher identified and classified the kinds of profanity and the kind of expressions produced by the used of profanity using (Jay, 2000) theory.

The fourth study by (Cressman et al., 2009) "Journal of Children and Media, Vol. 3, No. 2. Swearing In The Cinema (2009)." This research aimed of the previous reasearch to analyzed types, frequency, and usage of profanity in movies directed at and featuring teenagers. They found out that the amount of profanity in teen movie has actually decreased since the 1980s. The fifth study by (Hagen, 2013) from University of Bergen "Swear Words and Attitude Change: Sociolinguistics Study" (2013). He analyzed change in attitude to swearwords in the last 50 years and does this change relate only to some types of swearwords. There are at least three types of methods that he used to test the above mentioned hypotheses quantitative, qualitative, or alternatively a mixture of both. His research results advocated that no discrepancy was found in perceived severity of swearwords relating to religion and disability between the two groups of respondents. Religious swearwords were generally regarded as mild, and swearwords relating to disability, were generally regarded as very severe. From the previous studies contained above, it has differences with the study which will be conducted by the writer. The focus are discussed by the writer is on what kinds of swear words and why the speaker uses the words swear words.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In Figure 2.1, describes about the part that becomes the main reference framework in this present reasearch. It refers of what is quoted from Pinker (2007). Pinker distinguished that there are five different kinds of swearing; Dysphemism, Idiomatically, Abusively, Emphatically, and Cathartically (Pinker, 2007)

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│         Bad Mom 2016 Movie           │
│   (Jon Lucas & Scott Moore, 2016)    │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│           Sociolinguistic            │
│            (Holmes, 2003)            │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│       Politeness and Solidarity      │
│       (Richard J. Watts, 2003)       │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│             Swear words              │
│     (Jay & Janschewitz, 2008)        │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│         Types of Swear words         │
│            (Pinker, 2007)            │
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Dysphemism		Abusively		Cathartically
	Idiomatically		Emphatically	

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework