AN ANALYSIS OF SWEAR WORDS UTTERED BY THE CHARACTERS IN *FRIDAY AFTER NEXT* MOVIE

THESIS

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2023

DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled **"An Analysis of Swear Words Uttered by The Characters in *Friday After Next* Movie"** is honestly my own work and took statement from all sorts of source to complement this thesis.

Bengkulu,   May 2023

Putri Amanda

APPROVAL PAGE

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Merry Rullyanti, M.Pd
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MOTTO

"Just survive, everything will be worth it someday."

DEDICATION

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to explain the types of swear words and identify the triggering factors for their usage by characters in the movie "Friday After Next." Employing a descriptive qualitative method, the research aimed to describe phenomena based on data analysis and draw meaningful conclusions. The primary data source for this study was the dialogues spoken by characters in the movie, which included instances of swear words. The researcher utilized two instruments, an observation checklist and documentation, to collect and analyze the data. The findings of the study revealed five types of swear words used by characters in "Friday After Next": religious theme (26 data), scatological theme (89 data), sex organ theme (24 data), sex activities theme (67 data), and mother theme (2 data). Additionally, the research identified two key factors triggering the use of swear words: psychological factors (126 data) and sociocultural factors (82 data). Notably, the dominant type of swear words employed by the characters was scatological, likely influenced by the party atmosphere and the presence of prostitution depicted in the movie. The study indicated that psychological factors played a crucial role in triggering swear word usage, as many characters were influenced by issues related to psychological factors. Traits like anger and personality type influenced their propensity to swear. Furthermore, the characters in "Friday After Next" were identified as habitual swear word users, employing such language in various situations beyond moments of anger. Swearing appeared to be a common behavior or "habit" for these individuals.

Keywords*: Friday After Next, Movie, Psychological, Scatological, Swear Words*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan jenis-jenis kata-kata kasar dan mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor pemicu penggunaannya oleh karakter dalam film "Friday After Next". Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan fenomena berdasarkan analisis data dan mengambil kesimpulan yang bermakna. Sumber data utama penelitian ini adalah dialog yang diucapkan oleh karakter-karakter dalam film, yang mencakup penggunaan kata-kata kasar. Peneliti menggunakan dua instrumen, yaitu observasi ceklis dan dokumentasi, untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisis data. Temuan dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan lima jenis kata-kata kasar yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam "Friday After Next": tema agama (26 data), tema scatological (89 data), tema organ seks (24 data), tema aktivitas seks (67 data), dan tema ibu (2 data). Selain itu, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi dua faktor utama yang memicu penggunaan kata-kata kasar: faktor psikologis (126 data) dan faktor sosial-budaya (82 data). Secara signifikan, jenis kata-kata kasar yang dominan digunakan oleh karakter-karakter adalah scatological, kemungkinan dipengaruhi oleh suasana pesta dan keberadaan prostitusi yang digambarkan dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa faktor psikologis memainkan peran penting dalam memicu penggunaan kata-kata kasar, karena banyak karakter yang dipengaruhi oleh masalah-masalah yang terkait dengan faktor psikologis. Sifat-sifat seperti kemarahan dan tipe kepribadian mempengaruhi kecenderungan mereka untuk mengucapkan kata-kata kasar. Selain itu, karakter-karakter dalam "Friday After Next" diidentifikasi sebagai pengguna kata-kata kasar yang terbiasa, menggunakannya dalam berbagai situasi selain saat marah. Mengucapkan kata-kata kasar tampaknya menjadi perilaku umum atau "kebiasaan" bagi mereka.

Kata Kunci*: Friday After Next, Film, Psikologis, Scatologikal, Kata Kasar*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND ANALYSIS
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
REFERENCES
APPENDICES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In daily life, people always use language to interact with other people. Language has an important function in the society, it because language is a way to interact one with the other person, especially in communication. Through language, speakers can identify themselves as well as they view their language as a symbol of their identity. Language is not simply a means of communicating information, it means to establish and maintain relationship with other people. Language has flexible and dynamic characteristic which will create new possibility in communication, so it is impossible that language can stop in one word and one meaning because language can change as fast as the grown of human life itself (Truggil cited in Ushudur et al., 2023).

The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics. According to Wardhaugh in (Rinaldi, 2020), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship 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, how certain linguistic features serve to characte According to Holmes cited in (Garaga et al., 2022) sociolinguistics is a derived from two words such as socio and linguistics. 'Socio' is social or something that related with the society, society group, and the function of the society. Linguistics is the study of language especially the element of language such as phoneme, morpheme, word and sentence. Sociolinguistics encompasses abroad range of concerns including bilingualism, pidgin, and Creole language use

as influenced by contact among people of different language communities. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular study as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base. rize particular social arrangements.

People use language for many purposes such as providing information, giving commands, expressing feelings, social talking, world play, and poetry (Permadi, 2017). Through language people can maintain their daily activities. People also use language to reveal their personal identities. As stated by Holmes in (Sari, 2021) that the way you speak is usually a good indicator of your social background. In brief, humans use language to communicate and to show their social identity in the society. When people communicate each other, they may have different opinions from others. Sometimes, it causes dislike, dissatisfaction, or anger between the speaker and the hearer. In this condition, they tend to speak swear words. They usually swear or curse to strengthen those feelings. They argue against the use of swearing words on the grounds that they are cursing, insulting, offensive, blasphemous, obscene, rude, or just unnecessary.

Moreover, Andersson and Trudgill cited in (Zelira & Fitrawati, 2022) stated that swearing could be defined as a type of language use in which the expression (a) refers of something that is taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture; (b) should not be interpreted literally; (c) can be used to express strong emotions and attitudes. In line with this, Karjalainen in (Rinaldi, 2020) states that swearing is a form of linguistic expression which is often referred to bad language because all swearwords are taboo, although not all taboo words are swearwords. In fact, many people always associate swearwords with something bad. That is why, they prefer not use them in a conversation. However, there are some other people who still employ them in their conversation, especially to express their feeling.

Swear words have negative meaning in our life. Besides that, it also has negative impact for people who hear the bad words. However, swear words are still shown to public. In the reality, swear words can be showed by scene of the movie that we watch. Many people assume that swear words are nasty words to be said by each other. For example some of them will become more emotional if they get the swear words by others. According to Apte as cited in (Sikumbang & Sembiring, 2020) states that swear words are the words which invoke damnation, misfortune or degradation of targeted person or object: they reflect a speaker's anger or frustration towards a person or an object. It is also supported by Dutton (2007) who argues that swearwords have negative meaning because they are disgusting, rude and offensive. According to Apte as cited in (Fariz, 2021) states that the most frequently used words in English, such as "fuck" are considered offensive at least to a degree and associated negative ideas with those who use the swear words.

Swear words usually can be found in a movie. One of movie which presented some swear words made by the movie characters is Friday After Next movie. Friday After Next is a 2002 American stoner comedy movie directed by Marcus Raboy and starring Ice Cube (who also wrote the movie), Mike Epps (in a dual role), John Witherspoon, Don "D.C." Curry, Anna Maria Horsford, and Clifton Powell. It is the third and final installment in the Friday trilogy. The movie was theatrically released on November 22, 2002, to generally negative reviews. These negative reviews become the reasons why the researcher analyzed the swear words in this movie. Related to this present research, there are some previous studies which also analyzed about the swear words found in a movie.

First, a study by entitled (Islamiyah, 2022)"A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Swear Words Used by the Main Character In The Professor Movie". In result, the writer found the uses of

swearing uttered by the main character, Richard, in The Professor movie. First, the types of swear words used are epithet, profanity, vulgarity and obscenity. And in his utterances, Richard mostly produced the obscenity words. Second, Richard conducted the offensive words into several functions which are abusive, cathartic, dysphemistic, emphatic and idiomatic. Commonly, Richard used dysphemistic swearing in his dialogues.

Second, a study by Andini and Amalia (2022) entiled "An Analysis Of Swearing Word Types And Translation Techniques In Shaft Movie Subtitles". From this research, it is concluded that there is a significant cultural role in target text that must be taken into account by translators so as to produce a culturally acceptable translation in the TL.

Third, a study by (Zelira & Fitrawati, 2022) entiled "Comparative Analysis Of Swear Words In Uncut Gems Movie". This research found that there are two types of swear words, stand-alone and slot-filler. Stand-alone has four functions expletive interjection, curses, unfriendly suggestion, and name-calling. The slot-filler also has four functions adjective/adverbial intensifier, the adjective of dislike, emphasis, and anaphoric use of epithet. At least five purposes of swear words were found to create attention, discredit, provoke, create interpersonal identification, and provide catharsis.

Fourth, a study by (Lafreniere et al., 2022) entiled "The Power of Profanity: The Meaning and Impact of Swear Words in Word of Mouth". It was found that Swear words impact readers because they convey meaning about (1) the reviewer and (2) the topic (product) under discussion. These two meanings function as independent, parallel mediators that drive the observed effects. Further, these effects are moderated by swear word number and style: they do not emerge when a review contains many swear words and are stronger for uncensored and euphemistic swear words (e.g., darn) than censored swear words (e.g., d*mn). Overall, swear

words in reviews provide value to readers—and review platforms—because they efficiently and effectively convey two meanings.

And the last, a study by Rahmadi (2017) entitled "An Analysis Of Swearing Words Used By Characters In Blood Father Movie"the use of swearing words have various functions. The types of swearing words found in this research are 5 stand-alone functions, 4 slot filler functions, and 4 themes. The stand-alone functions include expletive interjection, oaths, curses, unfriendly suggestion, name-calling. The slot fillers are adjectival intensifie, adjective of dislike, emphasize, and modal adverbial. The themes are religious theme , scatological theme, sex organ theme, and sexual activities theme. Among the three factors which contribute to swearing, the most dominant factor is neurological. After that is psychological factor and the least dominant factor is sociocultural.

All of the previous studies above have similarity to this present research. It is the analysis of swear word in a movie. However, there are some differences related to the theory and the kind of movie used as an object of the study from previous studies and this present study, this present study will use theory from Jay (2008) and Friday After Next movie as the object of the study. The variable analysis is also different, the previous studies analyzed about types and translation technique while this present research will analyze about the types and the factors triggering the use of swear words. Moreover, this present research will use all the characters as the subject of the research while previous studies only used main characters as the subject. This present research will also analyze the types of swear words sequently as the movie plot.

The researcher will analyze the type of swear word used by the characters in FridayAfter Next movie using theory types of swear words based on five theme; religious theme, scatological theme, sex organ theme, sexual activities theme, and mother theme. Therefore, the researcher

will conduct a research entitled "An Analysis Of Swear Word uttered by *Friday After Next* Movie".

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background that has been stated above, the statement of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What are the types of swear words uttered by characters in Friday After Next Movie?

2. What are the factors that triggering swear words uttered by characters in Friday After Next Movie?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the problem statement above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To explain the types of swear words uttered by Friday After Next Movie.

2. To show the factors that triggering swear words uttered by characters in Friday After Next Movie

1.4 Significance of The Study

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits for many people. There are two forms of benefits that are expected from this research, namely:

1. Theoretical Benefits

   Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute ideas in the world of Indonesian literature related to sociolinguistics phenomeno, especially regarding the swear words used in social life.

2. Practical Benefits

The results of this study can provide information to readers, for practical benefits, namely: (1) it can provide donations regarding the steps to analyze swear words in a movie, and (2) It can add to knowledge, especially in literary studies with a literature review sociolinguistic of using swear words (3) and can be used as reference material for further researches.

1.5 Limitations of The Study

This study is limited on the analysis of swear words found in movie Friday After Next. The researcher will analyze the types of swear words based on five themes; religious theme, scatological theme, sex organ theme, sexual activities theme, and mother theme.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Swear Words

Swear word is something to insult and deprecate the object of abuse, as well as to use other kind of dysphemism. Its mean that swearing is something that aims to scoff and insult others with the rude word. In this case the use of swear word is like using one kind of dysphemism.

2. Movie

Movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. Movie, also known as 'Motion Picture', are usually works that are a source of entertainment, attract viewers, and are oriented towards the highest profit (money).

3. *Friday After Next*

Friday After Next is a 2002 American stoner comedy movie directed by Marcus Raboy and starring Ice Cube (who also wrote the movie), Mike Epps (in a dual role), John Witherspoon,

Don "D.C." Curry, Anna Maria Horsford, and Clifton Powell. It is the third and final installment in the Friday trilogy. The movie was theatrically released on November 22, 2002.

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CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

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2.1. Swear Words

Swearwords are natural part of our language. They are used as the most healing way to throw away some extra frustration or anger in a difficult situation (Rullyanti, 2014). Andersson and Trudgill in (Sukmaningrum & Hawa, 2022) stated that swearing could be defined as a type of language use in which the expression (a) refers of something that is taboo and/or stigmatized in the culture; (b) should not be interpreted literally; (c) can be used to express strong emotions and attitudes. In line with this, Karjalainen in (Rinaldi, 2020) states that swearing is a form of linguistic expression which is often referred to bad language because all swearwords are taboo, although not all taboo words are swearwords. In fact, many people always associate swearwords with something bad. That is why, they prefer not use them in a conversation. However, there are some other people who still employ them in their conversation, especially to express their feeling. Some people find swearing to be rude and disrespectful, while others find it quite useful in their everyday vocabulary.

There are differences in occupation as a function of gender and status, men are always expected to swear more than women in equivalent occupations and higher status personnel (e. g., dean) are expected to swear less than lower status and there are also myths that grow in society that only the undereducated speakers swear (Jay in (Doddy Kurniawan, 2013). Swearing words have evolved thousands years ago to represent human expressions. Before the nineteenth century, swearing words were not popular because those words were strictly forbidden, mainly

by religion. The religion emphasizes that the Lord's name should not be taken in vain so references to God in oaths were taboo. The reference to sexuality and bodily function is also taboo.

Turning out from the context that Freud explains above, some experts offer other opinions related to the definition of taboo. Hughes admits that taboos come into the varying prohibitions and restrictions in all kinds of societies (2013). In other words, the distinction of cultures in distinct region leads taboos to fall into different understandings. Hughes develops the definition of taboos by considering the aspects in the manifestation of taboos: things, creatures, human experiences, conditions, deeds and words. However, those manifestations still support the impression of taboos which ought to be avoided and strictly speaking. In further explanation, Hughes only notes the prohibitions of taboos and the reasons why taboos are considered simply "offensive" rather than "strictly forbidden". The forbidden things increasingly disappear across the time and spheres.

Swearing is one of the language issues which exists in society daily conversation although some people may consider it as taboo and unacceptable to use. People all probably have a few things they refuse to talk about and still others they do not talk about directly. They may have some words we know but never use because they are too emotional for either them or others (Austin in (Hasibuan, 2021)). However, it cannot be refused that swearing is the part of linguistics which is also useful for language learning. According to Mercury in (Wulandari & Firmawan, 2019), it is still useful for the learners to understand, for practical reasons, why a speaker would choose to use obscenities and when she or he would choose not to.

Hughes in (Rahmadi, 2017) commented that swearing draws upon such powerful and incongruous resonators as religion, sex, madness, excretion, and nationality, encompassing an

extraordinary variety of attitudes, including the violent, the amusing, the shocking, the absurd, the casual and the impossible. It can be simplified that the usage of swearing will give negative impacts on the hearers. Meanwhile, Dutton in (Islamiyah, 2022) argued that swearwords have negative meanings because they are disgusting, rude, and offensive. He also stated that most people found words such as fuck and cunt offensive at least to a degree and associated negative ideas with those who used such words. Then, in British English at least, a person who uses swearwords refer to a person being, essentially, working class and, perhaps by extension, a person who is distant from the power centre of society. Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the usage of swear words have negative effects for others and for the people who use the words are considered the people from low class people i.e. working class people.

2.2 Types of Swear Words

There are three major kinds of swear words" interpretation found in the society"s communication. Keith Allan and Kate Burridge in (Rinaldi, 2020)state the ypes of swear words based on the offensive levels as followed:

1. Dysphemism, as Keith Allan and Kate Burridge in (Rinaldi, 2020) underline, is included into taboo which is sometimes motivated by fear and distaste, hatred and contempt. They add that speakers resort to dysphemism to talk about people and things that frustrate and annoy them and they disapprove of and wish to disparage, humiliate and degrade. Dysphemistic expressions contain curses, name-calling, and any sort of derogatory comment directed towards others in order to insult or to wound them, for examples, dog, dish-licker, bow-wow, cur, mutt, mongrel, whelp, etc (p. 4).

2. Orthophemisms and euphemisms are words or phrases used as an alternative to a dispreferred expression (Keith Allan and Kate Burridge, in (Rinaldi, 2020)). They avoid

possible loss of face by the speaker, and also the hearer or some third party (p. 4). Keith Allan and Kate Burridge also add that a dispreferred language expression is simply one that is not the preferred, desired or appropriate expression. An orthophemism is typically more formal and more direct (or literal) than the corresponding euphemism which is typically more colloquial and figurative, e.g. I meant to tell you and then I forgot: speak plainly and say "ass, prick, cunt and fuck" if you want anyone other than scholars from the Sapienza Capranica to understand you.

Furthermore, K. Allan and K. Burridge in (Rinaldi, 2020)state that taboo in the context of using swear words is a proscription of behavior that affects everyday life. Taboos are considered by K. Allan and K. Burridge in (Rinaldi, 2020): "bodies and their effluvia (sweat, snot, feces, menstrual fluid, etc.), the organs and acts of sex, micturition and defecation; diseases, death and killing (including hunting and fishing), naming, addressing, touching and viewing persons and sacred beings, objects and places, food gathering, preparation and consumption".

According to Pinker (2007), there are five different approaches to figure out what swear words individuals use. The first is to look at them descriptively, idiomatically, abusively, vehemently, and cathartically. The 5 typologies of swearing is the name given to this type of swearing. Pinker formulates it that concise tool to analyzing how people use swear words.

Jay in Permadi (2017) propose four categorizations of swearing. They are expletive, abusive, humorous, and auxiliary swearing. Each point is described below.

a) Expletive swearing

Expletive swearing is not directed to other people. It is used to express personal emotions, such as anger, shock, and frustration. Some examples in expletive swearing are H*ll!,S**t!, and G*dd*mn it!.

b) Abusive swearing

Unlike the expletive swearing, abusive swearing is directed towards others. This type of swearing includes name calling and other cursing expressions that are offensive and causing insult. Some example of swearing in this type are Go to h*ll!,You b*st*rd!, and You *ssh*le!

c) Humorous swearing

Humorous swearing is a swearing that is directed towards others but it is not abusive. It tends to be idiomatic, playful, humorous, and not serious rather than offensive. An example from this type is Get your *ss in gear!.

d) Auxiliary swearing

Swearing can also be in a form of auxiliary. In this case, the swearwords are not addressed to other people or situations. Yet, auxiliary swearing is a way of speaking that is sometimes known as 'lazy speaking' and 'often or always nonemphatic'. Some examples from this type of swearing are This f**king X! and The bl**dy Y!.

According to Jay in Rahmadi (2017), There was 5 types of swear words :

1. Religious theme

   Swear words in this category involve using religious figures, symbols, or concepts in a derogatory or offensive manner. These words may target religious beliefs or express frustration or disdain by invoking religious imagery.

2. Scatological theme

   This category includes swear words related to bodily waste or bodily functions. Such words often refer to excrement, urine, or other unmentionable bodily substances. They are generally considered vulgar and offensive.

3. Sex organ theme

   Swear words in this category revolve around sexual organs or body parts associated with sexual activity. These words are often used to insult or demean someone and are considered derogatory and inappropriate.

4. Sex activities theme

   Swear words in this category are related to sexual activities or acts. They are offensive and vulgar in nature, used to express strong negative emotions or to insult someone based on their sexual behavior.

5. Mother theme

   This category involves insults or derogatory terms that target one's mother or imply negative things about someone's mother. Swear words in this theme are meant to be disrespectful and offensive, often used as personal attacks.

2.3 The Use of Swear Words

Jay in (Rahmadi, 2017) adds that to understand a curse word, we have to integrate the historical, social, and psychological system. The historical-social information about the word use is formed by the socio-cultural system. The linguistic and semantic analysis of a curse word use is formed by the psychological system. In the psychological system, a speaker acquires linguistic competence and performance as the result of psychological development within a socio-cultural language context. Different cultures and different languages present different linguistic and semantic constructing the dirty words use. Psychological development includes variables that directly affect cursing, such as temperament, personality, religiosity, and social rewards and punishments. Underlying the psychological development is the developing brain. The developing

brain is a neurological system of control processes. It plays central role in regulating a speaker's verbal expressions at different levels of awareness and controllability.

Although some people consider swear words taboo, the swear words and taboo words are different. Karjalainen in (Ushudur et al., 2023)claims that not all of taboo words are swear words although words are taboo, for instance, cannibalism which is considered as taboo but there is no swear words derived from that theme. Ljung (2013) also thinks that taboo words and swear words are two different things. In defining the use of swear words, he states that there are four criteria common to all instances of swearing. First, swearing is the use of utterances that contain taboo words. The use of taboo words in swearing adds emphasis to the message the speaker wishes to convey. At the same time, swearing frequently violates cultural rules. Second, while the literal meaning of these taboo words is indeed used in swearing, they do not carry much weight. Third, due to lexical, phrasal, and syntactic constraints, swearing is considered a type of formulaic language.

Swear words come in a variety of forms and are commonly used in everyday conversations. Each form of swear word has its own distinguishing feature that distinguishes it from the others. In relaxing circumstances, people are more prone to use swear words than in casual settings. Each uttered swearword is thought to have its own potency. When used in variety of social circumstances, swearwords serve diverse purposes (Jay in Rahmadi, 2017). They can be used to indicate irritation, aggressiveness, or insult, as well as solidarity and kindness. In today's society, swear words are frequently used to disparage other people. Swear words are words that can afford or capable of being given an emotional weight. He also explains that swearing leads to the use of words that can be offensive, inappropriate and unacceptable in any given social context. As a result, swearing would either produce or reflect the unhappiness or happiness of the

individual who utters the swearwords. Swearwords are also most effective and startling when said in unexpected or trivial situations. According to Khoirunnisa (2017), knowing to swear words means that people get new English, especially a non-formal vocabulary, to use them in the right place and situation. Although swear words can be called a collection of a word that sounds impolite, even swear words have the number of meaning with every person emotional based on how it said and used.

Finally, swearing constitutes an instance of reflective language use that reveals the speaker‟s attitudes and feelings. The point number two of Ljung‟s criteria underlines that taboo in the user of swear words might be referred to anything else which is possibly not taboo. Shit, for example, refers to "feces". Yet, in utterance "put that shit in your bag!", the word shit might refer to "something which is considered unpleasant" (p. 17). At the third point, Ljung emphasizes on the formula of grammar which means the meaning are not simply from the composing word. The utterance "what the fuck do you mean?", for instance, is understood from the grammatical form rather than from each composing word.

2.4 Factors Triggering the use of Swear Words

In the past thirty years, there have been many social changes in the United States. Taboo words are now often accepted where they were never heard beforein many social groups, among women, and in the media. But there still are places where the words are generally not welcome: in school and houses of worship, in many offices, in formal meetings and parties of mixed ages and genders, and in the presence of older people or children. Taboos have beginnings (and in some cases, endings). At some point in history, a group of people declared that a word or a topic was taboo. If the group was influential, the taboo was circulated and passed on to the rest of the society. English-speaking society in America began in the early 1600's. Immigrants from

England came here in order to have freedom to practice their own form of religion. These Puritans, Separatists, and other fundamental Christians had very strict ideas about sex: Sex was for creating children. Sex for other reasons was a sin (a crime against God). The churches taught that anything that reminded people of sex should be covered, both from their eyes and from their ears. The words that people used for physical acts became taboo.Below are some reasons of using swear words (Garaga et al., 2022).

1. Psychological Condition

Psychological factors are influenced by other factors, such as linguistic and sociocultural constraints because human is social animal anyway. The other two major influential factors are pragmatic factor and cultural or social factor. Jay Timothy stated, "Speakers will use curse words based on their social utility". It means that the usage of taboo language depends on the consequences following the speech act. It leads the speaker to a costly end (e.g. embarrassment, punishment, banishment), it will be eliminated. Instead, it can lead to a beneficial consequences (e.g. relaxation, solidarity, humor), then it could be quite a sensible option. In this sense, he said that the usage of taboo language could be positive when it occurs in circumstances like joking and sexual enticement, but it could also be negative when used to harm someone, like name calling and sexual insults (e.g., kiss my ass, piss off).

2. Social class

The difference between high class and lower class because the higher class usually use the knowledge when speaking, but the lower class are usually use emotion to speaks than think. So that word choice is actually rude. According to

Peter Trudgill , different social groups use different linguistic varieties, and as experienced members of a speech community we have learnt to classify speakers accordingly. It may be fair to say that many regular swear word speakers come from anarchic or lower-class backgrounds, and that they swear primarily as a means of distancing themselves from mainstream society and affirming their position as a member of a particular social group (e.g., poor man, you are beggar).

3. Ethnic group

In daily activity , especially in the United State , there are two dominant ethnics that very prominent between white and black English. Actually, people said to be ethnic is to be black. According to Linda Thomas and Shan Wareing, the Europeans ethnic and African were distinct from each other not only in terms of where they came from religious beliefs, cultural practices and languages people speak, but also in terms of their racial characteristicis.In this case, wherever African people live they are called black English that different with standard English. According to Peter Trudgill, the connection between language and ethnic group may be a simple one of habitual association, reinforced by social barriers between the groups (e.g the black one, dark skin) .

According to Holmes (2013), swearwords have different functions when they are performed in different social contexts. They can express annoyance, aggression, and insult, or they may also express solidarity and friendliness. On the other hand, Andersson (in Karjalainen, 2012) has generalized the categorizations of motives for swearing into three motives: psychological, social, and linguistic motives. Those concepts of swearing motives proposed by Andersson are also discussed by other linguists as presented below.

a) Psychological

Swearing is believed to be evolved as a tool of expressing emotions and releasing stress. Psychological motives in swearing are dealing with someone's emotions. In everyday life, people may get angry or frustrated on something unpleasant or unexpected.

b) Social motives

Social motives for swearing are closely related to someone's social relationships with others through interaction. As previously mentioned, swearwords may possess different functions when they are uttered in different social contexts Holmes (2013).

c) Linguistics

People's view on swearwords may be different. Someone may think that those words are completely unacceptable and must be removed from society; other people may think they are acceptable in some occasions, and some others may argue that they are acceptable in all situations.

According to Jay and Janschewitz (2008), there were three factors triggering the use of swear words, namely: neurological, psychological, and sociocultural.

a) Nurological Factor

Neurological factors involve neurobiology that relates to emotional language use. Swearing is a product of language processing areas in the left frontal and temporal lobes as well as emotional processing areas in the right cerebral hemisphere and subcortical structures, most notably the amygdala. Enhanced amygdala activity (a neurophysiological marker of arousal) is found during initial processing of taboo words, and is associated with enhanced attention and superior memory for taboo

words. Subjective behavioral ratings also suggest that taboo words' most potent emotional quality is arousal (e. g., Janschewitz in press).

b) Psychological Factor

The psychological aspect of swearing follows a maturational time course and depends to a great degree on one's experiences during development. Psychological factors most directly associated with swearing are trait anger, religiosity, sexual anxiety, verbal aggressiveness, and Type A personality. Gender plays an important role in swearing, as boys and girls are socialized differently. The coping strategies of men and women differ to a degree, which affects the frequency of use of swear words. For example, cultural norms for the expression of anger or aggression vary by gender, and women and men use these emotions differently. Men are more likely than women to swear when frustrated or angry, while women are more likely than men to view swearing in anger as loss of control and realize that swearing might jeopardize their relationships with others.

c) Sociocultural Factor

Sociocultural influences on swearing vary from culture to culture and take some time and experience within a culture to be fully appreciated. Swearing is influenced by pragmatic (contextual) variables such as the conversational topic, the speaker-listener relationship, including gender, occupation, and status, and the social-physical setting of the communication with respect to whether the swearing takes place in a public or private location, one's jurisdiction over the location, and the level of formality of the occasion. These variables allow us to determine when swearing is likely or unlikely, when it is an affront to appropriateness.

2.5 Movie

Movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. However, there is no clear definition of what a movie is. Even though Arnheim in (Rinaldi, 2020)believes that movie is similar to literature, painting, music, in a way that it is used to produce artistic results, Kolker in (Fariz, 2021) emphasizes that is hard to define movie since movies seem to have become a taken-for-granted part of most people's lives. He points out that that movie is just movie; movie is just there to be enjoyed. Even though Kolker in (Fariz, 2021)believes that movie can be considered as an art, since it is actually a text just like other art forms, he argues that movie is different in some ways. A text, according to Kolker in (Fariz, 2021), is an understandable structure of meanings which consist of complex related events in a context. Furthermore, Wardaningsih (2017) states that the purposes of movie studies are to disclose and also explain the techniques which distinguish movie and any other literary works. In addition to this, movie studies is not only about the mechanics of movie making, but also how itaffects the audience as well.

English movies have become a medium for the global spread of English swear words. However, not all people from non-English speaking countries know and understand the literal meanings of these words (Wardaningsih,2017). This research chooses movie as the source of data since there are many swear words that usually uttered by the characters in a movie. The movie characters mostly used swear words to represent their feelings without thinking about the hearer's feeling. This research chooses movie as the source of data since there are many swear words that usually uttered by the characters in a movie. The movie characters mostly used swear words to represent their feelings without thinking about the hearer's feeling.

2.6 *Friday After Next* Movie

According to Ayoana in (Sukmaningrum & Hawa, 2022), movies are life images also often called Movies. Movie collectively is often called cinema, cinema comes from the word kinematics or motion. Movies are actually layers of cellulose liquid, commonly known in the world of moviemakers as celluloid. The literal understanding of movie (cinema) is Cinemathographie which comes from Cinema and this is the same as photos (light) plus graphics which is the same as graph (writing or drawing or image), so the meaning is painting motion with light. Wibowo (in Rizal, 2014) explains movie is a tool to convey various messages to the general public through story media, and can also be interpreted as a medium of artistic expression for artists and moviemakers to express their ideas and story ideas. Effendy (in Rizal, 2014) said the main purpose of the general public watching movie is to get entertainment. However, the movie can also contain informative, educative or even persuasive functions. This is in line with the national movie mission since 1979 which says that apart from being an entertainment medium, movies can also be used as an educational medium for fostering the younger generation in character building.

Friday After Next is a 2002 American stoner comedy film directed by Marcus Raboy and starring Ice Cube (who also wrote the film), Mike Epps (in a dual role), John Witherspoon, Don "D.C." Curry, Anna Maria Horsford, and Clifton Powell. It is the third and final installment in the Friday trilogy. The film was theatrically released on November 22, 2002.

Picture 1. Friday After Next Poster

On Rotten Tomatoes, the film holds an approval rating of 26% based on 72 reviews, with an average rating of 4.2/10. The site's critical consensus reads, "This Friday installment is more shapeless and stale than its predecessors." On Metacritic, the film has a weighted average score of 35 out of 100, based on 24 critics, indicating "generally unfavorable reviews." Audiences polled by CinemaScore gave the film an average grade of "B+" on an A+ to F scale. Roger Ebert of the Chicago Sun-Times gave it 2 out of 4 and wrote: "I guess there's an audience for it, and Ice Cube has paid dues in better and more positive movies ("Barbershop" among them). But surely laughs can be found in something other than this worked-over material. " Ernest Hardy of L.A. Weekly called it "Loud, chaotic and largely unfunny," and Jay Boyar of the Orlando Sentinel wrote: "To call this film a lump of coal would only be to flatter it." Kevin Thomas of the Los

Angeles Times gave it a positive review: "Fast and raunchy, Friday After Next surely stands apart from other holiday-themed movies for its gleeful low-down humor and a raft of uninhibited characters involved in one outrageous predicament after another.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The objective was to describe phenomena from the data analysis out of which a research conclusion will be drawn. According to Ary in (Permadi, 2017), descriptive research is a study which is designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. In qualitative research, there was little or no statistic. Surakhmad in (Zelira & Fitrawati, 2022) states that descriptive method is a kind of

research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. Meanwhile, a qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation / enumeration because the data produced are in the form of words as stated by Miles and Huberman (2014) "….the data concerned appear in the words rather than in numbers".

This research used that method because it is appropriate to the objectives of the research which focuses on speech act of direct utterances in short story. The results of the research emphasized more toward the data interpretation found in the field. The results were not written in the form of figures and tables with statistical measures, but it is illustrated in the form of describing words to the results and it is presented in narrative.

3.2 Object of the Research

The data of this research was taken from Friday After Next movie. This movie became the object of the research. The data in this research was the dialogs spoken by the characters which included swear words. The data can be seen the form of word, phrases, or sentence but they should be direct utterances.

3.3 Research Instruments

Since this research was a descriptive qualitative study, the researcher only used two kinds of instruments; observation checklist and documentation. This research used the types of swear words based on the theme. The checklist was as follows.

Table 1. The Types of Swear Words Checklist

No	Datum	Time	Types of Swear Words				
			Religous	Scatological	Sex Organ	Sexual Activities	Mother
1	"What a f**king nice rocking chair	05:10				√	
2	What I'm asking, you Swiss d*ck,	08:25				√	
3	what the h*ll you're investigating me for? I	10:12	√				
	Total						

(Jay cited in Permadi, 2017)

3.3.3 Documentation

Documentation is the investigation, collection, control, preservation, preparation, use and supply of documents, with a view to obtain descriptions and enlightened knowledge and evidence, in this case, including the usefulness of archives and libraries. According to Arikunto (2019) documentation explaining the technique is to look for data about things or variables in the

form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines. inscription. agenda for information embodied data relating to clients under investigation.

The purpose of documentation was to complement the data that has not been mentioned by the informant and to know how much data can be accounted for Documentation methods in this study were intended to get the data about the writers, the year, and the genre of the movie.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The researcher collected the data of speech act by doing some steps of collecting data as follows :

1. Watching the Friday After Next movie

2. Identifying the swear words uttered by the characters in movie

3. Making notes of the context of situation and the context of the culture to the dialogs.

4. Classifying the data based on the related variable. Since there are two variables in the data, the types of swear word and the factors contributing swear word.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

Ary in (Zelira & Fitrawati, 2022) stated that data analysis is a process where this study systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. In analyzing the data, the researcher refers to such theories, which are appropriate to answer the problem statements.

Miles and Huberman (2014) stated that the analysis of the data in qualitative study uses some techniques as mention below:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected are processed to know between the relevant and the irrelevant. Therefore, data reduction is the data that have been gotten from

the study and have been explained, so the invalid data are omitted. It is done in order to the data provided is appropriate with the problems in this study. In this study, data reduction refers to the process of selecting the types of swear words.

b. Data Display

Data display is the relevant data that are found this study. The data gotten from the study are explained scientifically by the study clearly In this study, data display was an organized assembly of information that permits drawing and action taking. After analyzing whole data founded from the movie, this study displayed the result of the analysis on by making the description of the type of swear words, and explain the meaning based on the conversation context.

c. Conclusion

Conclusion is where the study looking for the conclusion for answering formulation of the problem. In this steps the conclusions are taken by recheck the data reduction and data display. Therefore the conclusion taken is directed and is not deviated from the data analyzed, even if the final research is reached. Therefore, the study applies seven steps in analyzing the data collection in order to produce the findings and answer the research question.