



**THE USE OF SWEAR WORDS IN FILM ENTITLED
HOSTAGE (A SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH)**

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
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in English

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

A cheerful heart is good medicine but a crushed spirit dries up the bone
(Proverbs, 17:22).

This final project is dedicated to:

✚ my beloved parents, Y. Djaswadi

and Maria Irene Sri Susbiyandini,

✚ my brother, Donny, and my

sisters, Menik and Nika,

✚ my beloved one, Yosep Anang

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ABSTRACT

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This final project is about the study on use of swear words through sociolinguistic approach in the film entitled “*Hostage*”. The purposes of the study are to show the kinds of swear word which are found in the film, to describe the meanings of the swear words, and to describe the use of the swear words through sociolinguistic approach.

This research is descriptive and qualitative. The object of the study is a film by Florent Siri entitled “*Hostage*”. The sources of the data in this study are the script and the scenes. The data taken from the script are in the forms of words, phrases, utterances, dialogues, explicit meaning and hidden meanings. While from the scenes, the data were in the forms of gestures, mimics, locations and pictures. The data were collected by means of preparing a table, identifying the script, inventorizing data from both video and script, classifying, reducing, selecting and reporting. To answer question number one, the data in Appendix E1 were exposed and explained by giving some examples. Finally the conclusions were drawn. To answer question number two, the data in Appendix E2 was exposed, explained, interpreted and compared with the theory of meaning of swear words and finally taking inferences. To answer question number three, the data in Appendix E3 were exposed, explained and compared with the theory of components of speech and social dimension, then conclusion was drawn.

The results of the study reveal as follows; 1) there are nine kinds of swear words; *intercourse expression, excrement, general insult, damn, hell, ass, urine expression, God and Jesus Christ*; 2) the swear words that are used in the film have a referential meaning which is taken from lexical connotation and an emotive meaning which could be an expression of anger, disappointment, feeling of upset, carelessness and warning; 3) the use of swear words has purposes depending on the context and relationship between participants; to offend, to build a comfortable situation and to be an identity of a certain group.

The results of the study lead us to several conclusions; those are: 1) there are nine kinds of swear words which are used by the characters in the film, *Hostage*; 2) referential and emotive meanings of swear words can be determined through a context in which a conversation occurs; 3) the use of swear words is influenced by kinds of relationship between participants, degree of formality and psychological setting when a conversation happens. The suggestion is that readers can explore the use of swear words through sociolinguistic’ view and semantic approach.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Approval.....	ii
Motto and Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgement	v
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic.....	3
1.3 Statements of the Problem.....	4
1.4 Purposes of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study.....	4
1.6 Outline of the Study.....	5
II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	6
2.1 Definition of Dysphemism	6
2.1.2 Dysphemistic Term of Insult	7
2.2 Definitions of Swear Words	8
2.2.1 Kinds of Swear Words.....	10
2.2.2 The Meaning of Swear Words.....	12
2.2.3 The Functions of Swear Words	14
2.3 Definitions of sociolinguistics	16

2.4	Components of Speech	18
2.5	Social Dimension.....	21
III	METHOD OF INVESTIGATION.....	24
3.1	Object of the Study	24
3.2	Sources of the Data.....	24
3.3	Types of the Study	24
3.4	Techniques of Collecting Data	25
3.4.1	Preparing a table	25
3.4.2	Identifying the Script.....	25
3.4.3	Inventorizing Data from both Video and the Script	26
3.4.4	Classifying Data	28
3.4.5	Reducing Supporting Data.....	28
3.4.6	Selecting the Reduced Data.....	29
3.4.7	Reporting Data Collection Activity.....	30
3.5	Techniques of Analyzing Data	30
IV	ANALYSES OF DATA.....	32
4.1	“What Kinds of Swear Words are Found in the Film?”	32
4.2	“What are the Meanings of Swear Words which are Used in the Film?”	36
4.3	“How is the use of the Swear Words through Sociolinguistic Approach?”	41
V	CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	51
5.1	Conclusions	51

5.2 Suggestions.....	51
BIBLIOGRAPHY	53
APPENDICES	54



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Living in a society cannot be separated from interaction with other people. To interact with people, a human being should use language so that he can convey his ideas, feelings, and emotions. Wardhaugh says that 'every language is a system that allows its user to interact with another. The system not only allows individual 'minds' to function, but also provides a means for sharing the result of that functioning with others' (Wardhaugh, 1993a:169). A form of language which is used for communication among different people is conversation. Conversation is included into spoken language. Hammond (1992:13) states that 'spoken language which by its nature is flexible and dynamic, lends itself to discussion, hypothesizing, negotiating, questioning, and clarifying'.

Language which is used in daily conversation always changes depending on the social context. The use of language is not the same from past to recent time. Formerly, when somebody shouted a taboo word at people in front of public, it was considered that he wanted to bomb whole people around there. People could not accept his attitude through the language that he used. They were shocked, angry, hurt, offended and disgusted when they heard bad language. The taboo word is often labelled as bad language, swear word, or four-letter words. Allan (2001:148) proposes the definition of taboo. 'Taboo words are those

considered offensive, shocking, or indecent when use in certain context, there are strict conditions on their use and penalties for violating these conditions’.

Nowadays people are faced with the swear words which almost appear in daily conversation. Swear word is ‘a type of speech act, and often are reflection of emotional attitude’ (in www.gusworld.com.au/nrc/thesis/ch-1.htm). It is recognized that swearing is a deliberately bad act, designed for emotional expression. There are many types of swear words, in which every type has different meanings and purposes in spoken language. People use swear words to offend and insult others. On one occasion, these words are used as a symbol of protest when someone expresses his anger or these bad words can be used in emphasizing an utterance like ‘*What a fucking beautiful house it is!*’ Taylor (in www.gusworld.com) states that ‘a swear word is used for exclamation of surprise, disgust, and disappointment’. Meanwhile, Bears (in <http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>) says that ‘using bad word in a conversation can sometimes reduce tension or exhibit solidarity with group’.

The social contexts where a speaker and hearer communicate can determine people's attitude in using swear words. People may not use swear words in formal situations or with other person that they do not know well. In line with this, Stubbs (1983:2) states that ‘language is used to perform actions, and that different social situations produce different language’.

Every situation influences people’s thinking to convey their ideas in what form of language they choose. Someone will choose his word carefully according to whom he is talking to, how the relationship of him and a hearer is, what

information that he would convey and the form of situation between the speaker and hearer is. The way to speak differently in different social contexts is studied through sociolinguistics.

According to Trudgill (in <http://courcess.essex.ac.uk>), ‘sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon’. Another definition is stated by Hymes. He explains that ‘sociolinguistics refers to correlation between language and societies, and between particular linguistic and social phenomena’ (Hymes, 1974,vii). Based on the explanation above, it can be defined that sociolinguistics learns the language and social phenomena as well as the use of swear words in society.

In this research, I am interested in studying the usage of swear words through sociolinguistics’ view in a film entitled “Hostage”. In this film, there are many types of swear words which are spoken by the characters. The use of swear words is influenced by social context in which the participants, situations, and the other social factors are included. In addition, as a student of the English Department of Semarang State University, I decide to make this final project by using the topic above in order to fulfil one of the requirements of the degree *Sarjana Sastra* in English.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reasons why I choose the topic are:

First, the topic is interesting and it has not been studied before at the English Department of Semarang State University. The phenomenon of swear words as

part of spoken language always comes along in daily conversation. In this film, we also find this phenomenon through the conversation in which the actors take part. Swear words are considered to be taboo language; people usually avoid using them. However they sometimes use these bad words consciously and unconsciously.

The second is that knowing the use of swear words in different contexts means that we try to view an utterance not only from its literal meaning, but also from sociolinguistic view, where the social components influence the way people speak in society.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

This research will be conducted to describe the use of swear words in film entitled *Hostage*. I set three problems as follows:

- 1.3.1 What kinds of swear words are found in the film?
- 1.3.2 What are the meanings of the swear words which are used in the film?
- 1.3.3 How is the use of the above swear words through sociolinguistic approach?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

This study has some intentions as follows:

- 1.4.1 to show the kinds of swear words which are found in the film,
 - 1.4.2 to describe the meanings of the swear words which are used in the film,
- and

1.4.3 to describe the use of the above swear words through sociolinguistic approach.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to give some benefits for the readers. This study will be able to facilitate the readers in recognizing swear words which almost appear in daily conversations. By knowing swear words and their use, the readers are expected to be aware of using swear words since not all communities can accept these bad words as part of their respective language.

Furthermore, the result of this study can be used as a reference for students of the English Department who are interested in analyzing swear words.

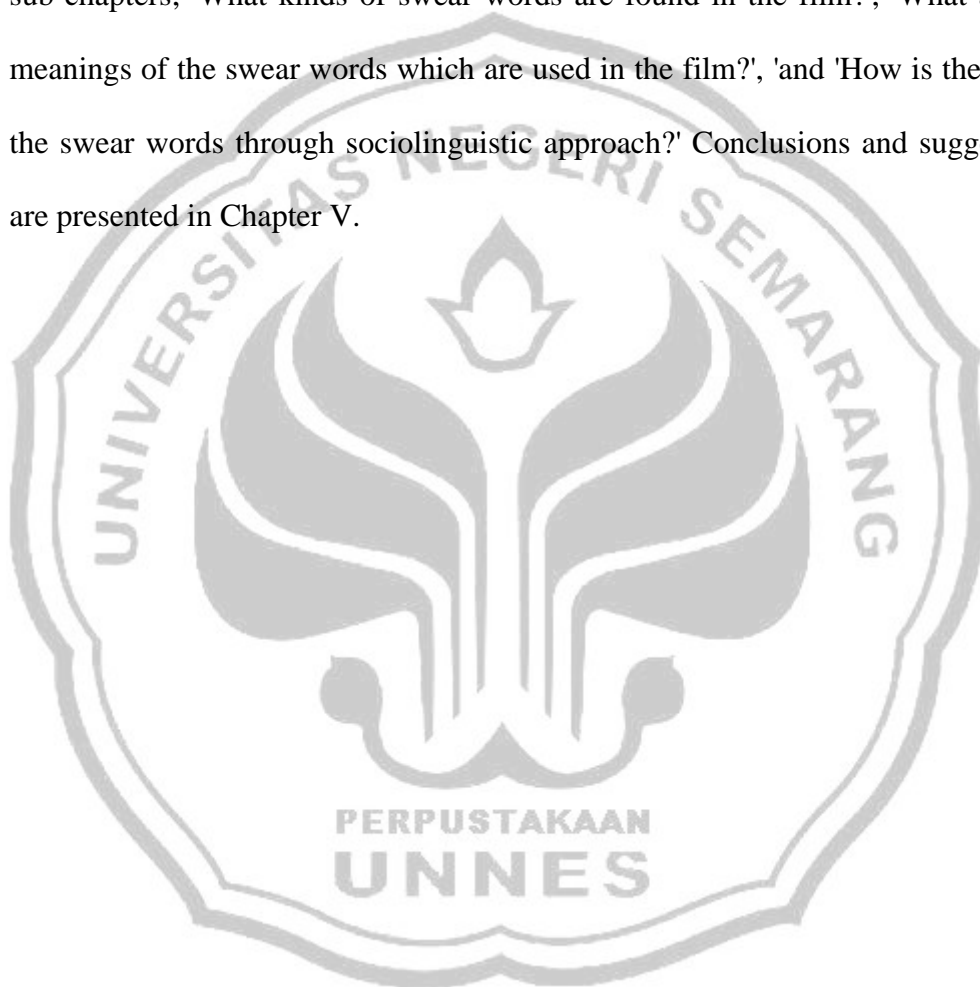
1.6 Outline of the Study

The report of my final project consists of five chapters. Chapter I presents introduction, consisting of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II presents a review of related literature. It contains the theory of dysphemism, dysphemistic term of insult, definition of swear words, kinds of swear words, function of swear words and meaning of swear words. Next, this chapter presents definition of sociolinguistics, components of speech, and social dimensions.

Chapter III is method of investigation. It consists of object of the study, type of the study, sources of the data, technique of collecting data, and technique of reporting data.

In Chapter IV, I will answer the research problems. It consists of three sub-chapters; 'What kinds of swear words are found in the film?', 'What are the meanings of the swear words which are used in the film?', 'and 'How is the use of the swear words through sociolinguistic approach?' Conclusions and suggestions are presented in Chapter V.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Dysphemism

In speaking, there is a way to make things sound worse than others, that is dysphemism. As found in www.wikipedia.org, 'dysphemism comes from Greek "dys" = non and "pheme" = speech which refers to the usage of an intentionally harsh word or expression of a polite one'. The other definition is forwarded by Merriam's Collegiate Dictionary. 'Dysphemism is the substitution of disagreeable, offensive or disparaging expression for an agreeable or inoffensive one' (Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 2002:389). Meanwhile, Allan (2001:148) defines dysphemism as 'a word or phrase with connotations that are offensive either about the denotation or to the audience or both'.

From the definitions above, we know that dysphemism is a term which has an intention to offend, disagree or disparage by using rough word(s) to express an impolite expression.

People who often use dysphemism to insult others have some reasons. One of them use it because the speaker does not like whom he or she is addressing or who or what he or she is talking about. For example, people use the dysphemistic term of death as *worm food* to disrespect a dead person. 'They may shout "Damn! God! Shit!" for emotional release when they come across unwanted participants (hearers)' (Allan and Burridge, 1991:118).

In order to get further understanding of dysphemism, I would like to present categories of dysphemistic terms of insult.

2.1.2 Dysphemistic Term of Insult

The varieties of dysphemistic form can be classified into dysphemistic terms of insult. Allan and Burridge (1991:27-28) divide them into some categories:

2.1.2.1 Comparison of people with animal conventionally ascribed certain behaviours

In this category, the names of animal are usually used for addressing people, both man and woman who have certain behaviours. For example, *a cat* refers to a vicious or scratchy woman, *a bitch* means a contemptuous woman, and *a fox* means a cunning man.

2.1.2.2 Epithets derived from tabooed bodily organs, bodily effluvia and sexual behaviours

This term is obviously connected with parts of sexual organ and sexual behaviour. The examples of sexual act are *fuck*, *sod*, and *piss*, while *cunt*, *anus*, and *penis* are included into sexual organs. The waste product is also included into this category. The word *shit*, *vomit*, and *fart* belong to this category.

2.1.2.3 Ascription of mental or physical inadequacy

Allan and Burridge (1991:27) give some examples of mental and physical abnormalities such as *moron*, *idiot*, *retard*, *fatty*, *baldy* and *short–arse*.

Allan (2001:163) adds other categories of dysphemistic term, they are ‘*sexist*, *racist*, *ageist* and other *IST* dysphemistic term’. The dysphemistic term is

also related to swear words in which they have similar characteristics. Further explanation about swear words will be presented below.

2.2 Definitions of Swear Words

Language reflects the character of the speaker. People can recognize the background of the speaker when he or she uses the language such as the social status, the origin, the education level, the behaviour or the way of his or thinking. In harmony with that, Wray et al. (1998:88) point out that, 'whenever man speaks, he can give the clues about his origins and what sort background he has to other people.'

The same case is true, when people know that somebody cries out a swear word. By knowing the word choice that he uses, people may have different opinions, which refer to negative one about attitude and behaviour he has. Swear words are also known as four-letter words or taboo words, which should not be used in front of the public. The reason is that for some people swear words may be interpreted as bad language and offensive words.

Swear word is 'a type of speech act, and often a reflection of emotional reflection of an emotional attitude' (in www.gusworld.com.au/nrc.thesis/ch-htm). The other definition is stated by Anderson and Trudgill (in www.gusworld.com), 'Swearing is (a) refer to something taboo in a given culture, (b) to be interpreted non-literally and (c) used to express strong emotions and attitudes.'

Meanwhile, Hornby (1995:1206) states that ‘swear word is an offensive word, often used to express one’s anger.’ Another definition is proposed by Wierzbicka (1987: 252-253) as follows:

(1) Swearing

- (a) I’m thinking about X,
- (b) I feel something bad because of that,
- (c) I want to say something bad because of that,
- (d) I say: [#@!?*!],
- (e) I imagine that by saying these words I could cause something bad to happen to something,
- (f) I imagine that by saying these words I could cause myself to feel better, and
- (g) I say this because I want to show what I feel.

Some definitions above have shown that a swear word is a speech act which is taboo used as an offensive word for reflecting strong emotional attitude. This language is often used for expressing the speaker’s emotions which are usually angry, bitter and cynical. Generally, the effect of using this language is to make people show negative reactions, such as being angry, disgusted, and disappointed. Sometimes this bad language can arouse an action to hurt the hearer. However, some people consider this language to be normal language if they also use it as part of the language in their community.

In a certain community, swear words are not regarded as taboo language. People accept these words to be their common language. Thus, they use them to identify in what particular group or particular social identity they belong to. This explanation is in line with Guy who says (in Newmeyer, 1988:37): ‘Such sociosymbolic aspects of language use to serve an emblematic function: they identify the speaker as belonging to a particular group, or having a particular social identity.’

Since this study is about swear words, it is important to know various types of swear words which will be discussed in the next sub-chapters.

2.2.1 Kinds of Swear Words

There are many kinds of swear words used in daily conversation. Wilde (in www.bbc.co.uk/dna/h2g2/brunel/A753527) divides swear words into:

2.2.1.1 Body Talk–Male and Female

It includes the words or phrases such as:

- a. *Arse-up* and *balls up* tends to be used to describe things go badly,
- b. *Cock*, *cock sparrow*, *pillock* are vulgarities for penis,
- c. *Willy* or *willie* is used for addressing penis,
- d. *Fanny* or *bum* refer to buttock or vagina, and
- e. *Cunt* which means female genitalia.

2.2.1.2 Intercourse Expression

Intercourse expression refers to a sexual activity. It consists of:

- a. *Fuck* which means having sexual intercourse or to copulate,
- b. *Fokken*, and
- c. *Bugger* which has literal meaning as a sexual intercourse between males or between male and female in unnatural manner.

2.2.1.3 Micturations

It refers to bodily functions or secretions. They are:

- a. *Wee-wee* which means focusing in urination, and
- b. *Plop-poo* which means focusing on excretion.

2.2.1.4 Excrement

The words or phrases that belong to this category are:

- a. *Shit* which means to excrete,
- b. *Bullshit* is used to mean rubbish or nonsense, and
- c. *Crap* can be used to mean stuff or things.

2.2.1.5 Urine Expression

It includes the word *piss* which means describing the sound of urination.

2.2.1.6 General Insult

The words or phrases which are included into general insult are:

- a. *Bastard* means that someone being ‘born the wrong side of the blanket’ or being ‘the son of a gun’;
- b. *Bitch* is often used as a female form of ‘*bastard*’, and
- c. *Son of bitch* originally means someone’s mother who was not married when that person was conceived and born.

Meanwhile, Sphere (in http://ec.hku.hk/elec1805/sphere/rude_english.htm)

adds kinds of swear words:

2.2.1.7 God

God is the infinite and all-knowing power in monotheistic religions. It is used for emphasis or to show strong feelings.

2.2.1.8. Damn

This word literally means to condemn or curse someone as being guilty. In some religions, when people are damned they will go to hell after they die, or if

someone is damned in a legal or social sense, then they are to be punished in some way.

2.2.1.9. *Hell*

Hell describes any place that is terrible and it is used for emphasis.

2.2.1.10. *Jesus Christ*

It is considered rude when expressing annoyance, surprise, anger, or frustration because it may insult Christians.

2.2.1.11. *Screw*

It is for sexual intercourse, but it is also used to mean that something is ruined.

2.2.1.12. *Ass, Asshole*

The above word refers to the buttocks or bottoms, which mean someone who is stupid or foolish.

After we see kinds of swear words, it is useful for us to know the meaning of swear words. The explanation can be seen below.

2.2.2 *The Meaning of Swear Words*

In studying meaning of swear words, there are different meanings in one word since the use of it is different. One cannot give a certain meaning of a swear word.

The word *fuck*, for example, '*He will fuck her tonight*' has a literal meaning as *having sex with somebody*. However, not all *fucks* which appear in an utterance always have the same meaning. The meaning of this swear word depends on the usage in social context.

Talking about meaning, there are terms that are called referential and emotive meanings. Halliday (in Beaugrande 1991:251) states that ‘referential is a relationship between things of fact, usually elements that have a function within the clause processes, participants, circumstances’. Moreover, Lyons (1981:424) defines referential meaning as ‘relationship which holds between words and the things, events, action and qualities they ‘stand for’.

Apart from this, Lyons (1981:424) describes ‘emotive or connotative meaning as the additional meaning that a word or phrase has beyond its central meaning. Furthermore, Lyons (1981: 424) explains that ‘these meanings show people’s emotion and attitude toward what the word or phrase refers to’. Meanwhile, Jay (in www.gusworld.com.au) sees the emotive use as ‘having primacy over referential use, in contradiction to many others’.

To make the explanation clear, here is the example of the distinction between emotive and referential meanings. The sentence of *Fuck Lyndon Johnson* has a referential meaning as *having sex with Lyndon Johnson* and the emotive meaning is quite different; it means *I don’t care about Lyndon Johnson*.

It is obvious that a referential meaning shows the lexicographic meaning as it is reflected by the real meaning of a word, whereas an emotive meaning represents connotative meaning. Both meanings can be distinguished through the social contexts; how the situation, the tone and the attitudes of the participants toward the speech event are.

In addition, instead of indicating the speaker’s negative emotions, swear words can be used in a positive context. These words usually emphasize an

utterance of amazement. For example, '*She is fucking beautiful*' or '*It is fucking funny*'.

After knowing the meaning of swear words, it would be better if we know the function of swear words.

2.2.3 The Function of Swear Words

The usage of most common swear words is to offend or insult other people. However, it has also many varieties in function.

2.2.3.1 to offend

One important function of swear words is to express anger or frustration. 'A strong language is an appropriate way of expressing strong emotions and feelings, such as pain or anger in such circumstances' (www.stuff.co.nz). It creates negative impacts toward the participant when those words come out from somebody's utterances. The hearer will be offended by the speaker because most swear words have taboo meaning and they are usually used in impolite ways.

2.2.3.2 to reduce tension

Beer (in <http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>) gives different functions to swear words. She says that 'swear words can reduce tension'. Moreover, she states that 'swearing is inappropriate but there are actually times when it may be appropriate, if the speaker is prone to swearing. If the company accept swearing or exhibit this behaviour, it might lead to less monitoring of swearing by the speaker'. People do not regard swearing as an appropriate expression when it is used in inappropriate time and condition as well as in a different community. However, whenever

people accept the usage of swear words in their daily conversation, it can cause a comfortable situation; less formal communication in a community.

2.2.3.3 as an identity of a group

As found in <http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear/>, Beers states that ‘this could be a function of the group listening to the speaker, who would determine whether swearing is inappropriate or not, based on the speaker’s or the listener’s reaction. These words can be used as a way to identify with a group of people’. Swear words can be used for identifying someone who belongs to a certain group. By using this language, people can determine in what social group he belongs to, for example, someone from a criminal group. Since his life is related to criminal business, he follows the criminal habit which is mostly hard. This habit also influences the language and the way he speaks to others. Inserting swear words in a conversation is regarded as ordinary language. The use of swear words becomes his group’s characteristic and it can be an identity of the group.

2.2.3.4 as the expressions of surprise, disgust and disappointment

Swear words can also be used to express surprise, disgust and disappointment. It usually appears in exclamation forms. In this case, someone does not intend to offend others, but generally, he or she just expresses his or her surprise about something beyond expectation. For example, when someone feels so thirsty but he cannot find any water, he would swear “*shit!*”

2.2.3.5 to express emphatic form “really”

For many people, a swear word is simply a familiar emphatic form like “really” in phrase.

After some explanations about swear words, it is important for us to know the theory about sociolinguistics since this study is related to sociolinguistics. The theory will be presented in the next sub-chapter.

2.3 Definitions of Sociolinguistics

Human being differs from other beings in their interaction. A man uses language as a means of communication to interact with others. Interaction is the act of meeting with people, and in this process, a man can convey a message through language he uses. In connection with that, Wardhaugh (1993:169) states that 'every language is a system that allows its users to interact with one another. This system not only allows individual 'minds' to function, but also provides a means of sharing the result of that functioning with others'.

As a social creature, a man cannot avoid socializing with his social environment. Different ways of using language depend on social factors such as participants, topic which is being discussed, setting, etc. Those explanations are supported by Holmes' statements. He asserts that 'the local people select the appropriate variety for any particular interaction according to similar social factor to those identified in earlier, examples: who they are talking to, in what kind of setting, and for what purposes' (2001:10).

An employee addresses his manager differently in the office and outside the work. In the office he calls him "sir". In another place, he would call his manager by his name in a party. The way people speak differently in different social contexts is studied through sociolinguistics.

Trudgill (in www.courses.essex.ac.uk/lg/lg232/definitionsSlx.html) states that, sociolinguistics is that a part of linguistics which concerns with social and cultural phenomena. Sociolinguistics can also be explained as ‘the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations and context on the way language is used’ (www.wikipedia.org). Meanwhile, Hymes gives the definition of sociolinguistics which refers to ‘correlation between language and societies, and between particular linguistics and social phenomena’ (1972:vii).

A similar definition is offered by Wardhaugh (1992:12). ‘Sociolinguistics will be concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of a structure of language and of language functions in communication’. In addition, Holmes states that ‘sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning’ (2001:6).

I can conclude that sociolinguistics deals with language and society, which studies the function of language used in a given social context.

A swear word is part of language which has characteristics as a vernacular language. Holmes (2001:80) points out that ‘a vernacular language is a language which has not been standardized and which does not have official statuses. Formerly, people with a certain status (e.g low social status) used to speak to others by using a vernacular language. However, this condition is gradually changed in this recent time. The vernacular language is spoken by people with

many different social backgrounds and stratifications. People use it with many purposes and sometimes vary the form of it. Lavandera (in Newmeyer) explains about the structures of variation and change of the language spoken which has become a result of particular characteristics of the society. In harmony with that, below is the supporting statement which is stated by Newmeyer.

It pays special attention to the way in which particular characteristic of the society effect the structures of variation and change of the language spoken, and conversely, to the way in which different uses of language and different attitudes about its varieties affect the internal dimensions and force of the recipient community (Newmeyer, 1988:9).

After discussing the definitions of sociolinguistics, I will present the theory of components of speech since it has a correlation with sociolinguistics approach.

2.3 Components of Speech

The patterns of language vary according to social factors. It means that the use of language has different styles or accents in different circumstances. Although the message that would be conveyed is the same, the way a speaker speaks is different. Each component in communication influences the choice of language and accent. To support the idea, Holmes states,

Variety in sociolinguistics term refers to language in context. A variety is set of linguistics form used under specific circumstances, i.e. with a distinctive social distribution. Variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistics style, different dialects, and even different language which contrast with each other for social reasons (2001:9).

Hymes (1974:53-62) presents the components of speech which is considered as social factors:

2.4.1 Message form

Message form is a form of language that is used when participants have an interaction to others. It can be an informal, formal or casual language.

2.4.2 Message content

It is different from message form. It can be defined as a topic that is being talked by participants. The topic that is delivered by the participants contains the idea that is able to determine the quality of a conversation.

2.4.3 Setting

An actual environment where the conversation takes place is called setting. For example, in a restaurant or in a house.

2.4.4 Scene

Hymes (1974:55) explains that ‘scene, which is distinct from setting, designates the physic “psychological setting” or the cultural definition of an occasion as a certain type of scene’. From Hymes’ statement, it is known that setting is a psychological condition which influences the speech act. Scene can be a condition of surprise, sad, or formal.

2.4.5 Participants

‘Speaker or sender, addressor, hearer or receiver, or audience and addressee or group are included as participants or subject of components of speech’ (Hymes, 1974:56). In other words, participant can be defined as a subject or an actor who does the speech.

2.4.6 Purposes-outcome

In doing a conversation, a person has a purpose that wants to be accomplished. The result of the purpose is more important than its intention.

2.4.7 Purpose-goal

Purpose-goal can be explained as a motive that each participant has in reaching his own aim. The participants have different motives, although they expect the same result.

2.4.8 Key

According to Hymes (1974:57), 'key is introduced to provide for the tone, manner, or spirit in which an act is done. In addition, he says that 'the signalling of key may be nonverbal, as with a wink, gesture, posture, style of dress, musical accompaniment'.

2.4.9 Channels

There is an instrument to transfer an idea of a speaker. It is called channel. Hymes gives some examples of channel. He states that 'by choice of channels is understood choice of oral, written, telegraphic, semaphore, or other audience of transmission of speech' (1974:57).

2.4.10 Norm of interaction

Norm of interaction is a role to govern speaking. According to Hymes (1974:60), 'the intention of interaction norm is the specific behaviour and properties that attach—that one must not interrupt'.

2.4.11 Norm of interpretation

In our society, norm of interpretation differs from each culture to another. It is because the belief system which exist around society as a fundamental habit has

set up people's mind. Hymes gives a clear example related to norms of interpretation. 'For many blacks, a normal pattern is to recycle to the beginning of the utterance. This black norm may be interpreted by whites not as a different norm but as a defect' (Hymes, 1974:61).

2.4.12 Genres

The type of speech is called genre. According to Hymes (1974:61), genres can be categorized as 'poem, myth, tale, proverbs, riddle, course, prayer, oration, lecture, commercial, form letter, editorial, etc'. Furthermore, he adds that 'by recognizing genres of speaking, the participants can be familiar with the function of language adequately in any society'.

Simply, Hymes makes the components into eight letters, that is SPEAKING (setting, participant, end, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genres). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are some components in speaking which can influence the way a speaker chooses and why the speaker does not speak the same all of the time.

In connection with the theory of components of speech, I will present a brief theory of social dimension.

2.5 Social Dimension

To get deeper understanding in sociolinguistics, we cannot only focus on language itself, but also on social dimension. Like components of speech which determine

how people use language in their way, social dimension also explains more deeply how the function of language is used in different manners.

The social dimension is further described by Holmes (2001:12-14):

2.5.1 Social Distance Scale

The social distance scale is concerned with participant's relationship. It is useful for emphasizing how well that we know someone is a relevant factor in linguistic choice. The choice to address a person in a different way is one example of using it. A person can be called "Sir" or by his or her name according to the relationship between a speaker and hearer, whether there is any distance or not. The relationship between speaker and hearer gives the impacts on their conversation; the form of speaking, the variety language and attitude when the conversation happens. Wardhaugh (1993a:180) gives the example, 'Sometimes, people who have enjoyed a long and intimate relationship with one another often need very few words to communicate effectively and sometimes even none at all'. Below is the figure of social distance scale:



Figure 2.5.1.1 Social Distance Scale By Holmes (2001:12)

2.5.2 Status Scale

A status scale is also related to participant relationship. It points to the relevance of relative status in some linguistic choices. Basically, all human beings are born with the same level and right. When they are socializing in the society, they will automatically realize their position. In society, there are stratifications of job, age,

or honour position. The stratification can be defined as a status. Another factor which gives the influence is power. Power refers to the ability that a person has. Commonly, a person with high social status also has high power in public. The explanation about status and power is in line with Guy quoted in Newmeyer, he conveys the definition of status and power. ‘Status refers to whether people are respected and deferred to by others in their society (or, conversely, looked down or ignored), and power refers to the social and material resources a person can command, the ability (and social right) to make decisions and influence events’ (Newmeyer, 1988:37).

It is clear that status and power influence the production of words, style, and message content that are conveyed through communication. The speaker gives his or her signal of respect when the hearer has high status or is more superior than himself or herself. Below is the figure of status scale.



Figure 2.5.1.2 Social Status Scale by Holmes (2001:13)

2.5.3 Formality Scale

This is useful in accessing the influence of social settings or type of interaction on language choice. Often degrees of formality are largely determined by solidarity and status relationship. People often use casual or daily language in an informal situation. However, their way to speak will change automatically when they are in a formal situation. Below is the figure of formality scale.

Formal	High formality
Informal	Low formality

Figure 2.5.1.3 Formality Scale by Holmes (2001:13)



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of the study of my final project is a film entitled *Hostage*. The film is in the form of Video Compact Disc (VCD) with the duration about 99 minutes. It is directed by Florent Siri under Miramax Film production. It is released in 2005.

3.2 Sources of the Data

There are two sources of the data that is used to analyze. The film script (approx 44 pages) that was taken from <http://www.script-o-rama.com/movie-script/h/hostage-script.html>. Second is the scene of the film.

3.3 Type of the study

This is a descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (1994:1-2) says that 'the descriptive qualitative research is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants and conducted in a natural setting'. Based on the statement above, I conclude that my research belongs to descriptive qualitative research since the data, process and the report are similar to Creswell's definition. The data taken from the script are in the forms of words, phrases, utterances, dialogues, explicit meanings, and hidden meanings.

Meanwhile, the data taken from the video are in the forms of gestures, mimics, locations and pictures. In order to collect data from the sources above, several techniques are needed.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting data in this study include preparing a table, identifying the script, inventorizing data from both video and script, classifying, reducing, selecting and reporting.

3.4.1 Preparing a table

Before collecting the data, I prepared a table for facilitating the data collection from both video and script. Below is the example of the table:

Table 3.4.1 Example of Data Inventorization

Data No	Kinds of Swear Words	Script			Scene			Answering question number	Explanation	
		Form of Data	Found in		Data No	Form of Data	Disk			Duration
			Page	Line						

After preparing the table, the first thing for me to do was identifying the script.

3.4.2 *Identifying the Script*

After preparing the table, the next step that I took was to identify the data from the script. Before doing this activity, the first thing I did was reading the script as many times as possible. The goal was to understand the essence of the story, especially that which is important in leading to the answers of the research questions. While reading, I identified the suspected data by means of marking and numbering technique. These activities were done by bracketing and giving number for each suspected datum. The example of these activities is as follows:

Joe : You find that *bastard* now.
or I am gonna...

I'm gonna shoot my whore wife.
and I'm gonna shoot the boy!

Jeff : Joe, just relax.

Relax. We're looking for your wife's boyfriend,
and I'm gonna find him, all right?

You want to help me?

2

When all of the data from the script were completely identified, the result was called identified script, which would be put into the inventory table. The next step to be done was inventorizing data from both video and script.

3.4.3 *Inventorizing Data from both Video and Script*

The identified data from the script and the video were inventorized in an appropriate order. Before doing this activity, I had to prepare several equipments. In front of me on the table, there was the inventory table to list the identified data

from the script. The second was the identified script. Besides, right in front of my face was the video ready to be played.

Firstly, I entered the first data from the identified script into the script's column of the inventory table (table 3.4.1). Since the data should be organized, I used letter 'a' in marking the data from the script. Then I played the video to see if there was a datum from the scene supporting datum number one from the identified script. If there was a datum from the video supporting the identified script, I paused the video for a moment. I listed the data into the scene's column of the inventory table horizontally and gave the same number as that of the previous datum from the script. It means that the data, which had horizontal position in the inventory table, were similar. To distinguish the data from the scene and the script, I used letter 'b' for marking the data from the video.

In conclusion, if the data from both the script and the video were placed horizontally, it means that both data were similar kind. However, when the data were placed vertically, it meant that they were different. The data that were similar or supporting each other would be explained in the last column of the inventory table that was explanation column. The same process was done repeatedly until the identified script was completely listed in the inventory table and the video was completely played. The result of the procedures was called inventorized data and it could be seen in Appendix A.

After the above procedures were finished, I got 98 inventorized data. Two examples of the result of the procedures were displayed in the table below.

Table 3.4.2 Example of the Result of Data Inventorization

Data No	Kinds of Swear Words	Script			Scene				Answering question number	Explanation
		Form of Data	Found in		Data No	Form of Data	Disk	Duration		
			Page	Line						
14a.	General insult	Dialogue	7	18	-	-	1	04:15:00-04:15:06	1, 3	Similar to no. 8a.
15a.	Intercourse expression	Dialogue	7	19	15b.	Gesture	1	04:15:10-04:15:11	1, 2	-
Etc.										

The 10th column of Appendix A demonstrates that each datum did not always answer all the research questions. Therefore, the overall data should be classified in order to help me find the supporting data for each research question

3.4.4 *Classifying Data*

In this step, the overall data were classified based on the research problems. The result of data classification can be seen as follows:

Table 3.4.5 Data Classification

Question number	Supporting Data	Total
1.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, etc.	98
2.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 12a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 20a, 22a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 32a, 34a, 35a, 38a, 42a, 43a, etc.	41
3.	1a, 3a, 4a, 13a, 14a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 23a, 25a, 29a, 30a, 33a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, etc.	46

The rest of data classification was listed in Appendix B. From the table above, there were 98 data supporting the first problem, 41 data supporting the second problem, and 46 data supporting the third problem. All of the data supporting question number one would be analyzed directly. It was because these

data did not require detailed analyses. However, reducing the number of data for question number two and three was necessary to be conducted, since the data were qualitative and need detailed description in their analyses. Moreover, some of them were similar and repetitious.

3.4.5 Reducing Supporting Data

In this research, I would reduce the supporting data for question number two and three to 20%. The result of reduced data can be seen as follows:

Table 3.4.6 Data Simplification

Question Number	Simplified Data	Total
1.	98 x 100%	98
2.	41 x 20%	8
3.	46 x 20%	9

From the table above, the 98 data for question number one were ready to be analyzed. However, for question number two, I have to select 8 out of 41 data and for question number three, 9 out of 46 data, so selecting data had to be done.

3.4.6 Selecting the Reduced Data

In selecting the data, some techniques were employed. First, I maintained the most relevant data, omitted less relevant data and omitted the repetitious data. The selected data can be seen in Appendix D.

Table 3.4.7 Data Selection for Analysis

Question Number	Supporting Data	Selected Data	Total
1	2	3	4
1.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, etc.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, etc.	98
2.	1a , 2a, 3a , 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 12a, 14a, 15a, 15b , 20a , 22a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 32a , 34a, 35a, 38a, 42a , 43a, 45a, 48a, 50a, 52a , 53a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 64a, 66a, 67a, 71a, 73a, 75a, 78a , 83a, 94a, 95a.	1a, 3a, 15b, 20a, 32a, 42a, 52a, 78a.	8
3.	1a, 3a, 4a, 13a, 14a , 19a, 20a, 22a , 23a, 25a , 29a, 30a, 33a , 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a , 44a, 46a, 47a, 50a, 51a, 54a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a , 64a, 65a, 66a , 67a, 68a, 69a, 71a , 72a, 73a , 75a, 76a, 85a, 88a, 95a.	14a, 22a, 25a, 33a, 38a, 63a, 66a, 71a, 73a.	9

Finally, the selected data that were displayed on the third column were ready to be analyzed. In order to analyze those data, I had a set of techniques, which would be explained in the next sub-chapter.

3.4.7 Reporting Data Collection Activity

This step means reporting all data collection whether overall data, classifying data, reducing supporting data, and selecting reduced data are reported in the appendices. If the readers want to see the overall data, they can refer to Appendix A. The readers can find the classifying data in Appendix B. The reducing supporting data is found in Appendix C, and selecting reduced data can be found in

Appendix D. The selected data for analyzing the research problems are reported in Appendix E. In analyzing data, we need a certain technique.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

I used a descriptive method by means of describing, explaining, and comparing the data with the theories employed. Since the research is a descriptive qualitative study, the steps of analyzing data are as follows.

Firstly, to answer the first problem, I exposed Appendix E1 and used tabling method. Then I explained the data by giving some examples. After that, drawing conclusion was applied to answer the first question.

Secondly, in analyzing question number two and three, I used the same technique. To answer question number two, I took Appendix E1 to be exposed. Meanwhile, to answer question number three, I exposed Appendix E2. Then they are explaining, interpreting and comparing with the theory, which is available in Chapter Two. After that, I draw conclusion and the effort to answer all research problems had finished.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSES OF DATA

Chapter Four is designed to answer the research questions through the data analysis. The analysis would be done according to the order of the research problems. To answer the research questions, the technique elaborated in Chapter Three would be employed. The selected data in Appendix E1, E2, and E3 would be used for analyzing the research problems. After that, they would be exposed and analyzed one by one in the following three sub-chapters.

4.1 What Kinds of Swear Words are Found in the Film?

To answer the first problem, firstly, I referred to the data presented in Appendix A consisting of 98 data. Then, I exposed them into the table. I explained the data by giving some examples and finally I drew a conclusion. However, the process of getting a conclusion for each datum is not clear enough. Therefore, I would give three examples of analyses data, which included different types of swear words. Here are the detailed analyses.

The first datum is datum no. 4a.

Police : [You all right?]

Jeff : [I hate this *fucking* guy.]

The background of the dialogue above is like this, Jeff was talking to his partner, a policeman, after having a negotiation with Joe, a criminal who

threatened to kill his wife and son. The policeman asked Jeff about his condition. Jeff was angry because the negotiation with Joe did not go smoothly. Jeff nearly gave up in convincing Joe to follow his suggestion. The word *fucking* is included into intercourse expression. This word is commonly used to emphasize something that is terrible and annoying. Jeff used the phrase of '*fucking guy*' to address Joe, an annoying man who made trouble, which caused him to get angry.

From the discussion above, it could be concluded that the word *fucking* is included into intercourse expression and it is used for emphasizing a person who has a bad attitude.

The second datum is datum no. 17a.

Dennis: [We're gonna go to the movie, but first we're gonna take daddy's car.]

Kevin: [No, man. Dennis, this is way worse than any *shit* you've done before.]

Dennis: [Stay in the truck, ok?]

The conversation above happened in a car where Dennis, Kevin and Mars followed Smith's car to his house. They were a criminal group who had a plan to steal Smith's car. At that time, Kevin as Dennis' brother did not agree to Dennis' plan and he gave him a warning. It is shown in the bolded sentence "**No, man. Dennis, this is way worse than any *shit* you've done before.**" The swear word '*shit*' indicates that they had done some criminal activities. In this context, this word is included into kind of excrement.

The third datum would be datum no. 54a. Here is the analysis.

Shoemaker : [Disregard. You don't give orders to my men. Now, ten minutes ago you called and told me to shoot out the cameras. Now...]

Jeff : [You shot out the cameras? I give you great Intel like that and you just piss it away? Way to go, big time.]

The dialogue above happened in a police office, between Jeff and his partner, Shoemaker. Shoemaker regarded Jeff as a troublemaker because he never listened to her order and only followed his own rules. On the other hand, Jeff thought that he had worked professionally according to the procedures. In the bolded sentence, “**You shot out the cameras? I give you great Intel like that and you just piss it away?**” indicates that Jeff was upset and angry about what Shoemaker did. He regarded that she was ignoring his order. Her attitude made the situation got worse. The phrase of ‘*piss it away*’ is a rude way to express his emotion. This swear word is categorized into urine expression.

After we know the detailed analyses, I would summarize the analyses into the table below. This table demonstrates how the data can be determined as one of kinds of swear words and it contains five examples of the analyses. The rest of the data would be analyzed in similar manner separately (see Appendix E1).

Table 4.1.1 Examples of Analyzing Kinds of Swear Words

Data No.	Exposed Data	Kind of Swear Word	About
4a	I hate this <i>fucking</i> guy.	Intercourse expression	Jeff addressed Joe as a troublemaker which made him angry.
8a	Let me do you a favor...till that <i>bitch</i> feeds him. Find out what Sean likes to eat, and I'll send it	General insult	Jeff addressed Joe's wife as an immoral woman who tempted other man.
17a	No, man. Dennis, this is way worse than any <i>shit</i> you've done before.	Excrement	Kevin did not agree with Dennis' plan and tried to warn him not to run the plan.

54a	You shot out the cameras? I give you great intel like that and you just <i>piss it away</i> ? Way to go, big time.	Urine expression	Jeff regarded that Shoemaker ignoring his order.
56a	Stop the <i>goddamn</i> ambulance!	Damn	Jeff emphasized his order to stop the ambulance.
	Etc.		

The table above does not display all of kinds of swear words, therefore I would present the entire kinds of swear words found in this film by using an enumeration table. This table is used to summarize all of the data taken from Appendix E1.

Table 4.1.2 Table of Enumerating Kinds of Swear Words

No.	Kinds of Swear Words	Number of Related Data
1.	Intercourse expression	45
2.	Excrement	24
3.	General insult	5
4.	Damn	7
5.	Hell	4
6.	Ass	2
7.	Urine expression	1
8.	God	3
9.	Jesus Christ	6

From the table above, it can be concluded that there are nine kinds of swear words which are used by the characters in the film. They are *intercourse expression*, *excrement*, *general insult*, *damn*, *hell*, *ass*, *urine expression*, *God*, and *Jesus Christ*. The dominant kinds of swear words is *intercourse expression*, that is 45 data. Meanwhile, *urine expression* obtains fewer numbers of data.

Since question number one had been answered, I could move to the next question.

4.2 What are the Meanings of the Swear Words which are Used in the Film?

In order to find out the meaning of the swear words, firstly, I have to expose data in Appendix E2. The selected data that are available for answering question number two are eight data. They are data number 1a, 3a, 15b, 20a, 32a, 42a, 52a, and 78a. Then I explained, interpreted and compared them with the related theories presented in Chapter Two. The last step was drawing conclusion from the analyses. Here are the detailed analyses.

The first datum would be number 1a:

Joe : [I need to talk to that *motherfucker!* You hear me?
I want to talk to that *fucker* right now!
I want that *motherfucker!*]

Jeff : [Joe, just relax. We're looking for your wife's boyfriend, and I'm gonna find him, all right? You want to help me?]

The dialogue above happened between Jeff and Joe through the telephone. At that time, Joe took his wife and son as his hostage. He forced Jeff as a negotiator to find his wife's boyfriend as soon as possible. Jeff tried to reduce Joe's emotion in order to control the situation. The bolded words "**I need to talk to that *motherfucker!* You hear me? I want to talk to that *fucker* right now! I want that *motherfucker!***" indicates that Joe was really angry so that he called his wife's boyfriend as *motherfucker* and *fucker*. It is because he could not accept that there was a man who had an affair with his wife. The words *motherfucker* and *fucker* are usually used to address an immoral, unpleasant and cruel man. In this context, the swear words which are expressed by Joe has a referential meaning.

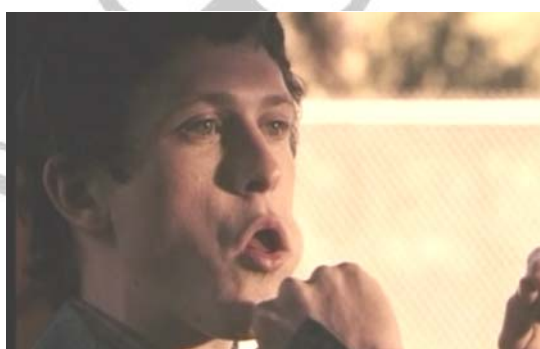
The second datum is datum number 3a:

Jeff : [I know you're tired, Joe. You've been up all night. Come on, Let me come down there.]

Joe : [**What do you say? No! No. No! Fuck you!**]

The datum above is a dialogue between Jeff and Joe. At that time, Jeff asked Joe not to do a dangerous thing like what Joe's treatment, that was to kill his wife and son. Unfortunately, in a desperate condition, Joe became angry with Jeff and he did not seem to listen to Jeff's suggestion.

Let us take a look at the bolded sentence "**What do you say? No! No. No! Fuck you!**" The word '*fuck you*' indicates that Joe was very angry and he did not want to be managed by anyone. In this context, the meaning of '*fuck you*' is *I do not care about what you have ordered*. This word has also an intention to give a warning to Jeff not to get involved in Joe's business. From the analysis, the swear word '*fuck you*' has an emotive meaning. The next explanation of the meaning of swear word can be seen in the following datum.



(Datum no. 15b).

The portrait above showed us when Dennis saw Jennifer, Smith's daughter, who was getting off her father car. Dennis tried to take Jennifer's attention

because she was an interesting girl for him; besides she was a rich girl. Whenever Jennifer started to pay attention to Dennis, he made a gesture by shaking his hand, which looked like a sign to ask her for having sex with him. It is an impolite attitude. However, in teenagers' community, it is a common body language, especially for male when he is interested in having special relationship with a girl. Dennis did this kind of thing because of his criminal background, which gave much influence to his attitude. From the analysis, it can be concluded that Dennis' gesture to ask somebody for having sex with him has a referential meaning, which is taken by its lexical connotation. The next datum is datum number 20a.

Here is the detailed analysis:

Dennis : [*Shit!*]

Kevin : [What are you doing?]

Dennis : [I told you to stay in the *fucking* truck.]

The conversation above took place in Smith's house, between Kevin and Dennis. At that time, Dennis had ordered his brother, Kevin, to stay outside in their truck to be a watchman because he actually did not want to follow Dennis' plan to rob a house. Because of his curiosity, he entered Smith's house and finally he found Dennis threatening the house owner, Smith, with his gun. Dennis was angry knowing that Kevin did not obey his order.

The swear word expression of being angry was described in the bolded utterance "***Shit!***" This word is usually expressed by somebody who faces unexpected and unpleasant situation. In this context, the meaning of swear word '*shit*' is *I am very angry with you*. From the explanation above, the swear word

shit has an emotive meaning to describe feeling of anger. Another datum that would be analyzed is datum number 32a.

Dennis : [*Jesus Christ, what are you doing?*]

Mars : [They ran your truck, dawg. They know we've been jacking cars.]

Dennis : [*Shit.*]

The background of the dialogue above was in Smith's house when Dennis heard a shot. Dennis was terribly upset knowing that Mars had shot a police officer who tried to come to Smith's house. Mars did it because he did not want the police to know their effort to rob Smith's house.

Let us pay attention to the bolded sentence "*Jesus Christ, what are you doing?*" The swear word expression, *Jesus Christ*, is used to express an upsetting situation that Dennis faced. When this word is used in public, it actually can insult Christians. However, in this context the word *Jesus Christ* does not mean to insult the Christians. It means an expression of surprising thing beyond expectation. From this analysis, it is clear that the swear word *Jesus Christ* has an emotive meaning.

The next datum is datum number 42a, which can be seen below.

Mars : [There's no way out up here.]

Dennis : [Hey, you guys gotta come see this *shit*. Kitchen. Driveway and office right there.]

Kevin : [*Holyshit.*]

When the trio had trapped in Smith's house because of the security system that protected the house, they tried to find another way to escape from the house. Unfortunately, there was no way to escape.

The bolded utterance “*Holyshit*” indicates Kevin’s disappointment and anger. He could not think of any possibility to escape from the situation, so he cursed the fact that he faced. From the explanation, it is known that the meaning of *holysshit* is an emotive meaning, that is *I feel so disappointed and I cannot accept the situation*. The next datum is datum no. 52a.

Here is the analysis:

Jeff : [Dennis, this is Jeff Talley. Listen to me. Watch the security channel. Dennis, can you hear me?]

Dennis : [Yeah, I don’t really know what you’re talking about.]

Jeff : [**The *hell* you don’t! Shut up and listen to me! Just watch the TV. Just keep watching the outside cameras.**]

The dialogue above happened between Jeff and Dennis through the telephone. Jeff tried to negotiate with Dennis, one of criminal group’s members. He gave a promise to Dennis to bring his group out of Smith’s house if Dennis followed his instruction. He ordered Dennis to watch the security channel. It was because the police had surrounded the house. It meant that Dennis and his friend could not escape from the house. However, Dennis seemed to be ignoring Jeff’s order.

The swear word which is expressed by Dennis can be found in the bolded sentence, “**The *hell* you don’t! Shut up and listen to me! Just watch the TV. Just keep watching the outside cameras.**” The sentence indicates that Jeff wanted to emphasize his order by using the swear word. The word *hell* here means that *for whatever reason Dennis did not know the dangerous thing around him; therefore, he should obey what Jeff had said*. From the analysis, it can be

concluded that the use of swear word *hell* has an emotive meaning, that is for emphasizing the order. The last datum that would be analyzed is datum number 78a, which can be seen below.

Jeff : [You just chose the wrong house on the wrong day. I'm not lying.]

Dennis : [*Bullshit.*]

Jeff : [The only thing I lied to you about was Smith. He's not dead. You didn't kill anybody. That means that you and your brother can still beat the hard shit. Just walk out of here with me. **Put those guns down and walk out now. Come on, don't let him fuck this up.**]

In the datum above, Dennis tried to shoot Jeff when he thought that Jeff had broken his promise to take his group out of Smith's house. However, Jeff still convinced him to follow his instruction if his group wanted to get out from the house. In the middle of a confusing situation, Jeff tried to persuade Dennis not to follow his friend's instruction. It could be noticed in the bolded words "**Put those guns down and walk out now. Come on, don't let him fuck this up.**" The sentence of 'come on, don't let him *fuck this up*' means that Jeff asked Dennis in order not to let anyone break their agreement. From the explanation above, the swear word *fuck up* has an emotive meaning.

From all the analyses above, it can be concluded that there are two meanings of swear words; referential and emotive meanings. A referential meaning is usually taken from its lexical connotation, while an emotive meaning is determined by its context in which participants are involved. In these analyses, the emotive meaning can be an expression of being angry, disappointed, upset, careless and warning.

After answering question number two, then I could move to the next question.

4.3 How is the use of the swear words through sociolinguistic approach?

In order to analyze the use of the swear words through sociolinguistic approach, I would employ the following methods. Firstly, I exposed the data in Appendix E3. The selected data for answering question number three are data number 14a, 22a, 25a, 33a, 38a, 66a, 63a, 71a, and 73a. After exposing the data, the next steps were explaining, interpreting and comparing them to the related theory in Chapter Two. And the last step was drawing conclusions from the analyses. The first datum that would be analyzed is datum number 14a:

Dennis : [Check the car. Check the car, Mars.]

Kevin : [Hey, I know her. I mean... I don't know her. I've seen her around.]

Dennis : [You know where she lives?]

Kevin : [No.]

Dennis : [Oh, you think it's funny? Rich *bitch* driving in her daddy's Escalade. *Fuck you.*]

The dialogue above happened in a car among Dennis, Mars and Kevin. Dennis was interested in Jennifer, a rich girl, who had got off a luxurious car. Dennis tried to attract her by making an impolite gesture when she paid attention to him. Unfortunately, she did not respond him well and his friends did not support his action.

The bolded sentence, “**Oh, you think it’s funny? Rich *bitch* driving in her daddy’s Escalade. *Fuck you.***” indicates that Dennis was disappointed with the girl because she showed an unpleasant reaction to him and Dennis was actually jealous of her wealth. The swear word *bitch*, is used to address the interesting girl who was not friendly and who behaved like a bourgeois. For Dennis, she had looked down on him so that it made him angry and call her as a *bitch*.

According to Beer’s theory of functions of swear word (<http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>), the swear word is often used for reducing tension. In this context, the swear word that Dennis used was for reducing tension since he spoke this swear word around his community. It is very common in a certain community, like a teenager community, that the swear word *bitch* is used to address a girl especially an interesting girl. From the explanation above, the use of this swear word has a purpose to reduce tension in order to create a comfortable situation.

The second datum is datum number 22a:

Dennis : [What is that? **What the *fuck* is that?**]

Smith : [The front gate.]

Kevin : [It’s a cop. Dennis, it’s a cop.]

The conversation above took place in Smith’s house, among Dennis, Smith and Kevin. At that time, Dennis was upset when he knew that there was somebody calling Smith through a communicator. Finally, he knew that it was a police officer who was waiting outside the house.

The bolded sentence, “**What the *fuck* is that?**” indicates that Dennis was curious about the situation which happened outside Smith’s house. He was worried if there was somebody wanting to come in the house. It meant that his plan would not run smoothly. Dennis inserted the word *fuck* as an expression of anger about an unexpected situation.

In this context, Dennis as a criminal often used bad language when he communicated with Smith as his hostage. In line with Holmes’ theory of social dimension (An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2001:12), the relationship between participants and the status of a speaker and a hearer can influence word choice. The enemy relationship between Dennis and Smith has created bad atmosphere of their psychological setting. Dennis as a criminal felt that he has a power to manage Smith as his hostage. He showed his ability by using the swear word as a harsh order for Smith.

The next datum is datum no. 25a, which can be seen below.

Smith : [It’s Ok. I can just...]

Dennis : [**Shut the *fuck* up!**]

Smith : [Calm down, Ok? I can talk to the police officer from here using that. I can tell her that everything’s fine. Then she’ll go, and then you can go.]

The conversation above happened when Dennis was threatening Smith, the house owner, using a gun. He heard that a police officer had come to check Smith’s house because of an emergency alarm that rang from the house. Dennis was afraid that his criminal activity was detected by the police. In a confusing situation, he almost could not control his emotion and wanted to shoot Smith. The

bolded words, “**Shut the fuck up!**” indicates that he was angry and could not control the emotion so that he ordered Smith to be quiet in an impolite way.

Dennis used this swear word because of his background as a criminal. He was used to express his anger feeling by using swear word without considering whom he was talking to. According to Holmes’ theory of social dimension (An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2001:12) in Chapter Two, it is a normal way when Dennis used a swear word to express his anger because Dennis and Smith had an enemy relationship; Dennis as a criminal and Smith as his hostage. In this context, the use of this swear word has a function to offend the hearer. The next datum is datum no. 33a.

Here is the detailed analysis:

Mars : [They run your truck, dawg. They know we’ve been jacking cars.]

Dennis : [**Shit.**]

The conversation above took place in Smith’s house. At that time, Mars gave information to Dennis that a police officer had come to Smith’s house and they had known their existence by investigating a jack car, which was parked in front of the house.

The bolded word, “**Shit**” indicates that Dennis was upset and angry. He was worried when the police had investigated his group activity in the house. He used a swear word *shit* as an expression of anger. In accordance with Beer’ theory of functions of swear words (in <http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>), the use of the swear word, *shit* in the conversation between Dennis and Mars can be considered to be a kind of identity of a certain group, in this case, a criminal

group. For people like Dennis and Mars who were used to getting involved in a criminal business, they usually used such a kind of bad language like swear word. It did not mean that if they used this bad language, they had an intention to offend others, but they used it as a symbol that they belonged to a criminal group.

The next datum is datum no. 38a. Here is the detailed analysis:

Dennis : [Get me a *fucking* helicopter before I start shooting people.]

Jeff : [Be cool, Dennis. Be cool. Nobody wants to hear guns go off in there. You tell me you didn't shoot my cop? All right, I believe you. But nobody's gonna be able to help you if you start hunting people in there. You understand?]

Dennis : [Just get me what I want.]

The conversation above happened through the telephone between Dennis and Jeff. Dennis forced Jeff to provide him a helicopter to facilitate his group to escape from Smith's house. He insisted Jeff fulfill his order. If he did not do that, he threatened to shoot family member. Jeff tried to control him so as not to carry out his plan by negotiating with him.

The bolded sentence, “**Get me a *fucking* helicopter before I start shooting people**” indicates that Dennis gave a strong order to Jeff. He emphasized his order by inserting the swear word *fucking*. He often used swear words when he had a conversation with Jeff. It was because both of them did not have a good relationship. Dennis thought that Jeff wanted to trap his group, not to help his group get out of the difficult situation that he faced. This psychological setting made him could not control his emotion. This explanation is in line with Hymes' theory (Foundation in Sociolinguistics: An Ethnographic Approach, 1974: 61) that a psychological setting and norm of interpretation

influence word choice, including inserting a swear word in a conversation. Another datum that would be analyzed is datum number 63a.

Jeff : [You good?]

Ridley : [**Hell, no, I'm not good, Jeff. The man needs a hospital. Damn, man, what the hell's going on?**]

Jeff : [It's not just his life you're saving.]

When the dialogue happened, Jeff and his partner, Ridley, brought Smith using an ambulance to a place where nobody knew it. They did it because it was a part of Jeff's plan to press Dennis and his friends in order to set Smith's children free. Jeff ordered Ridley to give a medical treatment to Smith who was in an unconscious condition. Ridley had tried his best to save Smith, but Smith's condition did not show any progress.

Let us pay attention to the bolded sentences, "**Hell, no, I'm not good, Jeff. The man needs a hospital. Damn, man, what the hell's going on?**" The sentences describe Ridley's condition after giving a medical treatment to Smith. He looked desperate and almost gave up because Smith's condition was static. Ridley used swear words when he had a conversation with Jeff. The purpose of using swear word is not to offend Jeff as a hearer. It is commonly used in friendship for reducing tension so that the conversation seems more relaxed and less formal.

In line with Beer's theory of functions of swear words (<http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>), Ridley uses swear word for reducing tension since he has a close relationship with Jeff as a friend. The use of swear word is also influenced by the background of the participants. In this context, Jeff and Ridley are police

officers who always deal with criminal business. Their job also influences their language style, since they should follow criminal business in which people usually use bad language, including using the swear word.

The next datum is datum no. 66a, which can be seen below.

Man : [*Dumb fuck*. You wait for my people or I will cut your daughter's heart out.]

Jeff : [***Fuck you. Go ahead. Kill my family, kill me. But before you do, I'm gonna get in Smith's house, I'm gonna box up all that dead motherfucker's DVD, and you and the feds can bid on 'em on eBay. How's that, smart fuck?***]

Man : [I guess we still need each other, don't we?]

Jeff : [Yeah, I guess we do.]

Jeff was called by a man who took Jeff's family as his hostage. He was not satisfied with Jeff because he did not work following his instruction. He threatened Jeff to kill Jeff's family unless he followed his order. He gave Jeff a pressure which made him out of control. Unfortunately, he followed what the man wanted because there was no choice to save his family.

Let us pay attention to the bolded sentence, "***Fuck you. Go ahead. Kill my family, kill me. But before you do, I'm gonna get in Smith's house, I'm gonna box up all that dead motherfucker's DVD, and you and the feds can bid on 'em on eBay. How's that, smart fuck?***" The use of swear word '*smart fuck*' indicates that Jeff was angry so that he showed his disrespect attitude by addressing the man as *smart fuck*. The words '*fuck you*' also indicates Jeff's hatred to the man who wanted to kill his family.

Jeff uses the swear words to offend the man as a hearer. According to Holmes' theory of social dimension (An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2001:12-14), both participants do not have an intimate relationship; their relationship was as enemy. It makes his intonation and words choice different from normal language. Jeff uses swear words to express anger, disappointment and disrespect feeling because of his psychological setting that is under pressure.

The next datum is datum number 71a, which can be seen below.

Dennis : [Hey, we take the Benjamins, we use the rope, we climb up over the rock.]

Kevin : [That's so stupid. They got helicopters. They got night vision and *shit*.]

Dennis : [**Don't be a *dumb-ass***. We're not gonna walk out the front door.]

The dialogue above took place in Smith's house when Dennis, Kevin and Mars were discussing how to bring Smith's money in a safe way. Dennis told his idea to his group; unfortunately Kevin did not agree with him.

The bolded sentence, "**Don't be a *dumb-ass***" indicates that Dennis actually mocked his brother in a rude way. Instead of using the words politely like 'do not be fool', he preferred inserting a swear word to respond to Kevin's disagreement by using the sentence 'don't be a *dumb-ass*'. However, it did not offend Kevin's feeling. It was because he had known that Dennis had a temperamental character and he often used swear words when he had a conversation with others. For people who are accustomed to living around criminal society, the use of swear word is regarded as normal language. In addition, Dennis and Kevin have a brotherhood relationship so that there is no distance between them. It means that

they can speak freely. In accordance with Holes' theory of social dimension (An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, 2001:12-14), an intimate relationship and an informal situation can build a casual conversation like what Dennis and Kevin have. The last datum that would be analyzed is datum number 73a, which can be seen below.

Jeff : [I know Mars killed my cop, but Smith's death is on you, man. Things just got a lot more complicated, didn't they, Dennis? Not to mention the fact that helicopters are very expensive. Gotta pay for the fuel, the pilot... chief of police. You know what cops do when they retire, Dennis? They play golf. I don't want to play golf. I hate *fucking* golf. I want a house on the golf course. I want that. Walter Smith talked to me before he died. I know about the money.]

Dennis : [I don't know *shit* about money, man. I don't know *shit* about what you're talking about.]

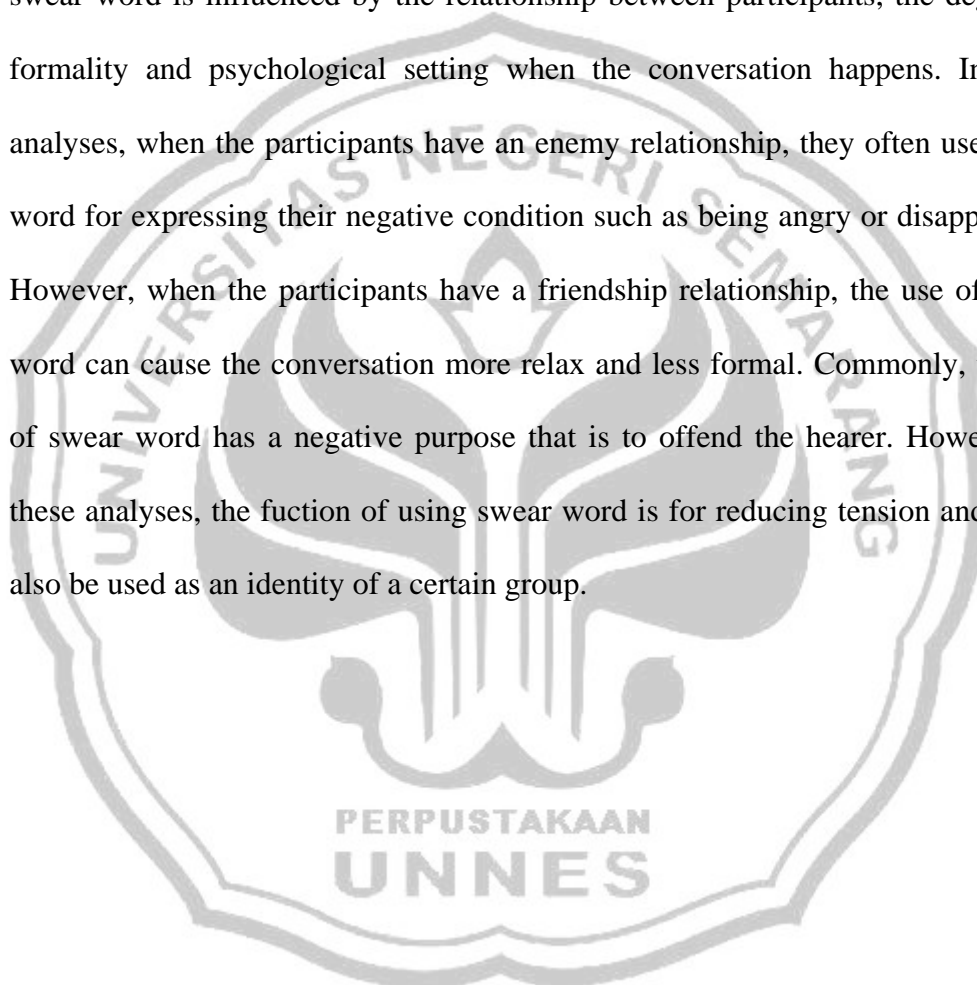
The background of the dialogue above was in Smith's house when Jeff met Dennis to discuss the best way to solve the problem together. Jeff pressed Dennis by telling him that he should take responsibility on Smith's death. He also asked his right to own Smith's money, but Dennis pretended as a person who did not know anything. Jeff intentionally did this trick to trap Dennis and his friends.

From the dialogue above, it is known that both of Dennis and Jeff inserted swear words. In this context, Jeff followed Dennis' style using the swear word. The purpose of using this swear word is to make the conversation more comfortable and less formal. By using this swear word, Jeff tried to have a close relationship with Dennis so that he could have a negotiation to set Smith's family free from Dennis' group.

According to Beer's theory (<http://news.ufl.edu/1996/09/17/swear>) of functions of swear words presented in Chapter Two, the function of using this

swear word can be considered to be a way for reducing tension. It is because both participants try to create a comfortable situation and they are in an informal situation in which the use of swear word is appropriate.

From all the analyses above, the conclusion that can be drawn is the use of swear word is influenced by the relationship between participants, the degree of formality and psychological setting when the conversation happens. In these analyses, when the participants have an enemy relationship, they often use swear word for expressing their negative condition such as being angry or disappointed. However, when the participants have a friendship relationship, the use of swear word can cause the conversation more relax and less formal. Commonly, the use of swear word has a negative purpose that is to offend the hearer. However, in these analyses, the fuction of using swear word is for reducing tension and it can also be used as an identity of a certain group.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

After the analyses were completed, the conclusions are as follows:

First, from 98 data there are nine kinds of swear words which are used by the characters in the film *Hostage*; they are *intercourse expression, excrement, general insult, damn, hell, ass, urine expression, God and Jesus Christ*.

Second, the meaning of the swear words are referential and emotive connotation. The referential meaning usually has a description as lexical connotation of the swear word. Meanwhile, in these analyses the emotive meaning manifest itself as expressions of anger, disappointment, feeling upset, carelessness and warning.

Last, the use of swear word is influenced by kinds of relationship between the participants, degree of formality and psychological setting when a conversation happens. The intention of using swear word is not always to hurt or offend a hearer. It also has an intention to reduce tension in order to build a comfortable situation and it can be used as an identity of a certain group, for example a criminal group.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, I would present some suggestions for readers. I hope the readers could explore more by analyzing swear words not only from sociolinguistic' view, but also from semantic approach.

I also hope the readers could increase their awareness on using or not using swear words in their daily conversation since not all community could accept this language.



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Appendix A

Overall Data

Data No	Script			Scene				Answering question number	Explanation	Kinds of Swear Word
	Form of Data	Found in		Data No	Form of Data	Disk	Duration			
		Pg	Ln							
1a.	Dialogue	1	1	-	-	1	04:03:28-04:03:35	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
2a.	Dialogue	1	4	-	-	1	04:03:51-04:03:55	1, 2	Supporting to no. 1a.	General insult
3a.	Dialogue	1	25	-	-	1	04:04:50-04:04:54	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
4a.	Dialogue	1	27	-	-	1	04:05:14-04:05:16	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
5a.	Dialogue	2	7	-	-	1	04:05:29-04:05:30	1	-	Intercourse expression
6a.	Dialogue	2	10	-	-	1	04:05:45-04:05:46	1, 2	Similar to no. 4a.	Intercourse expression
7a.	Dialogue	2	16	-	-	1	04:06:05-04:06:08	1,2	-	Excrement
8a.	Dialogue	2	18	-	-	1	04:06:09-04:06:10	1	Similar to no.1a.	General insult
9a.	Dialogue	3	9	-	-	1	04:07:05-04:07:08	1, 2	-	Hell
10a.	Dialogue	3	20	-	-	1	04:07:39-04:07:41	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression

11a.	Utterance	4	23	-	-	1	04:09:18	1	Similar to no.10a.	Intercourse expression
12a.	Dialogue	5	5	-	-	1	04:10:48-04:10:50	1, 2	-	Excrement
13a.	Dialogue	5	11	-	-	1	04:11:07-04:11:09	1, 3	Similar to no.6a.	Intercourse expression
14a.	Dialogue	7	18	-	-	1	04:15:00-04:15:06	1, 3	Similar to no.8a.	General insult
15a.	Dialogue	7	19	15b.	Gesture	1	04:15:10-04:15:11	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression
16a.	Utterance	8	15	-	-	1	04:17:31-04:17:35	1	-	God
17a.	Dialogue	9	8	-	-	1	04:18:33-04:18:35	1	-	Excrement
18a.	Utterance	9	25	-	-	1	04:20:24	1	Similar to no.14a.	General insult
19a.	Utterance	9	25	-	-	1	04:20:26	1, 3	Similar to no.15a.	Intercourse expression
20a.	Utterance	10	12	-	-	1	04:21:33	1, 2, 3	-	Excrement
21a.	Dialogue	10	14	-	-	1	04:21:37-04:21:46	1, 3	Similar to no.4a.	Intercourse expression
22a.	Dialogue	11	13	-	-	1	04:22:29-04:22:31	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression
23a.	Dialogue	11	16	-	-	1	04:22:33-04:22:34	1, 3	Similar to no.20a.	Intercourse expression
24a.	Dialogue	11	18	-	-	1	04:22:34-04:22:35	1	Supporting to no.23a.	Intercourse expression

25a.	Dialogue	11	20	-	-	1	04:22:36- 04:22:37	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
26a.	utterance	12	13	-	-	1	04:24:00	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression
27a.	utterance	12	14	-	-	1	04:24:15	1, 2	Similar to no.23a.	Excrement
28a.	Dialogue	12	15	-	-	1	04:24:16- 04:24:18	1	-	Intercourse expression
29a.	Dialogue	12	18	-	-	1	04:24:24- 04:24:25	1, 3	Supporting to no.28a.	Intercourse expression
30a.	utterance	12	22	-	-	1	04:24:40	1, 3	-	Intercourse expression
31a.	utterance	13	4	-	-	1	04:25:00	1	-	Jesus Christ
32a.	Dialogue	13	5	-	-	1	04:25:01- 04:25:02	1, 2	-	Jesus Christ
33a.	Dialogue	13	7	-	-	1	04:25:08- 04:25:09	1, 3	Similar to no.23a.	Excrement
34a.	Dialogue	14	12	-	-	1	04:28:10- 04:28:11	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression
35a.	Dialogue	14	12	-	-	1	04:28:11- 04:28:12	1, 2, 3	-	Excrement
36a.	Dialogue	14	14	-	-	1	04:28:17- 04:28:19	1, 3	Similar to no.30a.	Excrement
37a.	Dialogue	14	17	-	-	1	04:28:20- 04:28:21	1, 3	Supporting to no.36a.	Intercourse expression
38a.	Dialogue	14	18	-	-	1	04:28:21- 04:28:23	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no. 36a.	Excrement

39a.	utterance	14	20	-	-	1	04:28:30-04:28:32	1	-	Intercourse expression
40a.	Dialogue	15	21	-	-	1	04:30:03-04:30:05	1	Supporting to no. 39a.	Intercourse expression
41a.	Dialogue	15	24	-	-	1	04:30:13-04:30:14	1	-	Excrement
42a.	utterance	16	1	-	-	1	04:30:23	1, 2	Similar to no.5a.	Excrement
43a.	utterance	16	4	-	-	1	04:30:56	1	-	Intercourse expression
44a.	utterance	16	7	-	-	1	04:31:30	1, 3	-	Intercourse expression
45a.	utterance	16	11	-	-	1	04:32:00	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression
46a.	Dialogue	17	17	-	-	1	04:33:39-04:33:41	1, 3	Similar to no.32a.	Jesus Christ
47a.	Dialogue	17	21	-	-	1	04:33:43-04:33:44	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no. 46a.	Jesus Christ
48a.	Dialogue	22	24	-	-	1	04:47:41-04:47:43	1, 2	-	General insult
49a.	Dialogue	23	1	-	-	1	04:47:43-04:47:44	1	-	Intercourse expression
50a.	Dialogue	23	1	-	-	1	04:47:47-04:47:48	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no. 38a.	Intercourse expression
51a.	utterance	23	6	-	-	1	04:47:58-04:47:59	1, 3	Similar to no.20a.	Excrement
52a.	Dialogue	23	14	-	-	1	04:48:58-04:49:00	1, 2	-	Hell

53a.	Dialogue	23	17	-	-	1	04:49:01- 04:49:04	1, 2	-	Ass
54a.	Dialogue	24	21	-	-	1	04:50:08- 04:50:10	1, 3	-	Urine expression
55a.	utterance	26	14	-	-	1	04:54:00	1	Similar to no.51a.	Excrement
56a.	Dialogue	27	3	-	-	2	01:00:14- 01:00:16	1, 2, 3	-	Damn
57a.	Dialogue	27	13	-	-	2	01:00:31- 01:00:32	1, 2, 3	-	Hell
58a.	Dialogue	27	14	-	-	2	01:00:32- 01:00:35	1, 3	-	Intercourse expression
59a.	Dialogue	27	16	-	-	2	01:00:36- 01:00:37	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no. 58a.	Damn
60a.	Dialogue	27	22	-	-	2	01:00:58- 01:01:01	1, 2, 3	Similar to no.59a.	Damn
61a.	Dialogue	28	3	-	-	2	01:01:13- 01:01:15	1, 2, 3	Similar to no.10a.	Intercourse expression
62a.	utterance	28	20	-	-	2	01:03:00	1, 2	Similar to no.23a.	Excrement
63a.	utterance	28	22	-	-	2	01:03:04- 01:03:05	1, 2, 3	-	Hell
64a.	Dialogue	29	8	-	-	2	01:03:36- 01:03:38	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
65a.	Dialogue	29	9	-	-	2	01:03:39- 01:03:55	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no. 64a.	Intercourse expression
66a.	Dialogue	29	11	-	-	2	01:03:39- 01:03:55	1, 2	Supporting to no. 64a.	Intercourse expression

67a.	Dialogue	29	12	-	-	2	01:03:39- 01:03:55	1, 2	Supporting to no. 64a.	Intercourse expression
68a.	Dialogue	29	15	-	-	2	01:04:21- 01:04:23	1, 3	Supporting to no. 67a.	Excrement
69a.	Dialogue	29	17	-	-	2	01:04:30- 01:04:35	1	Similar to no.11a.	Intercourse expression
70a.	Dialogue	29	19	-	-	2	01:04:44- 01:04:46	1, 2, 3	-	Excrement
71a.	Dialogue	29	20	-	-	2	01:04:47- 01:04:48	1, 2	Similar to no.64a.	Ass
72a.	Dialogue	34	24	-	-	2	01:16:00- 01:16:09	1, 2, 3	Similar to no.13a.	Intercourse expression
73a.	Dialogue	34	26	-	-	2	01:16:09- 01:16:15	1	-	Excrement
74a.	Dialogue	35	6	-	-	2	01:16:48- 01:16:52	1, 2, 3	Supporting to no.73a.	Excrement
75a.	Dialogue	35	22	-	-	2	01:18:32- 01:18:37	1, 3	-	Excrement
76a.	Dialogue	36	23	-	-	2	01:20:37- 01:20:40	1, 2	Similar to no.21a.	Intercourse expression
77a.	Dialogue	37	1	-	-	2	01:20:43- 01:20:44	1	Supporting to no.78a.	Excrement
78a.	Dialogue	37	5	-	-	2	01:20:56- 01:20:59	1, 2	Similar to no.39a.	Intercourse expression
79a.	Dialogue	37	6	-	-	2	01:20:56- 01:20:59	1	-	Intercourse expression
80a.	Dialogue	37	10	-	-	2	01:20:59- 01:21:02	1	Similar to no.22a.	Intercourse expression

81a.	Dialogue	37	22	-	-	2	01:21:24- 01:21:26	1	Similar to no.37a.	Intercourse expression
82a.	Dialogue	37	24	-	-	2	01:21:27- 01:21:30	1	-	Damn
83a.	Dialogue	38	1	-	-	2	01:21:31- 01:21:33	1	Supporting to no.81a.	Damn
84a.	utterance	38	6	-	-	2	01:22:14	1	Similar to no.13a.	Intercourse expression
85a.	Dialogue	39	12	-	-	2	01:26:20- 01:26:21	1	-	Intercourse expression
86a.	Dialogue	39	13	-	-	2	01:26:30- 01:26:35	1	-	Excrement
87a.	Dialogue	39	17	-	-	2	01:27:00- 01:27:05	1	-	Damn
88a.	utterance	39	23	-	-	2	01:28:08- 01:28:15	1, 3	Similar to no.33a.	Excrement
89a.	Dialogue	41	6	-	-	2	01:31:14- 01:31:20	1	-	Jesus Christ
90a.	utterance	41	12	-	-	2	01:32:21	1	Supporting to no.89a.	God
91a.	utterance	41	13	-	-	2	01:32:23	1	Supporting to no.90a.	Jesus Christ
92a.	Dialogue	41	21	-	-	2	01:35:26	1	Similar to no.90a.	God
93a.	utterance	42	1	-	-	2	01:35:45	1	-	Intercourse expression
94a.	Dialogue	42	12	-	-	2	01:39:09- 01:39:11	1, 2	-	Intercourse expression

95a.	Dialogue	42	15	-	-	2	01:39:16- 01:39:17	1, 2, 3	-	Intercourse expression
96a.	Dialogue	44	5	-	-	2	01:44:37- 01:44:44	1	-	Intercourse expression
97a.	Dialogue	44	15	-	-	2	01:44:50- 01:44:54	1	Similar to no.58 a.	Damn



Appendix B
Supporting Data

Question number	Supporting Data	Total
1.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 74a, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 80a, 81a, 82a, 83a, 84a, 85a, 86a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 92a, 93a, 94a, 95a, 96a, 97a.	98
2.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 12a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 20a, 22a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 32a, 34a, 35a, 38a, 42a, 43a, 45a, 48a, 50a, 52a, 53a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 64a, 66a, 67a, 71a, 73a, 75a, 78a, 83a, 94a, 95a.	41
3.	1a, 3a, 4a, 13a, 14a, 19a, 20a, 22a, 23a, 25a, 29a, 30a, 33a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 44a, 46a, 47a, 50a, 51a, 54a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 75a, 76a, 85a, 88a, 95a.	46

Appendix C

Reducing Data

Question Number	Simplified Data	Total
1.	98 x 100%	98
2.	41 x 20%	8
3.	46 x 20%	9



Appendix D

Selected Data

Question Number	Supporting Data	Selected Data	Total
1	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 74a, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 80a, 81a, 82a, 83a, 84a, 85a, 86a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 92a, 93a, 94a, 95a, 96a, 97a.	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7a, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22a, 23a, 24a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 29a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 39a, 40a, 41a, 42a, 43a, 44a, 45a, 46a, 47a, 48a, 49a, 50a, 51a, 52a, 53a, 54a, 55a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 65a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 70a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 74a, 75a, 76a, 77a, 78a, 79a, 80a, 81a, 82a, 83a, 84a, 85a, 86a, 87a, 88a, 89a, 90a, 91a, 92a, 93a, 94a, 95a, 96a, 97a.	98
2	1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, 6a, 7a, 9a, 10a, 12a, 14a, 15a, 15b, 20a, 22a, 25a, 26a, 27a, 32a, 34a, 35a, 38a, 42a, 43a, 45a, 48a, 50a, 52a, 53a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 64a, 66a, 67a, 71a, 73a, 75a, 78a, 83a, 94a, 95a.	1a, 3a, 15b, 20a, 32a, 42a, 52a, 78a.	8
3	1a, 3a, 4a, 13a, 14a, 19a, 20a, 22a, 23a, 25a, 29a, 30a, 33a, 35a, 36a, 37a, 38a, 44a, 46a, 47a, 50a, 51a, 54a, 56a, 57a, 58a, 59a, 60a, 61a, 62a, 63a, 64a, 66a, 67a, 68a, 69a, 71a, 72a, 73a, 75a, 76a, 85a, 88a, 95a.	14a, 22a, 25a, 33a, 38a, 63a, 66a, 71a, 73a.	9

APPENDIX E1

SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER ONE

Data No	Exposed Data	Kinds of Swear Words	About
1a.	I need to talk to that motherfucker! You hear me? I want to talk to that fucker right now! I want that motherfucker!	Intercourse expression	Joe addressed his wife's lover as an immoral, unpleasant and cruel man.
2a.	You find that bastard now. or I am gonna...	General insult	Joe forced Jeff to bring his wife's boyfriend as soon as possible.
3a.	What do you say? No! No. no! Fuck you!	Intercourse expression	Joe refused Jeff's suggestion.
4a.	I hate this fucking guy.	Intercourse expression	Jeff addressed Joe as a troublemaker, which made him angry.
5a.	Fucking new guy.	Intercourse expression	Jeff was disappointed because Joe did not deal with their agreement.
6a.	Tell me something I don't fucking know.	Intercourse expression	Jeff expressed his disappointment to his partner.
7a.	He's such a little shit . you know? He's a little shit .	Excrement	Jeff ordered Joe to let his wife to take care of his son while he was waiting Jeff's investigation to find a person who was his wife's boyfriend.
8a.	Tell you what. Let me do you a favor. ...till that bitch feeds him.	General insult	Jeff addressed Joe's wife as an immoral woman who tempted other man.
9a.	Me and the whore are gonna go to hell .	Hell	Joe was desperate so that h3e wanted to kill all his family and himself.
10a.	Fuck! Where's your shot?	Intercourse expression	Jeff tried to control the situation after hearing a gun-shot from Joe's house.
11a.	Fuck . Sean?	Intercourse expression	Jeff's expression of disappointment.
12a.	Oh, bullshit , Mom. He loves it here. He thinks Bristo Camino's nice.	Excrement	Amanda had an argument with her mother.
13a.	Mom, don't you get it?	Intercourse	Amanda told her mother that she

	I <i> fucking </i> hate it here!	expression	hated living in a small city.
14a.	Oh, you think it's funny? Rich <i> bitch </i> driving in her daddy's Escalade.	General insult	Dennis' friends did not support his action when he tried to attract Jennifer by making an impolite gesture.
15a.	<i> Fuck </i> you.	Intercourse expression	Dennis' expression of inviting Jennifer for having a sexual activity with him.
15b.	Gesture	Intercourse expression	An expression of Dennis' impolite gesture.
16a.	<i> God... </i>	God	Smith told his son, Tommy, not to interrupt him.
17a.	Dennis, this is way worse than any <i> shit </i> you've done before.	Excrement	Kevin did not agree with Dennis' plan and tried to warn him not to run the plan.
18a.	Say it again, rich <i> bitch </i> . Huh?	General insult	Dennis addressed Jennifer as an unpleasant girl.
19a.	Say " <i> Fuck </i> you."	Intercourse expression	Dennis got angry with Jennifer because she ignored him.
20a.	<i> Shit! </i>	Excrement	Dennis' expression of being angry.
21a.	I told you, don't use my <i> fucking </i> name.	Intercourse expression	Dennis emphasized Smith not to mention his name again.
22a.	What is that? What the <i> fuck </i> is that?	Intercourse expression	Dennis was upset knowing that a police officer came in smith's house
23a.	<i> Shit! </i>	Intercourse expression	Dennis was upset knowing that there was a police officer in front of Smith's house.
24a.	<i> Shit, shit, shit, shit! </i>	Intercourse expression	Dennis was angry with Smith because he thought that Smith had called a police officer.
25a.	Shut the <i> fuck </i> up!	Intercourse expression	Dennis could not control his emotion so that he threatened Smith using a gun.
26a.	Mars! <i> Fuck, fuck, fuck, fucking shit! </i>	Intercourse expression	Dennis was surprised hearing a gun-shot from outside house.
27a.	<i> Shit! </i> Code three! I'm taking fire. I'm taking fire!	Excrement	Mars had shot Ruiz, a police officer.
28a.	Get on the <i> fucking </i> couch! I gotta <i> fucking </i> think,	Intercourse expression	Dennis gave a strong warning to Smith.

	man.		
29a.	Fuck! Don't say my fucking name!	Intercourse expression	Dennis could not control his emotion after Mars shot a police officer.
30a.	Fuck you.	Intercourse expression	Dennis treated Smith badly.
31a.	Jesus!	Jesus Christ	Ruiz was trapped in the middle of gun- fire.
32a.	Jesus Christ , what are you doing?	Jesus Christ	Dennis faced a surprise thing beyond his expectation.
33a.	They ran your truck, dawg. They know we've been jacking cars. Shit.	Excrement	Mars had informed Dennis that he hold the authority.
34a.	Fuck you.	Intercourse expression	Dennis told Jeff that he could not be managed by his order.
35a.	I'm running this shit.	Excrement	Dennis informed Jeff that he hold the authority to manage situation.
36a.	You are running this shit.	Excrement	Jeff convinced Dennis that he had the authority to run their negotiation.
37a.	Fuck you. Don't try and play me.	Intercourse expression	Dennis got angry when Jeff tried to manage him.
38a.	Get me a fucking helicopter before I start shooting people	Excrement	Dennis asked a helicopter to escape from Smith's house.
39a.	You could've lied to the cop. Done something other than fucking this shit up.	Intercourse expression	Dennis threatened Jeff to kill Smith and his family if he did not follow his order.
40a.	Hey, you guys gotta come see this shit.	Intercourse expression	Kevin had an argument with Dennis about Mars' action of shooting a police officer.
41a.	Holy shit.	Excrement	Dennis asked Mars and Kevin to check Smith's house map by a monitor in Smith's room.
42a.	Fuckin' rich people.	Excrement	After looking at a house map, Kevin was disappointed since he could not find a way to escape.
43a.	Fuckin' rich people.	Intercourse expression	Mars swore Smith because of his security system, which had trapped him in his house.
44a.	Fucking check this out.	Intercourse expression	Jeff was amazed when he saw how Smith's security system worked on his house.
45a.	Mars. Mars, Kevin. Fucking check this out.	Intercourse expression	Dennis was very happy and informed to his group that he found

			two big bags of a hundred-dollar which belonged to Smith.
46a.	<i>Christ</i> . What are you guys doing? You didn't hear that?	Jesus Christ	Dennis was surprised hearing a noisy voice from his hostage's room.
47a.	<i>Jesus Christ</i> . You're kidding me.	Jesus Christ	Dennis found his hostage, Jennifer and Tommy, tried to release their tie.
48a.	Dennis, you know what I'm hearing? I'm hearing your dad's a real <i>son of a bitch</i> .	General insult	Brechler addressed Dennis' father as a cruel man like his son.
49a.	No, we're <i>fucking</i> done. OK?	Intercourse expression	Dennis still insisted Brechler to provide him a helicopter and he did not care about Brechler's statement
50a.	You got that, <i>fuckhead</i> ?	Intercourse expression	Dennis addressed Brechler as a stubborn person in an impolite way.
51a.	<i>Shit</i> .	Excrement	Jeff could not communicate with Dennis because the telephone was busy. This condition made him angry.
52a.	The <i>hell</i> you don't! Shut up and listen to me!	Hell	Jeff emphasized his order to Dennis.
53a.	Get your <i>ass</i> on the floor and watch the outside cameras, Dennis.	Ass	Jeff gave a strong order to Dennis to listen to his order.
54a.	I give you great intel like that and you just <i>piss it away</i> ? Way to go, big time.	Urine expression	Jeff regarded that Shoemaker ignoring his order.
55a.	Oh, <i>shit</i> .	Excrement	Ridley was afraid when he knew that Jeff was almost shot by Mars.
56a.	Stop the <i>goddamn</i> ambulance!	Damn	Jeff insisted Mickey to stop the ambulance.
57a.	What the <i>hell</i> are you doing?	Hell	Ridley was surprised knowing that Jeff tried to wake Smith up.
58a.	Get your <i>fuckin'</i> hands off me!	Intercourse expression	Jeff was angry when Ridley prevented him not to disturb Smith who was in an conscious condition.
59a.	<i>Goddammit!</i> Give him the smelling salts.	Damn	Jeff still insisted Ridley to cure Smith as soon as possible.
60a.	<i>Goddammit</i> , I need your	Damn	Ridley gave up to wake Smith up

	help!		since there was no progress of Smith's condition.
61a.	What you're doing can kill this man. Fuck.	Intercourse expression	Ridley told Jeff that his action could kill Smith.
62a.	Shit.	Excrement	Ridley cursed his own efforts to cure Smith since he did not show any progress.
63a.	Hell , no, I'm not good, Jeff. The man needs a hospital. Damn, man, what the hell's going on?	Hell	Jeff asked Ridley to save Smith.
64a.	Dumb fuck. You wait for my people or I will cut your daughter's heart out.	Intercourse expression	A man who was Jeff's enemy forced him to find an important DVD in Smith's house.
65a.	Fuck you. Go ahead. Kill my family.	Intercourse expression	Jeff was terribly angry because his enemy threatened him.
66a.	I'm gonna box up all that dead motherfucker's DVDs,	Intercourse expression	A man who took Jeff's family as his hostage, complained to Jeff because he was not satisfied with Jeff's work.
67a.	How's that, smart fuck?	Intercourse expression	Jeff addressed a man impolitely.
68a.	So keep your shit together.	Excrement	A man ordered Jeff to keep in their agreement unless he wanted his family died.
69a.	You too. Fuck.	Intercourse expression	Jeff expressed his anger to a man.
70a.	That's so stupid. They got helicopters. They got night vision and shit.	Excrement	Kevin gave Dennis a suggestion not to hurry running his plan.
71a.	Don't be a dumb-ass.	Ass	Dennis and Kevin had an agreement how to take Smith's money.
72a.	I don't want to play golf. I hate fucking golf.	Intercourse expression	Jeff emphasized his statement to press Dennis.
73a.	I don't know shit about money, man. I don't know shit about what you're talking about.	Excrement	Jeff asked Dennis about his right of Smith's money but Dennis did not know.
74a.	No. Shit.	Excrement	Dennis did not agree with Jeff's suggestion.
75a.	Bullshit.	Excrement	Kevin did not trust Dennis although


			he still convinced him.
76a.	You want more <i>fucking</i> money?	Intercourse expression	Jeff told Dennis a real fact about Smith, but he did not believe him.
77a.	<i>Bullshit.</i>	Excrement	Dennis was very angry to Jeff because of his statement about Smith's wealth.
78a.	That means that you and your brother can still beat the hard <i>shit.</i>	Intercourse expression	Jeff persuaded Dennis to run their agreement.
79a.	Dennis, it's <i>fucked.</i>	Intercourse expression	Mars still convinced Dennis that the police wanted to shoot them.
80a.	What the <i>fuck</i> is that?	Intercourse expression	Dennis was surprised knowing that all police officers came to trap his group in Smith's house.
81a.	<i>Fuck</i> you.	Intercourse expression	Dennis shot Jeff after Mars persuaded him.
82a.	Get the <i>goddamn</i> bags. Get the bags!	Damn	Dennis ordered Kevin to bring a bag which full of money.
83a.	God damn it, Dennis!	Damn	Kevin cursed Dennis's action.
84a.	I <i>fucking</i> hate you.	Intercourse expression	Kevin was disappointed and could not accept Dennis's action.
85a.	Don't <i>fucking</i> touch me.	Intercourse expression	Jennifer told Mars not to touch her impolitely.
86a.	Look, when all this <i>shit's</i> done, it's just gonna be you and me again, OK, Kev?	Excrement	Dennis tried to convince Kevin to follow his action.
87a.	<i>God damn</i> it, there are kids in that house.	Damn	Jeff ordered the police to come back to their former position.
88a.	<i>Shit! Shit. Shit.</i>	Excrement	Dennis was upset knowing his brother, Kevin, died.
89a.	Oh, <i>Jesus</i> , No! Come on, you've gotta go faster! Come on!	Jesus Christ	Jennifer's expression of frightening.
90a.	Oh, my <i>God.</i> Oh, my <i>God!</i> No! No!	God	Jennifer's expression of surprised.
91a.	<i>Christ!</i>	Jesus Christ	Jennifer's expression of being afraid.
92a.	Oh, my <i>God.</i> You were very brave.	God	Jeff found Tommy and Jennifer in the middle of fire.
93a.	<i>Fuck!</i>	Intercourse expression	A agent of FBI was disappointed because he could not find an

			important DVD.
94a.	Do you know how bad you have <i>fucked</i> this up? Your family is dead!	Intercourse expression	A man threatened Jeff that his family died because Jeff ignored his order.
95a.	They are <i>fucking</i> dead.	Intercourse expression	Jeff was upset knowing man's statement.
96a.	Oh, you're a <i>fucking</i> dead man. You're a <i>fucking</i> dead man!	Intercourse expression	Smith tried to pretend as a person who wanted Jeff's death in order to save Jeff's family.
97a.	<i>Goddammit</i> , kill him!	Damn	Smith killed a man to save Jeff's family.



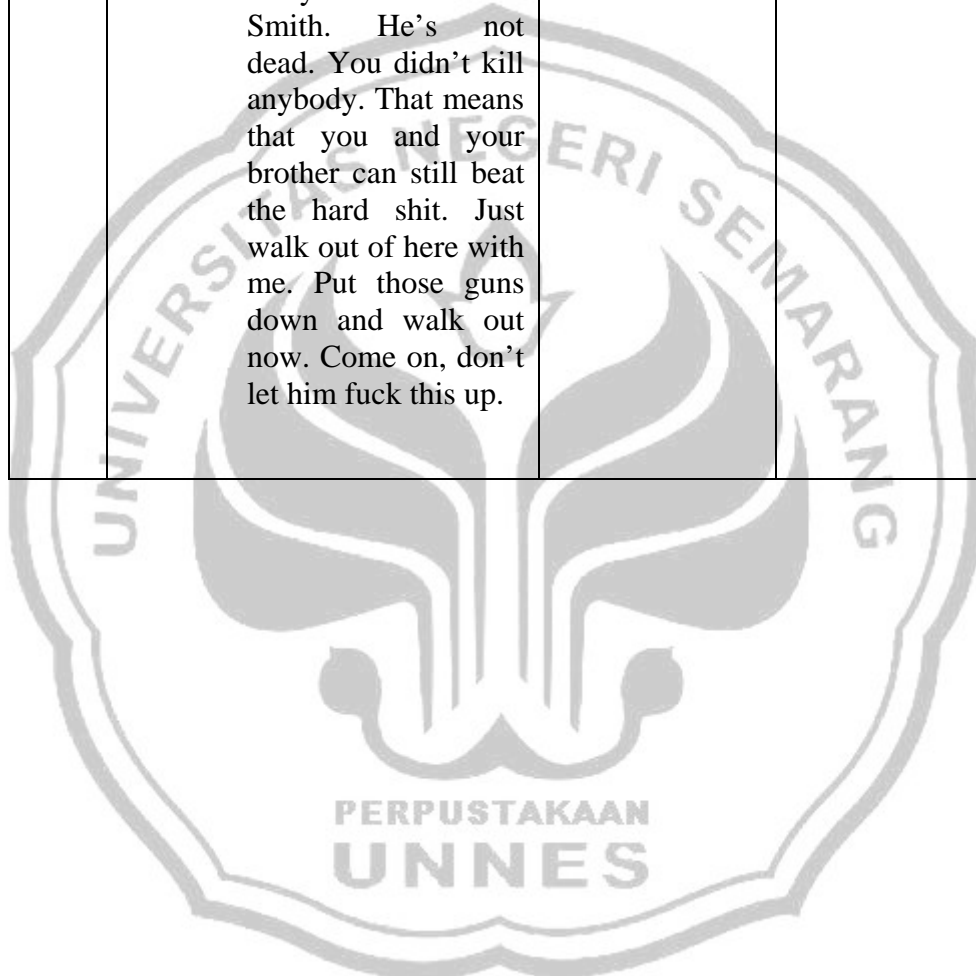
APPENDIX E2

SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER TWO

Data No.	Exposed Data	Meaning	Description of Meaning
1a	<p>Joe : I need to talk to that <i>motherfucker</i>! You hear me? I want to talk to that <i>fucker</i> right now! I want that <i>motherfucker</i>!</p> <p>Jeff : Joe, just relax. We're looking for your wife's boyfriend, and I'm gonna find him, all right? You want to help me?</p>	Referential	Joe addressed his wife's lover as an immoral, unpleasant and cruel man.
3a	<p>Jeff : I know you're tired, Joe. You've been up all night. Come on, Let me come down there.</p> <p>Joe : What do you say? No! No. No! <i>Fuck</i> you!</p>	Emotive	Joe refused Jeff's suggestion.
15b		Referential	Dennis' expression of inviting Jennifer to have a sexual activity with him.
20a	<p>Dennis : <i>Shit</i>!</p> <p>Kevin : What are you doing?</p> <p>Dennis : I told you to stay in the <i>fucking</i> truck.</p>	Emotive	Dennis' expression of being angry.

Data No.	Exposed Data	Meaning	Description of Meaning
32a	<p>Dennis : <i>Jesus Christ</i>, what are you doing?</p> <p>Mars : They ran your truck, dawg. They know we've been jacking cars.</p> <p>Dennis : <i>Shit</i>.</p>	Emotive	Dennis faced a surprise thing beyond his expectation.
42a	<p>Mars : There's no way out up here.</p> <p>Dennis : Hey, you guys gotta come see this <i>shit</i>. Kitchen. Driveway and office right there.</p> <p>Kevin : <i>Holyshit</i>.</p>	Emotive	Kevin's expression of disappointment feeling.
52a	<p>Jeff : Dennis, this is Jeff Talley. Listen to me. Watch the security channel. Dennis, can you hear me?</p> <p>Dennis : Yeah, I don't really know what you're talking about.</p> <p>Jeff : The <i>hell</i> you don't! Shut up and listen to me! Just watch the TV. Just keep watching the outside cameras.</p>	Emotive	Jeff emphasized his order to Dennis.

Data No.	Exposed Data	Meaning	Description of Meaning
78a	<p>Jeff : You just chose the wrong house on the wrong day. I'm not lying.</p> <p>Dennis : Bullshit</p> <p>Jeff : The only thing I lied to you about was Smith. He's not dead. You didn't kill anybody. That means that you and your brother can still beat the hard shit. Just walk out of here with me. Put those guns down and walk out now. Come on, don't let him fuck this up.</p>	Emotive	Jeff persuaded Dennis to run their agreement.



APPENDIX E3

SELECTED DATA FOR QUESTION NUMBER THREE

Data No.	Exposed Data	About
14a	<p>Dennis : Check the car. Check the car, Mars.</p> <p>Kevin : Hey, I know her. I mean... I don't know her. I've seen her around.</p> <p>Dennis : You know where she lives?</p> <p>Kevin : No.</p> <p>Dennis : Oh, you think it's funny? Rich <i>bitch</i> driving in her daddy's Escalade. <i>Fuck you.</i></p>	Dennis was disappointed with jennifer since she looked down on him.
22a	<p>Dennis : What is that? What the <i>fuck</i> is that?</p> <p>Smith : The front gate.</p> <p>Kevin : It's a cop. Dennis, it's a cop.</p>	Dennis was upset knowing that a police officer came in smith's house.
25a	<p>Smith : It's Ok. I can just...</p> <p>Dennis : Shut the <i>fuck up!</i></p> <p>Smith : Calm down, Ok? I can talk to the police officer from here using that. I can tell her that everything's fine. Then she'll go, and then you can go.</p>	Dennis could not control his emotion so that he treated Smith using a gun.
33a	<p>Mars : They run your truck, dawg. They know we've been jacking cars.</p> <p>Dennis : <i>Shit.</i></p>	Mars informed Dennis that their existence was known by the police.
38a	<p>Dennis : Get me a <i>fucking</i> helicopter before I start shooting people.</p> <p>Jeff : Be cool, Dennis. Be cool. Nobody wants to hear guns go off in there. You tell me you didn't shoot my cop? All right, I believe you. But nobody's gonna be able to help you if you start hunting people in there. You understand?</p> <p>Dennis : [Just get me what I want.</p>	Dennis pressed Jeff to provide him a helicopter.

Data No.	Exposed Data	About
63a	<p>Jeff : You good?</p> <p>Ridley : <i>Hell</i>, no, I'm not good, Jeff. The man needs a hospital. <i>Damn</i>, man, what the <i>hell's</i> going on?</p> <p>Jeff : It's not just his life you're saving.</p>	Jeff asked Ridley to save Smith.
66a	<p>Man : <i>Dumb fuck</i>. You wait for my people or I will cut your daughter's heart out.</p> <p>Jeff : <i>Fuck you</i>. Go ahead. Kill my family, kill me. But before you do, I'm gonna get in Smith's house, I'm gonna box up all that dead <i>motherfucker's</i> DVD, and you and the feds can bid on 'em on eBay. How's that, <i>smart fuck</i>?</p> <p>Man : I guess we still need each other, don't we?</p> <p>Jeff : Yeah, I guess we do.</p>	A man who took Jeff's family as his hostage, complained to Jeff because he was not satisfied with Jeff's work.
71a	<p>Dennis : Hey, we take the Benjamins, we use the rope, we climb up over the rock.</p> <p>Kevin : That's so stupid. They got helicopters. They got night vision and <i>shit</i>.</p> <p>Dennis : Don't be a <i>dumb-ass</i>. We're not gonna walk out the front door.</p>	Dennis and Kevin had an agreement how to take Smith's money.

Data No.	Exposed Data	About
73a	<p>Jeff : I know Mars killed my cop, but Smith's death is on you, man. Things just got a lot more complicated, didn't they, Dennis? Not to mention the fact that helicopters are very expensive. Gotta pay for the fuel, the pilot... chief of police. You know what cops do when they retire, Dennis? They play golf. I don't want to play golf. I hate <i>fucking</i> golf. I want a house on the golf course. I want that. Walter Smith talked to me before he died. I know about the money.</p> <p>Dennis : I don't know <i>shit</i> about money, man. I don't know <i>shit</i> about what you're talking about.</p>	Jeff asked Dennis about his right of Smith's money.

