X-PHEMISM FORMATION STRATEGIES OF TABOO EXPRESSION IN PITCH PERFECT 2

An Undergraduate Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


The aim of this research is to analyse the content that forming strategies of X-Phemism in a film entitled Pitch Perfect 2. The content means here is the elements of taboo expression such as motive, function, and emotive context of the taboo expression that helps arrange the taboo happens in the certain context of the conversation. It is a qualitative research based on the theory of Allan and Burridge in Andrea Pizzaro (2018) to find the type of taboo, to find out the motive of taboo the researcher using Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005), then to analyze the function of taboo this study is using Searle’s theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) about speech act. Finally, to find out the emotive context in the film Pitch Perfect 2, it uses the foundation of the journals Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014). The concept of motives, function and emotive context then being elaborated to conceptualize the forming of X-Phemism strategies to understand and classify the way speaker talking about taboo expression wether Euphemism, Dysphemism, or Orthophemism. 6 data has been choosing as representative data that explained spesifically on the thesis. The use of taboo expression is affected the succeed of the interaction between the speaker and their audiences.

**Keywords**: Taboo, X-Phemism, Motive Taboo, Function of Taboo, Emotive Context of Taboo, Euphemism, Dysphemism, Orthophemism.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 18th, 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 18th, 2018

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, November 30th 2018

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*May peace and blessing of Allah be upon all of us*

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TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT.......................................................................................................................... ii  
APPROVEMENT .................................................................................................................. iii  
LEGALIZATION .................................................................................................................. iv  
DECLARATION ..................................................................................................................... v  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................................................................ vi  
TABLE OF CONTENT ........................................................................................................ viii  
LIST OF PICTURE ............................................................................................................... x  
LIST OF TABLE .................................................................................................................. xi  
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................. 1  
A. Background of the Study .................................................................................................. 1  
B. Focus of the Study ........................................................................................................... 4  
C. Research Question .......................................................................................................... 4  
D. The Objective of the Research ...................................................................................... 4  
E. The significance of the Study ....................................................................................... 5  
F. Research Methodology .................................................................................................. 5  
   1. The Method of the Research ..................................................................................... 5  
   2. The Technique of Data Collection .......................................................................... 6  
   3. The Technique of Data Analysis ............................................................................ 6  
   4. Unit of Analysis ....................................................................................................... 7  
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION ..................................................................... 8  
A. Previous Research ........................................................................................................... 8  
B. Taboo Expression .......................................................................................................... 11  
C. Euphemism ................................................................................................................... 13  
D. Dysphemism ................................................................................................................ 13  
E. Orthophemism ............................................................................................................. 14  
   1. Types of Taboo expression ...................................................................................... 15  
F. X-phemisms Strategy ................................................................................................ 18
1. Motives of Taboo

2. Functions of Taboo

3. Emotive Context of Taboo

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions
B. Data Analysis

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions
B. Suggestion

REFERENCES

APPENDIX
LIST OF PICTURE

Picture 2.1 Mind Map How to Find X-phemism Strategy ........................................... 19
Picture 6.2 Presentage of Favorite Movie/Television Genre ...................................... 46
LIST OF TABLE

Table 3.1 Data of Analysis Taboo Expression in Film Pitch Perfect 2.......................... 24
Table 2 Data of Analysis Content Words in Film of Taboo Pitch Perfect 2 ......................... 47
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a very important factor for humans to interact with each other. Each culture in a society also ultimately has a different perception of different languages in which each other has their own distinctive characteristics. According to Morris Swadesh (xii) in his book states the variation of language in each culture is the result of sociocultural development. For example, Taboo expression that is considered as an expression contained bad words that for some people better to be avoided because they mention realities that are stark or vulgar, that refers to gender, ethnicity, body parts, and so on. Although some certain expression is considered as taboo, it does not mean that it should not be spoken, because the speakers have some strategies to pronounce that kind of expression. Rababah (299) states that people usually use both direct or indirect expressions; they are sometimes formal, normal, polite or informal in their daily conversations using the X-phemism strategies.

There are specifically, three ways of expressing taboo that might need to be spoken in our daily conversation based on X-Phemism strategies; First is the way some speech is softened or called euphemism,
Second is the way some speech hardened is called with dysphemism (Allan and Burridge 12) and the last is a straight way for uttering taboo. Examples of softened taboos are common in the medical world in terms of pronunciation of diseases and body parts or vital organ such as “Cupid’s Measle” for syphilis (Allan and Burridge 74) and “gun” or “pistol “for the penis (Allan and Burridge 97). Meanwhile, for hardened speech or we call it with dysphemism can be found in everyday conversations especially among the teenagers. The last may rarely be discussed in similar studies, namely standard taboo expression or orthophemism. This way of uttering taboo is straight, normal, not refined or rought and not made-up expression. Disclosure of taboo expression in the form of orthophemism is also commonly used in the medical world to express scientific terms.

Teens-themed Hollywood movie titled Pitch Perfect 2 has chosen as the corpus data by the researcher based on the data website called www.statista.com that shows the rank of genre film with most viewed and most favored by teenagers is a comedy film and by the assumption of the amount of taboo expression contained with many varied forms in teen-themed films. Moreover the researcher think that teenager often learn and absorb something they watch and listen especially in this case is expressing taboo for example on Youtube, movie, and music and etc, then practice in their daily life. Braun (2007) states that teens are actually exploring and developing new literacies, and learning to use technology in
the most effective ways possible. Therefore, it can be taken as the reference and represents the culture of the language especially when they are expressing taboo.

Furthermore, this study aims to obtain the results of the analysis about how x-phemisms strategies were formed by findings its taboo motives, taboo function, and emotive context of taboo in the films. The foundation used to identify the form or type of taboo is the theory of Allan and Burridge in Andrea Pizzaro (2018), to find out the motive of taboo the researcher using Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005), then to analyze the function of taboo this study is using Searle’s theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) about speech act, and the last is to find out the emotive context in the film Pitch Perfect 2, it uses the foundation of the journals Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014). Taboo motives, functions and emotive contexts based on the journals of Hamidiyah (2014) is aim to find the x-phemisms strategy contained in the dialogue in the film Pitch Perfect 2. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method because the type of data contained in this study is written verbal data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences taken from the dialogue of conversations in the films.

This research on taboo expression especially in teen-themed English film is interested to be analysed by the researcher because there is a difference in expressing taboo depends on the context through x-phemism strategies. Moreover, the researcher has a purpose to give a
better understanding of using a strategy to express taboo based on pragmatics function specifically in English, because the strategy used to express taboo might be the difference in another language regarding its culture.

B. Focus of the Study

This study is limited to the analysis of words, phrases, and sentences that contain taboo expression in those conversations of teens-themed comedy film Pitch Perfect 2. The researcher will analyse the x-phemism strategy of taboo expression and then determine which strategy used by the speaker depends on its pragmatic functions.

C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study, therefore researcher raises the research questions as the following:

1. How is the x-phemisms strategy of taboo expression formed in the film Pitch Perfect 2 in terms of its pragmatic function?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the x-phemisms strategy of taboo expression formed in the film Pitch Perfect 2 based on its pragmatics functions, so we can determine the used of each strategy depends on the context.
E. The significance of the Study

In this study, the writer hopes there are benefits that can be taken. It is divided into two separate parts those are theoretical benefits and practical benefits. Theoretically, it is hoped that this study will contribute to science specifically in the field of linguistics moreover in the branch of pragmatics which examines the taboo expression. Secondly, the practical benefits of this research can be used as a reference to the development of linguistics in the field of pragmatics and in the study of taboo expression and its x-phemisms formation strategies. In addition to other practical purposes, it is expected that readers can understand the taboo expression and the formation factor of x-phemisms strategy that is built from taboo motives, taboo function, and emotive context of expressing taboo.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method of the Research

This study is in pragmatics field and the method of the research used in this research is a qualitative research method. According to the book by Muhammad Farkhan (2) entitled “Proposal Penelitian Bahasa & Sastra” qualitative method is a method that relies on verbal and non-numerical data as basic analysis and problem solving. Moreover, the descriptive analysis used to examine an object with the aim to provide a systematical description, factual, accurate and the relations between the phenomenon of the data was being observed.
2. The Technique of Data Collection

The research instrument used is the author himself to obtain data or information used in the research. The steps taken to collect data refer to the guidelines Farkhan (2011) are as follows:

a. Collecting data that contained in the conversations in the film entitled Pitch Perfect 2, by narrowing the search data on words, phrases or sentences that already identified contained taboo expression.

b. Marking the words, phrases or sentences that needed to identify by write down in a paper with its exact time on a dialog conversation.

c. Recording the data that has been previously marked.

d. The last is describing data by using the reduction process, therefore the same type of datum will not be explained twice.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

The writer does several steps to represent the analysis of the data as follows:

1) Finding taboo expression in the script dialog of the film entitled Pitch Perfect 2.

2) Classifying the types, motif, emotive context, functions of the taboo contained in the film entitled Pitch Perfect 2.

3) Examines the x-phemisms strategy based on the result of classified the types, motif, emotive context, functions of the dysphemism contained in the film entitled Pitch Perfect 2.
4) The last, concluding the result of the research found in the film that has been analysed.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this study is the dialogue of teens-themed Hollywood film Pitch Perfect 2 that specifically has comedy genre that assumed to contain taboo expression. Visual scenes in the film are also used as a supportive analysis of the emotive context that will be useful in finding the strategy forming x-phemismsthat will be analysed in this study.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

Some previous research used by researchers to deepen the topic will be presented as follows:

First, research from Milica Radulovic (19-28), the study focuses on the realm of euphemism that is in contrast to dysphemism. Furthermore, this study has data that are taken from a book written by R.M. Cordell (70). This journal shows a paradigmatic relationship (between items without euphem and euphemulation) that can help explain the transfer of meaning from a word or phrase that is direct or insulting to euphemistic words or phrases that are less direct or not insulting. The results of this analysis are then used to explain the pragmatic mechanism that can help connect the meaning of indecent terms with their more direct counterparts. The theory used to analyse the relationship paradigm is the theory of Cruse (2004) and Price (2008). As a result, in negative euphemism, there are eleven euphemistic hyponyms, and only one case of euphemistic hyponym, which means that the most frequent euphemism is a better expression. In positive euphemism, there are six euphemistic hypereminations and five euphemistic hypotheses, which
means that using the superordinate expression as a euphemism is the transfer of the most common meaning in positive euphemism, but not as often as it does in negative euphemism. Five fixed expressions in negative euphemism and four fixed expressions in positive euphemism indicate that some euphemism does not depend on context because it has a fixed semantic content, and it is more easily recognized as a euphemism. Antonymy, the most radical reversal of meaning, is found in two cases in negative euphemism. Positive euphemisms are only one case of incompatibility found. One case of extension of metaphorical meaning is found in negative euphemism. No such case is found among positive euphemisms.

Second, is a study conducted by Maria Martinez Lirola (405-427). In this study researchers examined the visual character described through dysphemism with its corpus being the most famous newspaper in Spain, that is El-Pais. Furthermore, the analysis in this study refers to visual grammar and critical discourse analysis that aims to show how to manipulate and strengthen visual stereotypes related to immigrants, especially immigrant children. The results of this study are visual images of dysphemism which have a contribution in describing immigrant children in a negative way, as well as strengthening stereotypes by the majority who have power with minority groups, in this case, immigrant children.
The last is a thesis conducted by Gale, Hillary, and Julieta Fernandez (2016). This research focuses on the analysis of the problems faced by a learner of English as a second language or commonly called ESL, regarding should they need to know about the taboo language which in this context is certainly a taboo language in English. On the one hand, taboo language is considered capable of expressing emotionally various social discourses. Conversely, language is absorbed by social connotations of knowing when to use it, when not to use it, and for what purposes are needed to understand the meaning and the feel of Taboo Language. In particular, it is not always - and probably is not often - used for offensive purposes. On the other hand, this is also a debate because a teacher will face various inconvenience problems with students and material limitations in addition to various other reasons. In the end, according to experience and other literature studies, it was found that taboo language teaching to ESLs must use broad insight so that ESL can assess the feasibility of contextual intentions. Importantly, we believe that the purpose of teaching is to provide students with the necessary sociopragmatic awareness (ie, the ability of learners to use linguistic elements under their capabilities and social structure constraints) from the Taboo Language (TL) implications so that they can choose whether they want to be associated with TL use, and if so, where is the context.

Based on this three previous research, the quite similar topic has already examined. The topic of the study above has a general idea about
taboo expression with almost similar discussion mostly is about
dysphemism but of course, the theory used in their study is distinct from
one to another. Furthermore, this research will analyze type or form of
taboo expression, taboo motives, taboo function, the emotive context of
taboo and x-phemism strategies in the films, which is rarely to be
discussed. Therefore, this study is interesting to be done as one from
many references of the similar topic of the taboo expression.

B. Taboo Expression

Taboo expressions or taboo remarks are often difficult to distinguish
by external communities with any other types of speech such as harsh
words, slang, and profanity, for example, go to hell, asshole, e.g. is
totally different with the word *Holy shit, Fuckin’ Jesus*. McGraw,
Schwartz, and Tetlock (2012) in their founding explained that it is the
original In the book of Allan Burridge (225), states Taboo was originally
borrowed from Tongan to denote “prohibited behaviour”. As an example,
in the Austronesian community taboo expressions is greatly avoided as it
is supposed to provoke evil supernatural powers. Austronesians type
taboos are said to hold for all occasions except when there is a ritual
reversal, or it can be said literally dysphemism is the matter of life or
death. Different from those conditions another part of culture has a
different perception as it says “The concept of taboo in Polynesia does
not correspond alternatively to prohibited, sacred or defiled, as some
dictionary definitions might tell us. Rather, it combines all of them,
establishing a relationship between prohibition and sacredness, and making some kinds of impurity or defilement derive from that connection” (Simoes and Freitas 25). As the result, how we can consider a word as a taboo can be determined by several indicators provided by J.J. Calvo (64) as follows:

1. Set apart or consecrated to a special use or purpose;
2. Restricted to the use of god, a king, priests or chiefs and forbidden to general use;
3. Prohibited to a particular class, especially women;
4. Prohibited to a particular person or persons;
5. Inviolable;
6. Sacred;
7. Forbidden, unlawful;
8. Also said of persons under a perpetual or temporary from certain:
   a) actions,
   b) Food,
   c) Contact from others.

But again because of the language characteristic that is an arbitrary of certain society so sometimes we cannot use those indicators generally to another languages. Furthermore, taboo expressions are related to the social context of society, how a society has a social order that is limited by their own local culture so that things beyond the normality of norms will be regarded as a taboo expression. The statement also supported by
Rossolatos (152) “Taboos indicate or represent social control, especially with regard to class, gender, and race, cultural hegemony, the norms and values of legal cultures, or they can express the attitudes and mentalities of subcultures and countercultures”. From previous explanation about taboo expression, how we state or convey the taboo expression can be divided into three, that are a euphemism, dysphemism, and orthophemism.

C. Euphemism

Euphemism is alternatives for the expression speaker simply choose not to use in executing in a particular communicative intention on a given occasion in order to avoid the midly distasteful (Allan and Burridge 12). Another research conducted by Bozena Duda in a journal from Putranti, Nababan, and Tarjana (710) states that euphemism serves to dignify or express politeness and respect. From both statements above we can conclude that under the context of uttering taboo, euphemism is being used as the ways to soften the taboo expression or taboo term rather not being spoken the taboos. Because by applied the euphemism strategy the speaker still is able to deliver the taboo expression that are intended to the hearer or in another way it can be said that the purpose of communication is still kept continue.

D. Dysphemism

Dysphemism comes from the Greek dys or dus which means 'bad'. Dysphemism is the opposite of euphemism which in its application of
words that mean harsh or express something inappropriate. Allan and Burridge (31) state the same thing but in more detail explain that Speakers use dysphemism to talk about people and things that are frustrating and disturbing them with the aim of disparaging, humiliating and degrading. Meanwhile, Garner (2000) states that dysphemism is a technique of substituting neutral words or phrases to be painful words. The example of dysphemism is the used of word ‘murder’ rather than ‘kill’, and the word ‘death’ rather than ‘passed away’.

E. Orthophemism

According to Allan and Burridge (5), Orthophemism has a purpose to refer or to direct expressions which are straightforward speaking neither euphemism nor dysphemism. Orthophemism or straight talking and euphemism or sweet talking are words or phrases used as an alternative to a misreferred undesirable, and inappropriate expression because they avoid possible loss of face by the speaker and also the hearer or some third party (Allan 213). Moreover, Allan also explains in his book that an Orthophemism is typically more formal and more direct or literal than the corresponding more colloquial and figurative euphemism (214). The example of using three kinds of ways uttering taboo can be seen as the example follows; bathroom in euphemism, lavatory in orthophemism, and shithouse in dysphemism.
1. Types of Taboo expression

There are several types of taboo expression units differ by its three ways the taboo is uttered, but generally, it can be categorized as follows:

1.1 Excretory system

This taboo expression is used to describe something related to the excretory system.

1.2 Animal

This expression is a type of taboo expression that uses animal names. For example, "dog", "monkey", "rat", "snake" or in the sentence "That guy is a boa constrictor" usually this expression appears in kind of dysphemism expression so it does also call epithet dysphemistic.

1.3 Sexual Activities

This is the type of dysphemism is used to express something related to sexual activities.

1.4 Kill

This type of taboo expression is commonly used for describing or explaining something related to kill or murder.

1.5 Not ideal physical (Disabilities)

This expression has a target on showing the physical appearance that is not ideal or generally different with the common one.
1.6 Sexual Disorder

This term is used by using terms closely related to homosexuals such as "gay", "fagot" and "queer" or other sexual disorder.

1.7 Naming addressing

This expression is used when someone is called by name, rather than using an actual position, this type is closely related to the local culture.

1.8 Death, Die

Used to describe something related to death.

1.9 Abnormal Mental (Stupid)

The expression of this type of taboo is used to describe the abnormal mental or express something related with the stupidity by the target of the speaker intended.

1.10 Dirt

This kind of expression can be used to express something disgusting specifically using the terms related to dirt.

1.11 Body Organs
This kind of expression that usually used dysphemistically as insults terms that has the target of body-part. Usually used metaphors based on its appearance. Example: Vagina as *fuckhole*; Anus as *shithole* (Allan and Burridge 100).

1.12 Disease

Expressions like these are motivated deeply held fears and superstitions. Mostly of this expression influenced by the image of such a sickness built in certain culture and accepted by the local, somehow it is like an arbitrary that there is no exact reason on mentioning sickness dysphemistically (Rathje 30). For example, today present we as a common people have the perception that *cancer* described as a woman’s disease whereas heart disease is usually associated with men; the implication being that *cancer* is female and a dirty while *heart disease* is a male and clean. Another example is describing someone mental illness as an *idiot*, and *AIDS* for generally describing medical conditions whose consequences are a spectrum of illness, where it has much commonly used to associate with two epidemic disease such as leprosy and syphilis (Saki, Mandana, et al 2015).
1.13 Profanity and Blasphemy

This expression contained swearing and usually used Sacred, God, and religion terms dysphemistically. For example: *For Christ’s Sake, God Damn*, and could be like this sentence *He is a little demon/devil* is the affectionate description for a naughty boy.

Those all 13 types form of taboo expression is also used to identify or select the words rather include inside of taboo terms or not.

F. X-phemisms Strategy

People in their conversations usually involve one of the x-phemism expression to convey their certain purpose. These expressions include euphemisms to be polite, dysphemism to be direct and negative, and the last is orthophemism to be normal and also formal. There are so many factors that affecting the choice of using each one, Abdo (229) states that conversations situation, time, place, the speaker and the hearer were the several examples. Based on its pragmatic functions that to analyse the strategy used to decide whether a conversation, or a sentence, or even a word categorized as one of the x-phemism strategy of taboo expression by finding the types, motives, functions, and its emotive context of taboo expression (Hamidiyah 48). Simply how to find the x-phemism strategy will be shown in the mind map concept below.
In details the pragmatics function of x-phemism strategy will clearly explain as follows:

1. **Motives of Taboo**

   Motives of taboo are the intention of saying the taboo expression. Rossolatos (2016) states in his journal, that this threat of surprise is interiorized as motive (intention) for engaging in a transgressive act (Transgressive act is the words often used in medical terms related with the intention of being in a good path, see in Frankfurt & Frazier journal entitled A Review of Research on Moral Injury in Combat Veterans). This study will also find out the motives of taboo in unit being analyse based on Searle’s theory on book The Language of Sex: Saying & Not Saying 2 by J.J Calvo (2018). In his book he divided the motives of taboo as the following:

   1.1 Taboo of Fear
It is composing all religious referents such as supranatural both positive or negative, beast dangerous to men or domestic animals, dangerous concepts (Santaemilia 65).

1.2 Taboo of Delicacy

It is including references to:

a.) Unpleasant Subject: Illness or death, physical or mental diversity.

b.) Criminal actions derived from cannot irony or euphemistic reference.

1.3 Taboo of Propriety

It is including several body parts, sex, and bodily excretions; also, the bodily functions especially those which are noticeable to another person.

2. Functions of Taboo

The functions of taboo are different depending on each type and aim to convey the specific intent of the speaker. Based on Searle (1975) in the research of Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) there are several types of functions in taboo expression as the following:

1. Assertive:

Assertive speech act has an illocutionary force of the speaker's belief and has a factual propositional content.
Paradigm case: Convey information, suggesting, putting forward, swearing, boasting, concluding. Example:

- No one is smarter than me.
- Brown is a disreputable policeman.

2. Directive

Directive function by means is the illocutionary function which is caused the speaker wants the taboo expression to be conveyed to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by illocutionary speakers. Paradigm cases: requesting, advising, commanding, challenging, inviting, online, entreating.

Example:

- You should better clean up your room.
- Could you please close the window?

3. Commissive

commit a speaker to some future action.

Paradigm cases: promising, pledging, threatening, vowing, offering. Example:

- I will pick you up at 07.00pm.
- Do you want me to take a glass of water?

4. Expressive

express some sort of psychological state.
Paradigm cases: greeting, thanking, apologising, complaining, congratulating. Example:

- I am sorry for bothering you.
- Congratulations on your job promotion

5. **Declarative**: affect an immediate change of affairs.

Paradigm cases: declaring, baptising, resigning, firing from employment, hiring, arresting.

Example:

- We the jury find the defendant to be guilty.
- You are fired!

3. **Emotive Context of Taboo**

Emotive Context in taboo expression can be identified and seen from the expression of the speaker when saying the speech. By identifying the emotional expression of each character when they are saying something will help and supports the researcher to prove the x-phemisms that are being used. According to Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) classifies two emotive contexts as positive and negative. In the positive emotive context, there is happiness and surprise, and eagerness in the emotive context, negative has fear, disgust, sadness, and anger. In another side Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014) states the same as Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier said, that though people regularly recognize many distinct emotions, for the most part, research studies
have been limited to six basic categories - happiness, surprise, sadness, anger, fear and disgust by the assumption that these are the only represented by the cognitive and social system. By the explanation above, this study also will use the six differences basic categories and added one expression on recognizing emotional expression.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Descriptions

The data for this research was collected from the film Pitch Perfect 2 that released in 2015. The film itself directed and produced by Elizabeth Banks is kind of musical comedy genre. It has centered on the fictional Barden University Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group, who try to beat out the German national team in a world singing championship. In data description, the writer tries to analyse how the x-phemism strategy was formed by its pragmatics function while the characters of the film expressing taboo.

To support this research, the writer uses the theory of Allan Burridge in Andrea Pizzaro (2018), and for analysing the data specifically to find out the motive of taboo the researcher using Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005), then to analyze the function of taboo this study is using
Searle's theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) about speech act. Finally, to find out the emotive context in the film Pitch Perfect 2, it uses the foundation of the journals written by Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014). The researcher also provide the table list below consist of selected data from the research subject so it is suit to the research question.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Form of Taboo</th>
<th>Motive of Taboo</th>
<th>Function of Taboo</th>
<th>Emotive Context</th>
<th>Type of Taboo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>So, let's not be dicks about it. (20:37)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eageress</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fat Amy, you have a lovely vagina. (20:41)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Orthophemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>where we’re gonna kick your ass. (30:25)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Comissive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Orthophemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>That’s it, you are like</td>
<td>Naming</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Addressing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a troll
(30:43)

5. God damn it! I got nothing guys
(47:20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>God damn it! I got nothing guys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Profanity and Blasphemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assertive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. I thought you were gonna say gay
(1:43:45)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sexual disorder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surprise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Data Analysis

The table of types, motive, function, emotive context, and x-phemism strategy analysis that are taken as corpus data above are consisting of 6 data which has been selected from film Pitch Perfect 2, as the purpose of this research. Each of data that has been found then will be analysed based on the theory of Allan and Burridge in Andrea Pizzaro (2018) to find out its dysphemism types, and then using the Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005) to find the motive of taboo, and using Searle’s theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) about speech act to analyze the function of taboo, and the last to find out the emotive context.
in the film Pitch Perfect 2, it uses the foundation principles based on the journals of Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014). All the data analysis will be explained is considered sufficient as representative data that represents the overall characteristic. Further explanation in the following data representative will explain as follows:

Datum 1

Chloe: "If a legacy wants to audition, we have to let her. Show us what you got!".

Emily: “Right now?, Right here? Right here, Right now. Okay um, I’d like to perform an original song that I’ve been working on. I’m not quite finished with it though, so let’s not be dicks about it.” (20:37)

Bellas: (Shock Expression)

Context: Cast Emily wants to join the Barden Bellas group. As a new kid in the group, she was asked to show her talent after Chole as the leader of the acapella group knew that Emily was the daughter of the founder of the Barden Bella group in the past. Emily, who was asked to sing, then explained that she would sing the song she created but had not finished yet then seeing the tense and stiff faces of her seniors making her saying that taboo. But because some expressions from his seniors were stunned he immediately apologized for his words.
This is marked by the presence of words that contain the term indicates body organs. The organ meant here is the word *dick* that based on the taboo indicators provide by J.J. Calvo this word is forbidden and better not to use in public regarding there is another word that can substitute due to the same reference. According to the Oxford Dictionary, the word has the meaning of a man's penis. Furthermore, the explanation in the Oxford dictionary itself, the word *dick* has a category of noun taboo or slang which refers to the politer word is a penis.

Penis in the source reference on Oxford dictionary has the meaning of the organ on the body of a man or male animal that is used for urinating and sex and has the same word category as the word *dick*, which is a noun and of course it has the same meaning. So, from the explanation above and according to Allan and Burridge's theory of taboo expression the word *dicks* from the datum sentence above is included in the category of organ types. The word *dick* here was chosen by the speaker because of the serious situation around her and while she was talking but no one responded, the word *dick* was chosen as an expression that expressed the desire not to be too serious or roughly stupid. The word *dick* as a meaningful taboo word explained by Grose in Allan (139) was long associated with silliness, where this term may have been boosted from German immigrants in Australia and has been influenced by German *dick"* thick" (a long metaphor for stupidity).
Furthermore, the motive of taboo expression used in the context of the second datum speech is the taboo of propriety. This is because these utterances contain taboo expression forms in the form of genital organs that are actually inappropriate to be spoken in public. In this taboo expression, speakers have the goal that Barden Bella members respond to speaker stale words and do not be too serious because they will make her nervous and interfere with her first performance in the presence of other members.

According to taboo expression function using Searle's theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) the datum above uses the function of the directive, where the speaker conveys the intention of asking or requesting, which is indicated by the signal statement "let's not be dick about it". The signal statement provides information that in this taboo expression the speaker have the goal that asking the Barden Bella members to do not be too serious because they will make her nervous and interfere with her first performance. Then according to the previous explanation the speaker speaks with the psychological condition is eagerness.

As the result, from the four points of explanations above, it can be concluded that the strategy used by speakers is the type of dysphemism. Because the speech of the taboo *dick* is considered rude and too explicit. In terms of the meaning and context of the situation, the speaker can replace with a more subtle or polite word just like *serious*. In the conversation it
was understood that Emily was nervous about singing a song she made herself in front of the Bellas, so she tried to familiarize herself with the atmosphere and asked Bellas not to be too serious, therefore Emily said the taboo expression was intended to make the atmosphere more relaxed and not too stressful.

Datum 2

Emily: "Fat Amy, you have a lovely vagina". (20:41)

Fat Amy: “Thank You, proceed”.

Context: As someone who wants to join the Barden Bellas group, Emily is asked to sing. To get rid of the nervousness he shifted the topic briefly by expressing the taboo.

Emily as a speaker is still in the context of the same situation as datum number 1. She is expressing taboo to divert her nervousness. Instead of happy, Fat Amy feels a little upset because even though Emily intends to praise her, it reminds her to the President's birthday incident that showing her genital parts caused by technical error, so he immediately asked Emily to sing immediately.

The taboo expression was marked by the word vagina which means the passage in the body of a woman or animal between the outer sex organs and the womb according to the Oxford Dictionary, from this
statement the word vagina is included in the category of organs that in some context for example the conversations between strangers that never met before or have no special purpose based on JJ. Calvo (2005) will be prohibited to women. Moreover, the word vagina itself is included in the category of taboo expression based on Allan's research, supported by his statement (116). From semantic associations between items in the same semantic field, some from phonetic or morphological similarities, and simply historical. For that, he added that there are more than 1200 terms used as referents of the word vagina depending on how we convey whether dysphemism or euphemism, such as love box, fuckhole, pussy and ring, which both have a referent target for the word vagina.

Furthermore, from the explanation, the researcher found the motive of taboo expression that refers to the principles in the references Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005) where a taboo expression describes a vital organ, bodily excretions, also, the bodily functions especially those which are noticeable to another person. Therefore, the motive of the first datum is categorized as taboo propriety, because other words can be chosen that explain the same meaning implicitly. Secondly to find the function of this taboo expression is using Searle’s theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016), it is got the result as assertive function indicates by the signal statement “you have a lovely vagina”. The lingual sign convey the information to audiences from the speaker as in the context explained that
she had a lovely vagina due to an accidental event that showed her genital organs.

Then, in terms of the emotive context based on the principles from the journals of Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014) the taboo sentence was uttered with the psychological condition of the speaker being happy, since there are two reasons, the first, she really praises the genital part of Fat Amy, or she thinks it is funny the incident arose due to accidental in president's birthday. From the four points above, in the terms of types, motives, functions and emotive context of the taboo expression, the researchers concluded that the strategy used by speakers in the x-phemism strategy is a type of Orthophemism, because the speaker uses referent words that do not refine or even rough the word. Because the word vagina is considered taboo but speakers do not attempt to implicitly say that it is later replaced by a more subtle or spoken term with the intention of strengthening the taboo expression. The taboo expression was uttered by Emily as a praising intention that impressed a stale tone which instead made Fat Amy a listener to feel annoyed.

Datum 3

Komissar: “We should send them something. Fruit basket? Or would you prefer mini muffins?”
Beca: “OK, we didn’t come here to start something with you guys, we just want to check you out before the world where we're gonna kick your ass. (30:25)

Bellas: Yeah, that’s right”.

Context: In an event visited by Barden Bella they meet with Das Sound Machine who accidentally asked to fill the event. After their performance, they directly came to Barden Bellas, Komissar as the leader of Das Sound Machine thanked arrogantly and shows bad gestures as if Barden Bella had taken the trouble to come to their shows. Beca as a member of Barden Bella tries to make her group not look in a low level in the eyes of Das Sound Machine because it comes not just to look at and admire Das Sound Machine but to prepare as their opponent later on, in the Acapella World Championship, so Beca says that taboo expression.

In this sentence, the taboo expression is identified through the sentence kick your ass which has a taboo expression form about the body organ that marked with the word kick ass that is forbidden to use. In a free dictionary online define as a slang word that has aggressive and rough meanings, specifically described to defeat someone or something decisively that based on the taboo indicators provide by JJ. Calvo it is categorized as a taboo because beside it is forbidden to use in the general situation it is also unlawful. In this usage, a noun or pronounce feature is used between kick and ass.
Next, the analysis using the theory of Ulmann in JJ. Calvo (2005) the researchers got the results that the expression contains a taboo of propriety motive which aims to demean others. The function of this taboo expression based on the theory used, is analysed as commissive by the sign statement “we're gonna kick your ass”. The statement give an information that the speaker wants to show that she is and her group is far more powerful than what Komissar think so she speak these taboos which in this context can be seen from the emotive context according to Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014) as an expressions with angry emotions in order to back down the Das Sound Machine group or explicitly state that they were not afraid of Das Sound Machine even though they were physically defeated.

Finally, the X-Phemism strategy carried out by speakers that are obtained from the fourth analysis of the above points is Dysphemism because speakers try to assert that they are thinking that they are able to defeat DSM.

Datum 4

Komissar: “That’s it, you are like a troll” (30:43)

Beca: “You are physically flawless, but it doesn’t mean I like you”.

Context: Barden Bellas comes to an event where they who are actually supposed to be invited to fill the event. But because they lost the trust of many parties after the incident of the president's birthday celebration, the
acapella Das Sound Machine group, chaired by Komissar, was finally appointed to fill the event. At the end of the event, Barden Bella was visited by Das Sound Machine group who arrogantly thanked them for coming to see their show. Barden Bella who is upset, responds that they only monitor their opponents so they can defeat them in the acapella world competition. Komissar who do not believe and underestimate them say the words of intimidation.

Commissar as a speaker is the chairman of the acapella group Das Sound Machine (DSM) music group who has an arrogant and confident character, while Beca as a hearer has ambitious characters. Speakers, at the time, thought that Barden Bellas had come to see their performance but apparently they had come to observe their opponents so they could defeat DSM in the world of acapella competition. Speakers then say that taboo expression to intimidate them so that they are afraid and not confident and then they cancel to join the competition.

The data above is marked by the word Troll. In Oxford dictionary, *Troll* is defined (in folklore) as an actual creature depicted as either a giant or a dwarf which the researcher then completes by the definition described by Wikipedia as a strong but lowly intellectual or stupid being. From this explanation, when Komissar as a speaker said to Beca (a member of Barden Bellas) as a audience, the speaker was likening the listener as a stupid being. As said in the theory of Allan and Burridge the metaphorical is uses of animal names or all parables in this particular context is troll,
that take some salient characteristic from the folk concepts about the appearances and behavior of the animal or another creature which is then attributed to human behavior, and now categorized as naming addressing in the form of taboos. Regarding the indicators of words consider being as a taboo by JJ. Calvo (2005) is because this word is actually forbidden to be spoken as in this context sounds like states that Komissar as a Germans underestimate the other race as represented by the member of Barden Bellas as we look in the history that many Germans very pride of his status being an Aryan race in Nazi ideology.

Furthermore, taboo motive that analyses using Ulmann’s Theory in JJ. Calvo (2005) shows that in the speech uses taboo of delicacy motives because something that makes a bad feeling as the result of talking about physical differences. Based on the theory of Searle in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) the function of taboo expression in this datum is an assertive from the sign language “you are like a troll”. That sign language can be described by the context that Komissar from Germany with her tall body felt tired by kept talking while looking down to Beca who has lower body than her and it has made her neck suffering. It was found that the purpose of Komissar said that kind of taboo expression was to tell Beca as an interlocutor with uncomfortable expressions that she was a short person or briefly his goal was to lower Beca and scare her. From the explanation above we can conclude that speakers use the type of Dysphemism to speak of the taboo expression, because in the context of the same meaning the
speaker has other speech options such as you are short, rather than analogizing the other person like ancient mythology who has short and stupid stature.

Datum 5

Green Bay Packers: “C’mon man”.

Reginald: “God damn it! I got nothing guys” (47:20)

Dony Barclay: “What?”

Context: When several Acapella groups consisting of Barden Bella, Tone Hanger, Das Sound Machine, Treble Makers competed at home, a big fan, they were required to continue the beat beat of the group previously designated by certain categories. But when it was the turn of the Green Bay Packers led by Reginald Winson, he was failed to continue the beat tone of the previous group. His friends were disappointed with what Reginald did so he express the taboo.

Reginald is the leader of the Green Bay Packers group who at first believed he could make his group win in the country singing category because he said no one loved the country music more than he did. But when the turn of the Green Bay Packers was asked to sing Reginald still looked confused, so his friends told him to sing immediately. Reginald finally said the taboo expression with the aim to tell his friends that he did
not know what to sing. His friends did not believe Reginald had made their group lose.

The data was taken based on the word expressing taboo that is God and Damn. Based on the taboo indicators by J.J. Calvo it can be classified as a taboo expression because it uses the term God combining with non-sacred. Furthermore, it described in the Oxford dictionary the word God means the Being or Spirit that is worshipped and is believed to have created the universe, meanwhile the word Damn itself is explained as an exclamation with its full form shown damn it is an informal phrase a swear word that people use to show that they are annoyed, disappointed, etc. From a meaningful description based on the Oxford dictionary, both words have two counterintuitive essences, where God has an essence as a sacred thing and Damn or completely Damn it! is an expression of swear words. According to Allan, the use of the word God that considered as a taboo is to avoid metaphysical malevolence by counteracting possible blasphemies that arouse their terrible wrath, words like Lord and remodeling words like Gosh are believed to come from meaningful Go and God "be quiet or say no more "Is preferred to be used to maintain the sanctity of the word God.

But then explained in the 15th and 19th centuries began to use remodeling forms like Goddams in England which is a simplification of the word God Damn used to express extreme displeasure, anger, or surprise. The clause is categorized as profanity/blasphemy. Because according to Allan not only taking the Lord's name in vain but also
invocations of hell and the devil. Then, the motives used in the speech above correspond to the emotive context according to Rosenberg and McDonald, Dethier (2014) and Du, Yong Tao and Aleix (2014) is the motive of fear. Reginald was afraid and was upset because he had failed to do his job and made the team fall. Therefore, it can be concluded that the motive of the taboo expression is based on fear or the taboo of fear motive.

The purpose of taboo expression using Searle's theory in the journal Ordenes and Ludwig (2016) is swearing or categorized as assertive function. It is indicates by the sign statement “God damn it! I got nothing guys” that gives an information that he had no idea about what he supposes to do.

Furthermore, this expression was express with the psychological condition of the speaker is angry, because he is disappointed with himself. As the result from the points that have been explained through the form, motive, function, and emotive context, speakers in the speech use x-phemism strategy type dysphemism.

Datum 6

John: “Simple, raw, vulnerable, exposed. I’ve been called a lot of things, Gail. But let me add one more. Im impressed”.

Abigail: “I thought you were gonna say gay” (1:43:45).

John is a university podcast announcer who broadcasts the news of Barden Bellas with Abigail. After the presidential birthday party incident, they both often underestimated the appearance of Barden Bellas. They even considered Barden Bella's career was over if they did not win the world acapella contest. But it turned out that Barden Bella performed well and made them surprised until John kept on praising their performances. Abigail thought John would praise them with the word gay. In the datum, it is considered as a taboo by the presences of the word gay.

Actually, seen from the definition based on the dictionary the word gay here has two meanings. The Oxford Dictionary describes this word with people who are sexually attracted to the same sex. Furthermore, this word can actually be used to describe both lesbian and homosexual, but nowadays it refers more to sexual attraction among men or homosexuals. Furthermore, both in the online dictionary Merriam Webster and the Oxford Advanced's Learner Dictionary also defines the word gay as something fun, interesting and colorful. Referring to the first definition above, it can be described that Abigail uses the word gay because the appearance of Barden Bellas is compact and solid as it has built strong chemistry like they have an attraction of each other. Second, referring to another meaning of the word gay, Abigail thinks John will use the word as a referent that is interesting and fun to see the performance of Barden Bellas. But if its look at the context of their previous discussion on
transgender in the Philippines, the researchers assume that the meaning of gay in a taboo expression tends to be gay in the first reference.

Then, based on the theory the motive of taboo provide by Ulmann in J.J. Calvo (2005) it can be concluded that in the context above is using taboo of delicacy where the speaker expresses something concerning mental diversity, in this case, is more of a sexual disorder that is in accordance with the definition of gay is a mental sexual disorder that causes unpleasant feelings. Then analyse the function of this taboo expression using Searle’s theory it has assertive function shown by the sign language “I thought you were gonna say gay” since Abigail as the speaker revealed or conveyed the things she thought would be said by John as her podcast partner. Finally, it can be concluded that speakers choose the Dysphemism strategy in telling the taboo expression because gay is one of the referents who is considered rude, have negative connotations and assumption because it raises the assumption that someone who is referred by the word gay has a mental sexual problem.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

The nature of arbitrary and relativity of one language with another may have different perceptions seen by a certain culture or people, and this is the example case in taboo expression considers to be good for certain communities but may not with the others, so it takes a certain strategy called x-phemism (euphemism, dysphemism, and orthophemism). This study chooses a teens-themed film Pitch Perfect 2 which was a musical comedy type as a corpus of data because researchers assumed it contained the data subject being observed.

In this study, the researcher actually found 39 data that later will be attached on the appendix, the data, in the end, are not all included by the researcher in the analysis data because the researcher assumes that it can be represented through 6 data that has been explained. Then from the results of the 6 data analysis, the researcher found that in the teen-themed film in expressing taboo, characters in films use different strategies depending on the context and remember that the pragmatic function in each datum is different. It can even be seen in the appendix section of 39 data. Although expressing taboo in the same form, the strategies used by speakers can be different. Based on the data above proved that the use x-phemism strategy of taboo expression is always based on linguistic aspects or pragmatic functions and the context of the conversation, thus affecting communication success and the purpose of speakers to the audience.
B. Suggestion

The writer suggests several things based on this research as follow:

1. The study of Taboo expression is an interesting subject to be observed because it is still discussed rarely by a student of English Department. For example, focusing some research only in the strategy being used on expressing taboo but take one as the specific topic and analyse what is the suitable context and what is the reason of using some certain strategy or x-phemism will be more give the understanding to use taboo in a proper way. So, as the result of this research, the writer hopes it can be used as a reference for others discussing the related subject. The writer also suggests to the other researchers to analyse with a relevant theory to get more accurate data. Broaden the scope of the study with a deeper analysis of certain x-phemism strategy such as dysphemism and orthophemism in taboo expression is more likely suggest by the researcher regarding the similar research focusing on euphemism is likely done by others. Use different sources for example magazine, song or any other corpus is likely to do to enrich the knowledge about related topics.

2. For another researcher who wants to do the same discussing topic of research as the writer did, it is also suggested to do a deeper analysis of study to find another strategy or unidentified pattern from a different source such as the comparison of the formation x-phemism strategy of taboo expression between English-Indonesia based on its culture.
REFERENCES

Books:


Journal Articles and Theses:


Websites:


APPENDIX

Picture 6.2 Presentage of Favorite Movie/Television Genre
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Form of Taboo</th>
<th>Motive of Taboo</th>
<th>Function of Taboo</th>
<th>Emotive Context</th>
<th>Type of Taboo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>You know, before coming to Barden, I had diarrhea for seven years. (6:24)</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Orthophemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>It looks like the competition has been dominated by that stupid German group that took over our tour. (14:57)</td>
<td>Naming Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Last time I checked, there are over a million Christmas albums with profanity and blasphemy</td>
<td>Profanity and Blasphemy</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
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<td>No</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>the same 10 damn songs on them. (18:15)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>So, let's not be dicks about it. (20:37)</td>
<td>Organs TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Fat Amy, you have a lovely vagina. (20:41)</td>
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<td>Assertive</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>So, get prepared to meet a lot of sexually confused men. (23:48)</td>
<td>Sexually activites TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>&quot;You shut your face and kiss me, Bumper.&quot;(25:42)</td>
<td>Sexually activites TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>where we're gonna kick your ass.</td>
<td>Organs TP</td>
<td>Comissive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
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<td>(30:25)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>You are so tiny, like an elf (30:36)</td>
<td>Naming Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>That’s it, you are like a troll (30:43)</td>
<td>Naming Addressing</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>We need to beat that German Dummkopfs (31:57)</td>
<td>Naming Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>but you’re the dumbest person alive (32:14)</td>
<td>Naming Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Disgust</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Tiny Mouse (40:22)</td>
<td>Animal s</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Have you abandoned your foolish plans to face us at the Worlds?</td>
<td>Naming or Addressing</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I think we should change her name to Feisty Mouse</td>
<td>Animal s</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Songs about butts</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Girl, I love that butt</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>But the butts not what matters you know what does?</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Happiness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>God damn it! I got nothing guys</td>
<td>Profanity and Blasphemy</td>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>And the key is stashed up my bum</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
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<td>22.</td>
<td>Malaria (1:02:44)</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>Orthophemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>And if they can just hold off showing us any of their genitalia, they may make it to the World Championship. (1:03:09)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Orthophemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>I almost burned to death because of you acca bitches (1:05:52)</td>
<td>Naming or Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>I’m black, gay, and a woman (1:06:03)</td>
<td>Sexual disorder</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>Fake your own death and flee the country (1:06:21)</td>
<td>Death, die</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>Because she insisted that George Michael was gay (1:06:44)</td>
<td>Sexual disorder</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>I don’t understand camping, we’re voluntarily living like dogs (1:10:38)</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Sadness</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>Were you touching my goodies (1:11:47)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>Sack up, dude (1:15:35)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Seriously, this whole place is like full of booby traps (1:16:33)</td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td><strong>Boobs should never be trapped</strong> <em>(1:16:35)</em></td>
<td>Organs</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td><strong>Eagerness</strong></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td><strong>I’ll dance exotically, whatever offer the most money</strong> <em>(1:19:20)</em></td>
<td>Sexually activities</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td><strong>Eagerness</strong></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td><strong>So, after I graduate there’s a chance I will be deported. But I will probably die at sea</strong> <em>(1:19:44)</em></td>
<td>Death, die</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td><strong>Sadness</strong></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td><strong>Realistically, absolutely not. Those girls are dead to me.</strong> <em>(1:30:50)</em></td>
<td>Death, die</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td><strong>Sadness</strong></td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td><strong>You know, I spent some</strong></td>
<td>Sexual disorder</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td><strong>Disgust</strong></td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
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<td>37.</td>
<td>I'm sorry, I don't speak “loser”. What did you say? (1:34:59)</td>
<td>Naming or Addressing</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Expressive</td>
<td>Eagerness</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Damn it (1:35:10)</td>
<td>Profanity and Blasphemy</td>
<td>TP</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>I thought you were gonna say gay (1:43:45)</td>
<td>Sexual disorder</td>
<td>TD</td>
<td>Assertive</td>
<td>Surprise</td>
<td>Dysphemism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>