CHAPTER 2
FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter discusses the framework of the theories that support understanding the problems formulated in Chapter I. This chapter has two subheadings. The first subheading is a conceptual framework that consists of sociolinguistics, swear words, and the characteristic of swear words as depicted in the movie script that every character is mostly swearing, whether just joking or even express their anger and pity. The Conceptual Framework contains my ideas on how the research problem will be explored and explains the relationship between the variables.

The second subheading is Theoretical Framework. The Theoretical Framework consists of the definitions of Andersson and Trudgill (1990) (cited in Prayuda, Suarnajaya, Juniarta 2019) theory about the types of swear words in the Uncut Gems movie script such as expletive, abusive swearing, humorous swearing, and auxiliary swearing and how the film actresses express theirswear words using Pinker (2007) theory such as abusively, idiomatically, emphatically, descriptively, and cathartically. And the Motives of Swearing using Andersson (1985) (cited in Karjalainen (2002, p. 24) theory, there are Social Motives, Psychological Motives and Linguistics Motives.The theoretical framework discusses extensively things researched based on theories and research results that have been there before. It is in the form of a set of ideas or concepts, definitions, and propositions related to each other that show systematic phenomena by establishing the relationships between variables to explain and predict these swear words found.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

When humans have interacted with others in society, they have to use a language. Without a language, humans will locate a few troubles after they do their communication with others. Therefore, the position of a language could be significant. The study of language and society is referred to as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics examines the connections between language and society in order to gain a better understanding of language structure and communication features. Language is linked to social relationships. In law, it is manifested in a certain way

within rules and acts. According to Yasemin (2013), Sociolinguistics is the science that investigates the aims and functions of language in society. It attempts to explain how language differs from one context to another across geographical borders and how people communicate with people in other contexts (e.g., non-native-nonnative speakers; nonnative-native speakers; and so on). Sociolinguistics sheds light on a whole range of issues related to the social organization of language behavior, including language behavior and language attitudes and attitudes toward language and usage. In sociolinguistics, people can start with problems social then associate with language, but it can also be true instead of starting with language then associating it with symptoms of society.

I assumes that Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the communities of its speakers. This is a contextual study of the variations in the use of people's language in natural communication. Sociolinguistics develops towards the study which views that language cannot be explained satisfactorily without involving the social aspects that characterize a society, it is a study that the characteristics and various variations of language, as well as the relationship between language users and the function of that language variation in a language society. Language is considered not only a social phenomenon but also a cultural phenomenon. The implication is that language associated with culture is still in the scope of sociolinguistics, and this is understandable because every society must have a particular culture. So, it can be said that sociolinguistics is the study of language in its use. However, the limitations are given about sociolinguistics. There are three things in it: society, language, and the relationship between language and society. Thus, the scope of sociolinguistics becomes more evident if we look at the exposure that compares sociolinguistics with other related fields of study. Sociolinguistics focuses on social groups and the linguistic variables used in the group while trying to correlate these variables with traditional demographic units on social sciences, namely age, gender, socio-economic class, regional groupings, status, and others. Even recently, attempts are made to correlate linguistic forms and social functions in intra-group interactions. So it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of language that focuses on social groups and linguistic variables.

2.1.1 Swear Words

A swear word is a dirty word uttered by someone. Dirty means covering things that are disrespectful, vile, obscene, disgusting, and violations of decency. Meanwhile, cursing is insulting caused by pressure, anger, resentment, dissatisfaction, and irritation. Swearing is also a form of an overflow or release of a situation that is not wearing. The words uttered by a speaker have a specific function. The function can also be an expression motive for why they cursed, and these functions include Anger, Resentment, Regret, Sadness, Admiration or amazement, Insult or humiliation, Surprise, Familiarity or humor, and Joy. Swear everyone often says words if they are talking or having a conversation on social media, people who often use swear teenagers, especially their friends, dominate words. Since based on Ljung (in Cucu Sartika 2018), a swear term can be seen in a non-technical connotation, such as when the word b*tch is used to refer to a female dog, but because it is used to degrade others, it is a swear word. However, swear words are often interpreted as 'dirty', and impolite, such as 'F*ck', 'Bullsh*it', 'B*tch', 'Assh*le'. Other people label swear words as bad words, and by using swear words, the person is mocking or angry with the other person. Swearing is a multifaceted phenomenon. Use from swear words do not always result in harm, and the disadvantage depends on the context in which the swear word occurs. Furthermore, Kristy (2012) points out that swearing seems to be a unique situation in sociolinguistics because swear words may have less of a semantic value but are socially significant. The sociolinguistic method shows a significant shift of swearing research from a single word or phrase to the specific context of speech.

According to Ljung (2011:40), Swearing words are unusual words in that they can be used in many different parts, especially the parts of speech. Swear words can be used as an adjective, noun, injection or adverb. It can be used as practically any word in a particular sentence, such as F**k the f**king f**kers or the f**king f**ker's f**ked. The use of swear words shows that the speaker insults or makes an angry expression at the other people swear words can serve various purposes depending on the context and intent of the speaker. Swear words have many meanings and purposes, depending on the context discussed between the speaker and the listener, such as saying swear words only for jokes, usually those who use

swear words as jokes are done by teenagers who are already close friends with their friends, there are also swear words that aim to show sympathy.

Swear words are impacted by culture based on every person, every location would have its own terms, and swearing forms are part of language on daily basis, as per Anderson (as referenced in Midjord, 2013:20), swearing is usually used by people of any age and cultures across the world. Despite the fact that many swear words have lost their actual interpretation and people have a more relaxed attitude toward swear words than it was in the past, swearing still has the ability to provoke. So, every country has a different word of swear words, depends on its cultural diversity. Swearing is the use of prohibited language to impart information to listeners and represent emotional feelings to the speaker. It suggests that the vocabulary used in swearing is meant to convey the passion of the speaker. Despite the fact that swearwords are currently classified according to a variety of topics, the origin of swearing in English and other languages is religion. For example, former swearwords included words like God, Jesus, h*ll, and Christ, which dealt with religious concerns.

Furthermore, I assume that its rise of secularization has diminished the power of religious swearwords, causing speakers to substitute other words on the same level of sensitivity. Cursing is an expression of certain feelings which arises due to the impulse is linguistic and non-linguistic. The thing that linguistic in the form of words that are spoken by someone who does not feel it pleased the speaker. As a response to that action, the speaker vents their feelings through various curses. While that, the usual linguistic thing regarding the actions of a person or some occasion. It is quite usual for people to use swear words on a regular basis.

2.1.1 The Characteristics of Swear Words

Swearing is the use of language to transmit and offer information to listeners, and it suggests that the language used in swearing is meant to reflect someone's feelings. According to many people, swearing is an example of words with a low taste and dirty impressions. Swear words are usually pronounced by uneducated people or people with low education. The public with a high level of education is expected to have good words and do not contain a dirty or dirty impression. Steven Pinker (in Merry and Rully 2017) mentioned that swearwords are a natural part of the language, and they are undoubtedly one of the most efficient ways to do with

extra anger or frustration in difficult situations. It can be one of the parts of spontaneous forms, kinds of jokes, and it depends on the contexts that occurred. So I assume, swear words have a unique feature in that they can be used at any time and in any place. Some words have a higher level of politeness than others. Swear words are words that people use when they become upset or having a good time, and they are also used by youngsters on the playground. People get offended when they hear swear words. People would be offended if they hear swear words.

Swearwords are universally recognized as an example of inappropriate or ineffective language use. The opposite is not true, even then. Swearing is a not a need for bad language. For example, the phrase "They were f**king play with me" could be interpreted as a poor or offensive use of language. The word f**k is an example of a swear word in this case since it is used in a variety of contexts. "What the *f*ck* are you doing?" is another example. Because it expresses the speaker's anger and has awful taste, including both form and substance, the italic word *f*ck* is an example of a swearword. The non-italic term 'f**king' from the first example, on the other hand, is characterized a dirty word and involves a 'bad' form of a word, however it does not qualify as a swearword because it has a neutral tone, is used in a literal sense, and is not spoken in an expressive manner. It was starting to get more specific.

However, this is not the sole set of characteristics related with swearwords. The topics that can be covered in taboo or swearing, according to Wardhaugh (2006: 239), include sex, death, excretion, body functions, religious matters, and politics. Despite the fact that swearwords are currently classified according to a variety of topics, the origin of swearing in English and other languages is religion. The former swearwords related with religious concerns, such as Jesus, Oh My God, Jeez, what the h*ll, and Christ, as well as the emergence of secularization, have caused religious swearwords to lose their impact so that the speakers swap them with the other words which has the same level of sensitivity as the day's swearwords, demonstrating that swearwords are not only a question of one specific subject, but also a problem of shifting societal values and conventions.

Swearwords, in both their substance and form, are generally considered bad taste, according to Andersson (in Ljung, 2011: 7-8). S**t, for example, is thought to have dangerous substances. As a result, several languages recognize the word s**t as a swearword.

2.2 Taboo Words

Taboo is a mechanism for a society to show its disapproval of certain types of harmful behavior toward its members, either for supernatural reasons or because it is seen to contravene a moral code. A taboo concept is one that is typically prohibited or discouraged. Taboo is a linguistic phenomenon that is fascinating because every society has its own manner of expressing taboo. Taboo is the act of drawing attention to oneself, showing disrespect, being confrontational or provocative, or mocking authority on a given occasion. Furthermore, breaking the taboo is more significant among breakers who have a close or personal relationship. Close friends, for example, have more opportunities to express it. Violations of taboos are also influenced by social class and educational level. The taboo words uttered are usually in the form of sexual and/or reproductive organs and behaviour, excretory organs and fluids, taboo-breaking behaviour, racial/ethnic slurs, and blasphemy.

Hughes (2006) defines taboo as "something which is unidentifiable because, on some kind of hierarchical scale, it can either be ineffably sacred, such as the name of God, or unspeakably horrible, such as cannibalism or incest" (Hughes 2006: 462). 'Today, taboo increasingly refers to prohibitions against socially unacceptable words, expressions, and themes, particularly of a sexual and racist nature,' he claims. It indicates that people's perceptions of taboo vary based on societal values, the degree of intimacy between communicators, and other social factors. Several other people may be able to withstand the use of taboos on occasion, while others may not.

2.2.1 Cursing

Jay (1992) defines that cursing as an intention to harm or evoke on another person through specific phrases or words. For example, *"go f*cking ride your car and die!", "I hope you choke on your donuts", "you'll root on your bed if you just sleep all day!"*, He also adds that those words are obtained the power to cause harm through physical and psychological punishments from the group, and it is not without danger for a speaker. The curser may be labelled a blasphemer in an attempt to harm the target. Cursing is the intentional use of specific terms and phrases to cause harm to the person. Thus, curse words obtain the power to cause harm through physical and psychological punishments from the group consensus. Cursing takes attention from the speaker to the target of the curse, and in the past, one had to be

careful in selecting the target of the curse and who heard the cursing. It is doubtful that modern men and women think a curse brings about physical or mental harm, as old ancestors must have believed.

2.2.2 Profanity

Profanity is based on some religious distinction which means the profane is behaving outside the customs religious belief and being ignorant of the guidelines of every particular religious order. Throughout other words, he or she abuses it as a kind of disrespect for God, holy objects, religion, or ignorance among these topics. For example, *"you dump him?! Oh my Jesus Christ, where is your f*cking mind?"*, *"Does the Pope told you so? I can't believe that sh*it!"*

2.2.3 Obscenity

Obscenity has become a legal term in this context. Obscenity regulations are intended to safeguard listeners. English obscenities are overtly sexual. Sex acts and related pictures are so disgusting that they are not freely spoken. Words that gain universal restriction would be *f*ck, motherf*cker, c*cksucker, c*nt, or d*ck.*

2.2.4 Vulgarity

Vulgarity refers to the language of the common man, or the uneducated, unsocialized, or uneducated. Vulgarity serves no purpose or function other than to satisfy the basic communication needs of the average person. Vulgarisms are not always filthy or prohibited, but they do reflect the crudeness of street speech. These words may be considered vulgar: *snot, bloody, up yours, booger, sl*t, piss, crap, kiss my a*s, snatch, on the rag, puke.*

2.2.5 Slang

Slang is a developing vocabulary in specific sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug users, or athletes) for ease of communication. Slang terms are *pimp, cherry, dweeb, bennies, cupcakes, jelly roll, jock, etc*. Eble in Jay (1992: 174) states the function of slang are:

(a) Its presence, at least for the time being, will significantly diminish the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing.

(b) Its use implies that the user has a high level of familiarity with the referent, or that the user belongs to a less stressful or less responsible group of persons who

have such high levels of familiarity and use the phrase.

(c) It is a forbidden term associated with higher position or greater responsibility in everyday conversation.

(d) It is substituted for a well-known conventional synonym to protect the user from the distress caused by the traditional item or from the discomfort or aggravation of further elaboration.

2.2.6 Epithets

Epithets are short bursts of emotive language that have a lot of impact. For instance, joking is effective in terms of presentation (loudness or duration). Sometimes, the insult is uttered out of irritation. An epithet is uttered for a non-corrective purpose (as opposed to targeted use), but mostly to lessen the speaker's anger level. These are simple, loud, one or two-word outbursts: *sh*t, d*mn, hell, son of a b*tch, goddamn it, up yours, f*ck you, f*ck off, piss off, Jesus Christ.*

2.2.7 Insult and Slurs

Insults and slurs are directed towards other individuals. These statements are spoken solely to cause harm to the other person. Slurs can be racial, ethnic, or social in nature, and they might reveal the speaker's stereotyping or prejudices. Insults are regularly heard on the school playground and may refer to the target's physical, mental, or psychological characteristics. The examples of insult are based on: - animal imagery, such *as pig, dog, b*tch, son of a b*tch, jackass, sow*. Some are based on social deviations such as *wh*re, sl*t, bast*rd, homo, fag, queer*. Abnormal physical, psychological, or social characteristics. The examples are *fatty, bubble b*tt, booger nose, four eyes, spaz, brain, dumb, weirdo*. Most readers are familiar with the many ethnic and racial slurs. For the examples: *honkey, dago, spic, n*gger, wop, kike, chink, frog, taco, wet back, gook, slope, mick, grease ball, Pollack*. Each of these insults and slurs is intended to hurt the listener. Members of the ethnic group (e. g., African - Americans), on the other hand, may use these terms within their group as terms of endearment or in joking terms (*n*gger*).

2.2.8 Scatology

Words linked to feces and excretion are referred to as scatology. Because they are associated with nasty goods, scatological references are objectionable. Differing cultures give different amounts of attention to various types of taboos. Scatological

references are about faeces and elimination they appear as: *Poo-poo, ka-ka, poop, turd, crap, sh*t, sh*t a*s, sh*t for brains, piss, piss pot, piss off, far.*

2.3 The Types of Swearing

Swear words come in a variety of forms and are commonly used in everyday conversations. Each form of swear word has its own distinguishing feature that distinguishes it from the others. In relaxing circumstances, people are more prone to use swear words than in casual settings. Each uttered swearword is thought to have its own potency. When used in variety of social circumstances, swearwords serve diverse purposes. They can be used to indicate irritation, aggressiveness, or insult, as well as solidarity and kindness. In today's society, swear words are frequently used to disparage other people. Swear words are words that can afford or capable of being given an emotional weight. He also explains that swearing leads to the use of words that can be offensive, inappropriate and unacceptable in any given social context. As a result, swearing would either produce or reflect the unhappiness or happiness of the individual who utters the swearwords. Swearwords are also most effective and startling when said in unexpected or trivial situations. According to Khoirunnisa (2017), knowing to swear words means that people get new English, especially a non-formal vocabulary, to use them in the right place and situation. Although swear words can be called a collection of a word that sounds impolite, even swear words have the number of meaning with every person emotional based on how it said and used.

According to a comprehensible definition provided by Andersson, L.G., & Trudgill, P. (2007, p. 195), swearwords are words chosen by speakers with negative meanings because they are impolite and disrespectful. They also mentioned three main types of reasons for swearing: psychological, social, and linguistic. Furthermore, the emotional impact of swearing is determined by one's familiarity with a culture's language traditions. So, I assume when swear words and swearing are seen as an affront to a listener, it is possible that the speaker is being disrespectful. The tough work of understanding participants' relationship, social standards, motives, and identity is required when judging whether swearing in dialogue is rude and impolite. The propositional substance of swear words, as well as a feeling of what is proper in a given setting, influence rudeness and impolite behavior judgments. Knowledge of appropriateness (and accompanying knowledge

of taboos) is something, fluent language users.

Andersson and Trudgill (cited in Prayuda, Suarnajaya, Juniarta 2019) provides four different classifications for swearing. They include expletives, abusive language, humorous swearing, and auxiliary swearing. Each point is discussed in detail below.

2.3.1 Expletive Swearing

Most swear words express feelings such as frustration, anger, disappointment, and even happiness. This kind of swear words are not directed to the others, they are used to express personal emotions, such as the speaker's feeling towards something or situation, the example of expletive swearing are *F*ck, Sh*t, D*mmit*. And the example of expletive swearing is:

A: Hey, do you know that he's already escape from this stink warehouse last night?

B: For real? I didn't know that, how did you know?

A: Last night, about 2 AM, I heard something Noisy and trying to break through that door, and then I saw him, it turned out that he made it out. It's just you and me now, still held by those enemy.

*B: He really made it? Ck, **sh*t! that b*stard!***

2.3.2 Abusive Swearing

Abusive swearing, unlike expletive swearing, is directed at others. Name calling and other rude and insulting cursing utterances are examples of this form of swearing. Some example of swearing in this type are: *Go to h*ll!,You b*st*rd!, and You *ssh*le!, F*ck You!, You Little B*tch!*. And the example of abusive swearing is:

A: Are you done? Where's my whiskey, did I just tell you to bring me the whiskey 10 minutes ago?

B: Man, don't you see I'm in rush right now?

*A: I don't give a d*mn about it, you just put everything to your big bag, you wanna go camping?*

B: I'm going to Detroit to meet him. If you want some drink to relief your thirsty throat, you can go through the corner, my dog drink is still full.

A: F*ck you, man!

2.3.3 Humorous Swearing

This type of swearing is intentional and directed toward others, yet it is not harsh. Humorous swear words are used to add a sense of humor to a dialogue and to create a playful environment, rather than to damage others. Rather of being offensive, it is colloquial, fun, hilarious, and not serious. These types are usually addressed to those who have a close relation to the speaker. And the example of humorous swearing is:

A: How do I look? We are going to our big boss party tonight, I can wait to meet those shawty!

B: Seriously? Am I on drug right now? What are you wearing bro, you look stupid

A: Yo, I paid $5000 for this dope tuxedo and you call me stupid?!

*B: Look at you, with that **old d*mn suit**? You look like a old man come from 1345 years ago.*

2.3.4 Auxiliary Swearing

Swearing can also be used as a sort of supplemental communication. The swearwords are not directed towards other persons or situations in this scenario. Nonetheless, supplemental swearing is a style of speech that has been dubbed "lazy speaking" and "often or always nonemphatic." Several instances of this form of swearing include *That f*cking man!* and *That B**dy hell!* With some swearing types mentioned, the function or meaning of swearing may vary based on the receiver's state, location, or mood. Auxiliary swearing is direct, disrespectful, and irritates the recipient, according to some of the above categories. Therefore, the example of auxiliary swearing is:

A: Look. My point is that... I know you're investigating Stratton, but, for the life of me I... I... I can't figure out why. I know we are a little unorthodox. We're a little loud in the way we do things. We got a understand with the new guys on the block... You know, trying to make a name for ourselves. But, I want you to understand, we don't do 30 anything illegal. Whatsoever. You could talk to the SEC, They're at my office fifteen times, over the last six month, so... I mean I got nothing to hide.

B : Well, You know, The SEC's a civil regulatory agency. We pursue criminal activity.

*A : Exactly. You go after real criminal. Which... makes me wonder, **what the h*ll** you're investigating me for? I mean, honestly. What.. What is it that you think, that*

we did or do. I don't get it.

B : Well, I can't discuss an ongoing investigation.

A : No, I get that. No. I understand.

2.4 The Functions of Swearing

Swearing is one of the linguistic concerns that persist in today's society, particularly in daily discourse, despite the fact that some individuals may find it undesirable to use. People usually have a few things they refuse to talk about, and they do not talk about it directly, and there may be certain words we already know but can't utter because they or others find it too emotional. Also, it cannot be denied that swear words are a type of linguistics that could be quite effective in language learning. Swear words are nevertheless useful for learners to grasp, particularly for determining why the speaker would even want to use swear words while she and he would not otherwise.

The use of a prohibited term in a speech is referred to as swearing. The use of some prohibited terms in swearing emphasizes the point that the speaker is trying to get through. Swearing, on the other hand, frequently violates cultural norms. The speakers would offer a direct statement of the speaker's attitude toward what they are speaking around by uttering swear words. People not only make utterances including grammatical structures and words in order to communicate themselves, but they also conduct actions through those utterances. Speech acts are actions that are accomplished through utterances and are given more explicit titles in English.

As a result, swear word allusions can only be determined by looking at the context and how the words are employed. According to Pinker (2007), there are five different approaches to figure out what swear words individuals use. The first is to look at them descriptively, idiomatically, abusively, vehemently, and cathartically. The 5 typologies of swearing is the name given to this type of swearing. Pinker formulates it that concise tool to analyzing how people use swear words.

2.4.1 Descriptively

The usage of swear words to communicate their actual definition is known as descriptive swearing. The literal meaning of a word or sentence is computed from the lexical meaning and automatically paired from any entries before any additional

involvements based on derived contextual assumptions. For instance, in the phrase or expression *oh sh*t*, the word shit refers to 'excrement'. And the utterance *"let's f*ck"* with the word *f*ck* is refers to have sex. The use of that words is indicating that the word is used by its literal meaning. The example of descriptively swearing is:

A: May I see your boarding passes, sir?

B: We have the boarding passes. But let me call my friends first.

A: I'm sorry sir, you should give me your boarding pass, because everyone behind you is waiting, the queue is getting crowded.

*B: Okay give me 5 minutes! Jesus Christ, **I want to f*ck her**.*

Contextually, the word *f*ck* itself has various meaning and function. For example, when used in a phrase, the word *f*ck* can also function to emphasize a point, as in A is annoying as fuck. Based on that example, the phrase as *f*ck* conveys that B isenormously annoying since the as f*ck phrase was inserted in the sentence.

2.4.2 Idiomatically

Idiomatic swearing refers to the use of swear words as an idiom, with idioms referring to expressions in the form of phrases that can have a variety of meanings when translated as individual words. As a result, an idiom cannot be translated or separated verbatim since the meaning would be altered. For instance, in the utterance *I am f*cked up*, where *f*cked up* means that the speaker is on drunk. Nevertheless, the idiom of *f*cked up* cannot be separated as two words (*f*cked* and up), because if it separates, it may result in a different meaning from what the speaker just intends to convey namely drunk, intoxicated or originally. It is significant that the use of swear words has become an idiom. Idioms are set phrases made up of one or more words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the individual components. Also, there are numerous idioms that began as a metaphorical statement before establishing themselves in the language and becoming locked in their form of meaning. The following is an example of idiomatic swearing.

A: This is stalemate, I can't climb to this big wall, man! My lungs is gonna explode

B: But if we just standing here like a moron, we will get caught, we can't hide too!

*A: I know, we are gonna **f*cked up***

The dialogue above took a place when A and B is being chased by someone and run to a stalemate, the word *f*cked up* in this dialogue is classified as a idiomatic swearing because it cannot be separated word by word.

2.4.3 Abusively

In order to offend or abuse others, people implement swear words. This type of statement is typically used to express the speaker's mood, particularly fury. The speaker's usage of the swear term *f*ck you!* when speaking to the addressee is an example of the importance of swear word. It is implied that the statement is aimed to the addressees since it impacts the addressees who have emotional reasons that may be offensive. The example of abusively swearing is:

A: Where did you go, dude? You left me alone for more tha 10 hours.

B: Shut up, I'm not in a good mood right now, let me rest for a while!

A: What's up with you? Are you on period or something?

*B: You **motherf*ckers!** Stop mocking me, or I will punch you!*

The dialogue above is A trying to mock B by saying that B is on period, that thing makes B angry and expresses his angry by using attack A using *motherf*ckers* word, this is a abusive swearing because B is expressing his anger emotianlly to A.

2.4.4 Emphatically

Emphatic swear words are oftenly spoken to stress something, the words like bloody and f*cking are most frequently used in a daily conversation to emphasize the utternce. The word "*That was f*cking amazing!*" is a less offensive of using a taboo words in swearing, the *f*cking* word in the example above is an adverb to the word amazing is to emphasize the exclamation, it is an adverb because the word *f*cking* is for the modifies an adjective. Emphatic swearing is used to expressing if someone doing fine or good, to give an intensifier in a utterance. Especially in picturing an event or a person in minus or plus way. Here's the example of Emphatically swearing:

Jey: Baby, I swear I never talk to her, I even don't know her, not even her name, please… can you trust me?

Rumi: 2 times, 2 times I heard you cheating on me, how can I trust you? I don't know how to react now, you're so mean.

Jey: I said that before, I don't know her! What can I do for you to trust me?

Rumi: But Theo said that you're flirting and touch her at the bar last night!

Jey: Theo? **You f*cking believe Theo**? He's my rival! That's not true, he's a good liar, Rumi!

For the dialogue above, Rumi and Jey are arguing Rumi insult her boyfriend that her boyfriend was cheating, and Jey *said "You f*cking believe Theo?"*, the word *f*cking* here does not mean to offend anybody, according to Pinker (2007) said that the word *f*cking* is oftenly used in daily conversation, and Jey only means to give a intesifier to his question and as a slot-filler, and Jey also just said *"You believe Theo?"* without the word *f*cking*, and in other word, there will be no emphasis in his question.

2.4.5 Cathartically

Cathartic swearing, according to Pinker (2007), with the use of swear words to communicate the speaker's emotional outburst in response to anything that happens to him or her (p. 215). Whenever speakers are swearing, it does not necessitate addressees. Swear words are frequently used to express specific emotions in specific situations. Pinker states "The remaining use of taboo language is cathartic, the blurting out of *sh*t, f*ck, hell, or bugger* in moments of a sudden pain, regret or frustation. And if you as a people why they do it, they will say it releases helps or tension them let off steam". For example, *"Oh sh*t!"* in this case, the speaker is surprised by something, the speaker does not say it to anyone around her or him, the speaker only said the word *sh*t* as a reaction of surprise. Other systems in the brain, however, may play a role in cathartic cursing. One of them is an electrophysiological reaction that occurs when people realize they have made a mistake. It comes from the limbic system's anterior cingulate cortex, which is involved in the monitoring of cognitive conflict. Error-Related Negativity is how cognitive neuroscientists refer to this phenomenon in society. The limbic circuits in mammals that underpin the sense of anger are also important. The Rage circuit is one of them, and it leads to the gray matter of the midbrain. Cathartically's example are:

Ron: You don't need to dress like Brad Pitt to put a spices in a plastic bag.

Judy: Can you be quiet? I am on my business right now!

*Ron: What? On a business? **Jesus Christ!***

From the dialogue above, Ron and Judy are having an argument about the

clothes his friend bought before, Ron argue that it is not really necessary to have a expensive clothes, because his friends is only a grocery cashier so he does not need to buy a expsensive clothes, and Ron is shocked by his friend excuse, he said *Jesus Christ* expletively as a reaction of shocked.

2.5 Motives of Swearing

Almost any swear word is spoken to have some kind of power. As a result, swearing would affect or express the happiness or sadness of the individual who utters the swearwords. Swearwords are indeed powerful and shocking, thus according to Andersson (1985) (cited in Karjalainen (2002, p. 24), whenever they are employed in areas and circumstances where they could be least or not expected, such as church, a public address, and soon. When people do not expect to hear swearwords, their use in communication can be shocking, and it can assist the speaker achieve the goal of expressing the swearwords more easily. Swearwords, as per Holmes (2013: 283), fulfill a variety of functions depending on the context. They could be used to express annoyance, aggression, and insult, as well as friendliness and camaraderie. Andersson (1985) (cited in Karjalainen (2002, p. 24), on the other hand, divides swearing into three different categories: psychological, social, and linguistic. Other linguists had also debated Andersson's theories of swearing motives, shown below.

2.5.1 Psychological Motives

Swearing has psychological motivations that have to do with coping with one's emotions. In everyday life, people can become enraged or agitated as a result of anyone or anything unpleasant or unexpected. Physical violence or vocal swearing are common manifestations of a strong reaction to anger or rage. Verbal swearing is thought to be appropriate, could be used to replace physical violence, and can aid in the restoration of emotional or psychological stability. The function of swearing is comparable to that of a car's horn. As a result, it can be used to express a person's mood or emotion, such as anger, impatience, delight, or surprise. We become agitated or frustrated every day when unpleasant, unexpected events occur or when things do not go as planned. In these instances, our natural reaction is to release or express these strong emotions in some way - we may stamp our feet, gnash our teeth, strike a nearby object, or just let out a more or less violent "argh." Most people, however, resort to swearing as a rapid release of emotion when faced

with aggravation or fury because of an unexpected event or shock (Andersson, 2007). These swearing are unintentional and come as a result of a reaction. As Andersson points out, it does not matter if one's finger gets stuck in the bar door or the church door; the swearword will come out either way. Thus, non-emphatic feelings, wrath, frustration, surprise, grief, and joy are among the emotional feelings inherent in the psychological causes of swearing.

2.5.2 Social Motives

Swearing for social reasons is inextricably tied to one's communication with one another. As previously noted, depending on the cultural context in which they are used, swearwords can have a variety of functions. As a result, people swear for a variety of societal reasons. Curses are frequently used to entertain, insult, or startle others. It can also be used to define closeness or affection, to strengthen a group's character, to express social differences or togetherness, and so on. Swearwords are often used as friendly signs in friendly banter, and they can even be used as love terms. However, when swearwords are used in their social purpose without any negative connotation, it is evident that there must be some understanding between the speaker and his or her audience. Although many people oppose socially motivated swearing (even more than psychologically motivated swearing), it should be highlighted that socially motivated swearing may have a positive value, or what sociolinguists refer to as hidden prestige.

2.5.3 Linguistic Motives

Linguistic motives are related to people's differing views regarding swearwords. Someone else might believe that those statements are completely unsuitable and should be prohibited from society; someone else might believe that they could be appropriate in certain circumstances; and some still may speculate that they would be suitable in all situations. People are allowed and use whatever terminology in their lexicon, according to Andersson, as long as they can express the information they want to convey. For example, "What a really wonderful rocking chair" and "What a f**king nice rocking chair" are both acceptable statements. Communication occurs in a number of ways, using a range of lexicons, grammatical structures, and other means. Last but not least, swearing's verbal motivations aren't directed at others. They sometimes seem to be pure as

linguistic motives or an attempt to emphasize what individuals are seeking to express. Linguistic reasons could, in fact, disclose a person's speaking style in everyday situations.

2.6 Literature Review

The title I analyze is "The Relation of Types, Functions and Motives of Swearing Uttered in "Uncut Gems" Movie Script. I use Andersson and Trudgill (1990) theory the types of swear words, there are expletive, abusevely, humourous and auxiliary swearing. And Pinker (2007) theory about the function of swearing, there are abusively, idiomatically, emphatically, descriptively, and cathartically. The similiarities in the themes that i read before is in the journal by Putu Edy Prayuda, I Wayan Suarnajaya and Putu Adi Krisna Juniarta entitled *"The Analysis of Swear Words Used by The Characters in Moonlight"* (2019). This journal also the source of my Andersson and Trudgill (1990) theory about the types of swearing.The researchers choose Moonlight movie because the story is about the journey of black American man from his childhood to adulthood to find his personality and analyzed the purpose of using swear words that are used by the characters in Moonlight movie. As a result, readers be able to utilize swear words in the appropriate circumstances and context. The researchers used qualitative research to examine the different sorts of swear words that were discovered and to determine the purpose of the swear words in the dialogue.

The journal entitled *Swear Words Used by Jordan Belfort in The Wolf of Wall Street Movie* (2019) by Barli Bram & Puguh Kristanto Putra is analyzing the function of swear words using Pinker's theory. This publication employs a qualitative approach to identify various characteristics of swearing and banned words. The main reason for selecting the film was because every character in the film utilized a lot of swear words in their interactions with one another. As a result swear words can be employed as metaphors to allude to anything that is not banned. For example, the term f*ck alludes to "having s*x with someone," yet in the phrase "it's f*cking fantastic!" the word f*ck can be used to stress something incredible or to indicate something positive.

The third review is from journal entitled entitled *"Swear Words by Andersson Theory in The Movie Whiplash"* (2019) by Venny Christie Sembiring, Iskandar

Rosyidin and Cita Hikmah Yanti. The similarities between my research and the journal are analyzing and finding out about the types of racism in the movie script using Andersson theory, the researcher using descriptive method to investigate all of the swear words used in the film. Using Andersson's approach, interpret all the swear words and, finally, group all the data and classify it according to types and motives. Many people regard curse words to be phrases or utterances that someone says is highly terrible and insulting because most individuals use swear words to show anger or abuse. But in Andersson's theory, we can see that there are actually several types of swear words, not just to express anger, but there are those who say swear words for just humor. I interested in analyzing Whiplash movie as the object of the study entitled "Swear Word by Andersson's Theory in the Movie Whiplash" because there are many swear words that can be found whichis used by most of the characters. I'm using a movie to analyze the types of swear words too, because "Uncut Gems" movie is also different from the other movies, as we know swear words is mostly used by uneducated people in general, but in thismovie, those words are used by educated and rich people. For this reason, i wants to analyze and find out, the types of swear words and the reasons that makes the characters use swear words. And also, the researchers analyze about the motives of swear words using Andersson theory, there are psychological motives, social motives and linguistics motives. In every life, there are so many bitter and sweet that we need to go through. Normally, the reaction that usually shown will confrontwith such an emotion by swearing, it means that swearing expression is not kimitedin a notion of something negative but can also be used in some emotion such as happy, frustrated, surprise or sad. The social motive is related to social relationship,people use swear word to amuse, to shock others, and to insult, but they can also use it to indicate the intimacy of a friendship or to strengthen a group identity.