

DYSPHEMISM IN “TEEN WOLF SEASON 1” TV SERIES

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of
English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Dysphemism, Types of Dysphemism, The Purposes of the Use of dysphemism word, Teen Wolf, TV Series.*

This thesis examines about dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The aims of this study are to find the types of dysphemism and the purposes of the use of dysphemism that used by every character in this TV Series.

The researcher used qualitative descriptive approach and the data were taken from the utterances of every character in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The researcher used Allan & Burrridge's theory to find the types of dysphemism and the purposes of the use of dysphemism.

The findings of the research that are five types of dysphemism such as synecdoche, dysphemistic epithet, euphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism and homosexuality dysphemism. There are a total of 126 data that identified as the types of dysphemism.

The researcher also successfully found other purposes of the use of dysphemism such as to express the speaker's frustration, to express the speaker's excitement towards something, to express the shockness that felt by the speaker, and the last is to express the curiosity that felt by the speaker.

Therefore, for the further investigation, the other researchers is able to broaden the analysis by exploring the types of dysphemism from people's body language or people's facial expression.

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TRODUCTION

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blems

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

People use verbal language to express their feelings and to communicate with each other. The term “communication” is the definition’s key of the language. An American Linguist, Edward Sapir stated that language is related to communication between human being. He said that, language is a purely human non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desire (Sapir, 1921).

In this world, there are so many kinds of people who have different background. They may have different job or occupation, different class, and different culture. Each of these differences will influence their language as well as in used for their communication. Although the information or messages that they will show is in the same topic, but the utterances that they will use have a specific differences and characteristics.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community (Wardhaugh, 1986; Holmes, 1992).

Language is not only connected with the society but also connected with the culture. Since it refers to the relationship of language creating socially shared realities or cultures – even if they are only temporary. Byram says culture defined as “shared beliefs, values and behaviors of a social group”, where social group can be a family at a micro level and a nation at a macro level (Byram, 2008).

Risager explores the link between language and culture when a communicative event takes place; it means any social event which also refers to a cultural event (Risager, 2006). She analyses the relationship between language and culture from three different perspectives: Sociological, Psychological and Linguistic. In the first perspective, language and culture can be separable, since it is possible for a language to express or create different realities or cultures. In the Psychological perspective these two are inseparable, since an individual carries all the linguistic and cultural experience within oneself. The third perspective is valid only in the practice of linguistics where language is analyzed outside of its cultural context.

Speaking of language and culture, when we are speaking to someone, we need to prevent our words. Straightforward remark may sometimes have

politeness as they interact using orthophemism (straight talking), euphemism (tactful talking) and dysphemism (speaking offensively). We discuss the connotations for and definitions of jargon, slang, insult, polite and impolite usage of language when naming, addressing and speaking about others, about our attitudes towards them, their functions, sexual activities, death, and etcetera (Burridge & Lee, 2002).

Euphemism is a term which is less offensive and more figurative. It is commonly used to decrease the awkwardness which may appear in conversation. The opposite of euphemism is dysphemism.

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Several researches about dysphemism have been done by scholars. The first is about euphemistic and dysphemistic figurative language. It analyzes the taboo sex in the frame of the well-known Conceptual Metaphor Theory initiated by Lakoff and Johnson. Conceptualization plays a crucial role in the use and interpretation of sexual metaphorical euphemism and dysphemism. It also analyzed the function of conceptual metaphor in euphemistic and dysphemistic use (Fernández, 2008).

Duda did a research to explore the thin boundary line between euphemism and dysphemistic euphemism, she or he also provides a classification of euphemism types (Duda, 2011). Other researchers, Malo and Moha

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Gomes tracing an evolution of the theoretical character of euphemism and dysphemism from their treatment as lexical substitutes.

Meanwhile Dhika (2013) was trying to find the types of euphemism and dysphemism word in the movie titled *Remember Me*. He also tried to find the function of using the euphemistic and dysphemistic words (Dhika, 2013).

The lacks of previous studies above are researcher focused on the differences between euphemistic and dysphemistic (Fernández, 2008). On the

1.3 Research Objective

Related to the statement of problems above, this study intends to achieve some objectives:

1. To find out any types of Dysphemism which appear in the TV Series titled *Teen Wolf Season 1*
2. To find out the purpose of the use of dysphemistic words

1.4 Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher hope it will provide a knowledge about Dysphemism which used by the character in the TV Series titled *Teen Wolf Season 1*. The researcher hopes that the results of this research can be useful for English Department students, also hoping this thesis can give any additional knowledge about Dysphemism.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to prevent non-relevant problems, the study will be limited to the Dysphemism which appears in the TV Series titled “Teen Wolf Season 1” only. The study focused on the words which considered as the Dysphemistic and the intended meaning which force someone to use Dysphemism. To answer statements of problem above, TV Series titled Teen Wolf Season 1 becomes the most important point to be analyzed. The researcher gives a limitation only for Teen Wolf Season 1 because the researcher believes the amount of the data is enough since one season of Teen Wolf contains 12 episodes with 40 minutes up to 45 minutes for each episode.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE STUDY

2.1 Dysphemism

Dysphemism is an expression with connotation that are offensive either about the subject matter or to the audience, or both. Dysphemism is sometimes motivated by feelings such as fear, distaste, hatred, and contempt.

2.1.1 Definition of Dysphemism

An expression with connotation that are offensive either about the subject matter or to the audience, or both. A dysphemism is a marked form which expresses a speaker's view or attitude towards the listener or group, as opposed to a form that is typical of the speaker's speech. Thus marked forms are relative to the speaker and social context. Dysphemism is sometimes motivated by feelings such as fear, distaste, hatred, and contempt.

2.1.2 Types of Dysphemism

According to Allan and Burrridge, there are eight types of dysphemism such as synecdoche, dysphemistic epithet, euphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism, homosexuality dysphemism, “-ist” dysphemism, name dysphemism and cross-cultural dysphemism.

2.1.2.1 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a term that denotes one thing is used to refer to a related thing. For example is, “She is a prick.” In this case, *prick* itself has a meaning ‘a girl who is abrasive, rude, and takes pleasure from hurting other people's feelings.’

2.1.2.2 Dysphemistic Epithet

Animal names are frequently used as dysphemistic epithets. By using one, the speaker offends the listener by targeting his or her humanity. For example are calling someone “A pig” in order to insult her / his weight, or insult someone by calling them “Chicken” because she / he is a coward (Allan & Burrige, 2002)

2.1.2.3 Euphemistic Dysphemism

A speaker may use a minced oath when wanting to swear (interjectionally) for emphasis without offending. The illocutionary act (expressive) is dysphemistic while the locution is euphemistic so it is not to offend others. The example of this type is, 'she is *freaking* amazing'. The speaker uses the word *freaking* instead of 'fucking' because s/he wants to sound less harsher.

2.1.2.4 Dysphemistic Euphemism

Abusive language can be used as friendly greetings between friends or families, intended without animosity. This is indicative of friendship or familiarity. For example is, “You are a *dumbass*, but I love you anyway.” The word *dumbass* can be considered as the harsh word but the speaker does not have

the intended to insult the hearer because is a mockery used between friends or family.

2.1.2.5 “-ist” Dysphemism

Ethnic slurs are dysphemisms targeted at those of a particular ethnicity, and may involve an element of stereotyping. Dysphemism for those of a particular biological sex, religion, political stance, sexual orientation, ability level, or any other personal trait may function likewise.

2.1.2.6 Name Dysphemism

When a person uses another's name rather than an appropriate kinship term or title of address. The speaker uses a more casual or lower style than is appropriate given the social context. This use of language may not constitute dysphemism if the choice of words used by the speaker is welcomed by the listener. In that case it would appeal to the listener's positive face rather than damage it, and would thus not be a dysphemism. Anger or dissatisfaction with the listener (or group of people) may compel a speaker to use a name dysphemism or term of address dysphemism.

2.1.2.7 Homosexual Dysphemism

Homosexuality dysphemism here is the terms that are used regarding homosexuality.

2.1.2.8 Cross-Cultural Dysphemism

Various slang terms that are dysphemistic in one culture may not be if they hold a different meaning in another culture. For example is *fag*. *Fag* means a slur

RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative method which refers to a research procedure that produced descriptive data. Descriptive research meant that the research concerned with collecting data in attempt to describe a subject as accurately as possible. Qualitative research was descriptive for the reason that the data collected are in the form of words.

In this study, the data is the words which considered as dysphemism that used by every character in the TV Series titled *Teen Wolf Season 1*. The source of the data is *Teen Wolf Season 1*, an American supernatural drama. Developed by Jeff Davis based upon the 1985 movie of the same name. This TV Series premiered on June 5, 2011 and concluded on August 15, 2011 on the MTV Network.

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3.3 Instrument

The instrument was the researcher itself. This case is known as human instrument. Human instrument was applied because the data from Teen Wolf Season 1 transcripts was collected and identified by the researcher.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data was collected from the script of *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series supported by some written sources containing constructions that are related to the topic of this study. The data of this study was collected in several steps. First, the script of *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series was downloaded from www.transcripts.foreverdreaming.org website. After that the movie script was transcribed and highlighted based on the eight types of dysphemism. Then the researcher watched the movie to know the exact minutes and to know the context of the conversation.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data by following the steps below:

- a. Reading the transcription of *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series

First of all, the researcher needs to read the data from transcription which were collected from www.transcripts.foreverdreaming.org website.

- b. Highlighted the identified dysphemism word

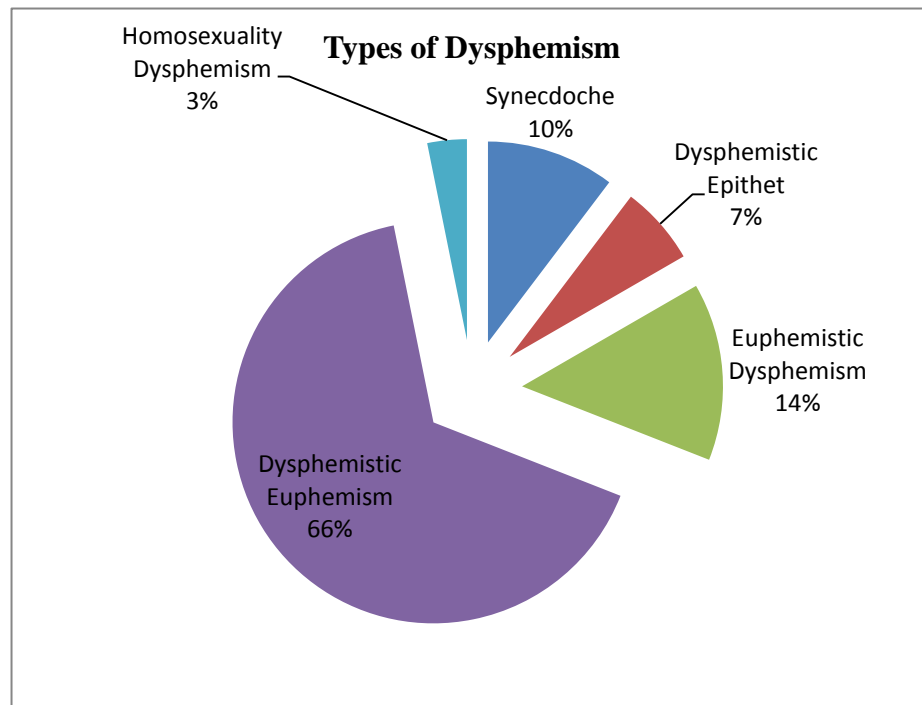
The second step is highlighting the identified dysphemism word from every character's utterance selectively.

Figure 3.1 Highlighted data

d. Classifying The Data based on Allan & Burridge's Types of Dysphemism

No.	Types of Dysphemism	Episode	Minute	Sentence
1.	Synecdoche	1	00:24:33- 00:24:55	Coach: Okay. You know how this goes. If you don't make the cut, you're most likely sitting on the bench for the rest of the season. You make the cut - You play. Your parents are proud. Your girlfriend loves ya! Huh? Everything else is, uh - Cream cheese . Now, get out there and show me whatcha got! Come on!
2.	Dysphemistic Epithet	5	00:08:26- 00:08:31	Kate: No, not forgotten by me. Come on. Call me a "horrid bitch " or something.
3.	Euphemistic Dysphemism	1	00:08:33- 00:08:46	Stiles: Oh, god, that is freakin' awesome. I mean, this is seriously

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION



The further explanation of each types of dysphemism is discussed in the section below:

4.1.1 Types of Dysphemism

The first statement problem of this study deals with types of dysphemism. Based on Allan's and Burrridge's theory, there are eight types of dysphemism; Synecdoche, Dysphemistic Epithet or Animal Names, Euphemistic Dysphemism, Dysphemistic Euphemism, Homosexuality Dysphemism, Name Dysphemism, Cross-Cultural Dysphemism, and "-ist" Dysphemism. From eight types of dysphemism by Allan and Burrridge, only first five types of dysphemism that found from *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series

4.1.1.1 Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a term that denotes one thing is used to refer to a related thing.

There are four examples regarding to synecdoche dysphemism types in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The data are shown below:

SYN 13/1/1

Coach: Okay. You know how this goes. If you don't make the cut, you're most likely sitting on the bench for the rest of the season. You make the cut - You play. Your parents are proud. Your girlfriend loves ya! Huh? Everything else is, uh - **Cream cheese**. Now, get out there and show me whatcha got! Come on!

[Minute 00:24:33-00:24:55]

From the data above, the coach is giving a speech to every Lacrosse players before they are going to join the competition. In the middle of his speech, the coach is mentioning the word *cream cheese* which has two meanings. The first meaning is a slang of *cream cheese* that means easy, which means you can get anything you want without putting so much hard work on it. The word *cream cheese* itself also have another meaning, ‘a coward’. The coach using some words that has no relation to the human aspect to describe the personality of every Lacrosse players in order to cheering them up. Besides that reasons, the coach also wants to be bold, he wants his team become a winner of this competition. Here is another example of the use of dysphemistic word as synecdoche.

SYN 13/2/2

Stiles : Well, it's bad. Jackson's got a separated shoulder.

Scott : Because of me?

Stiles : Because **he's a tool.**

[Minute 00:06:19-00:06:20]

Stiles and Scott are having a conversation about Jackson in the data above.

The context in the conversation above is Jackson's condition, who was injured because of Scott but Scott did not care about it. Stiles is giving him an explanation with a little hatred to Jackson simply because Stiles does not like him. Instead of blaming Scott for what he had done to Jackson, he blamed Jackson and mocked him by calling him as *a tool*.

According to Urban Dictionary, the phrase *he is a tool* has so many definitions such as ‘someone who does not have their own identity but will latch onto others ideas to be popular and almost synonymous to a douche bag’, ‘the type of person who likes to show off their physique in public’. Thus, the definition above really suitable to Jackson’s personality whom acting like everyone should glorify him and do not want anyone to compete him. Jackson should become a number one on everything.

Another example of the use of non-human thing that related to the human aspect is listed below.

SYN 13/10/9

Scott: I don't even know who he is. Okay, trust me. This whole thing is so much more complicated than you think. There's – there's others. There's hunters.

In the dysphemism context, the word *nut* have the same meaning as a ‘crazy people or someone who lost their minds’. That definition really suitable for the person like Peter who thinks that killing people are fine as long as he got the benefits from those actions. The word *nut* is having no relation to the human aspects but it can be used to describe the personality of someone.

There is a way to distinguish an asshole and an *asswipe*. If an asshole wants something bad happen to you, then they would probably make it happen for real. It is different with an *asswipe*, they would never dream of something bad happened to you, but if you did had something bad, an *asswipe* will surely watch you struggling. An *asswipe* will not hurt you intentionally but surely will not lifting their finger to help.

DE 83/18/3

Stiles: What am I doing? God, do either of you even play baseball?

Scott: But we lock the front door. He wouldn't be able to get in.

The data above illustrated the intimacy between Scott's mother, Melissa, with Stiles whom a bestfriend of Scott. Melissa is just arrived and trying to send a greeting to Scott, she was surprised because Stiles is already in Scott's room without realizing it.

Even though the word is counted as a dysphemistic words, it shows the intimacy between Scott's Mother with Stiles. She uses the dysphemistic word not to offend someone else, but simply to show the intimacy.

Stiles: Lydia, get up - okay? You're gonna dance with me. I don't care that you made out with my best friend for some weird power thing, I don't - Lydia, I've had a crush on you since the third grade. And I

know that somewhere inside that cold, lifeless exterior there's an actual human soul. And I'm also pretty sure that I'm the only one who knows how smart you really are. Uh - huh. And that once you're done pretending to be a **nitwit** - you'll eventually go off and write some insane mathematical theorem that wins you the Nobel Prize.

psychotic, smartass, and love of crap that can be counted as a dysphemictis euphemism. The purpose is also same as the explanation above, most of the character is using that in order to show the intimacy between friends.

4.1.1.5 Homosexuality Dysphemism

Homosexuality dysphemism here is the terms that are used regarding homosexuality. From *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series, this type only has four data, which means the least when compared to the others data types.

Here is the only one example regarding homosexuality dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series:

HD 4/2/3

Stiles: You don't hang out with hot girls, okay? It's like death. Once it's hanging out, you might as well be her **gay** best friend. You and Danny can start hanging out.

[Minute 00:09:44-00:09:51]

The data above illustrates how panicked Stiles about Scott who is about to hanging out with hot girls. He believes that once Scott is hanging out with hot girls, he will become of girls' gay best friends.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word *gay* means sexually attracted to people of the same gender and not from someone on the opposite gender. Another explanation about that term is old-fashioned happy or to describe the situation of some place. Means if it refers to some places, the word *gay* has a meaning of bright and attractive, or full of happiness.

4.1.2 The Purposes of the Use Dysphemism Words

This section discusses the second research question about function of dysphemism. The analysis of dysphemism function is conducted based on Allan and Burridge's theory.

The table below shows the purposes of each types of dysphemism. The first table is to show the intimacy between friends or family. From a total of 5 types, only 4 types of dysphemism that suitable for this purpose. The first is synecdoche and euphemistic dysphemism with only 1 data. The third is dysphemistic epithet with 31 data and the last is homosexuality dysphemism. The second purpose is to insult something or someone else. Only 4 types of dysphemism that suitable for this purpose. The first is synecdoche with 8 data, the second is dysphemistic epithet with 6 data, the third is euphemistic dysphemism with 4 data and the last is dysphemistic euphemism with 3 data.

The third purpose is to express the speaker's frustration towards someone else. Only 4 types of dysphemism that suitable for this purpose. The first is synecdoche with 2 data, the second is dysphemistic epithet with 1 data, the third is euphemistic dysphemism with 6 data and the last is dysphemistic euphemism with 19 data. The fourth purpose is to express the anger. Only 3 types of dysphemism that suitable for this purpose. The first is synecdoche with 2 data, the second is euphemistic dysphemism with 1 data and the last is dysphemistic euphemism with 16 data. The fifth purpose is to express the shockness that felt by the speaker. Only 2 types of dysphemism that suitable for this purpose. The first is dysphemistic epithet with 1 data and the last is dysphemistic euphemism with 7

data. Only 1 type of dysphemism tht suitable for the sixth and the seventh purpose. Euphemistic dysphemism with 6 data to express the speaker's excitement towards something. The last is, dysphemistic euphemism with 9 data to express the curiosity that felt by the speaker

PURPOSES	TYPES OF DYSPHEMISM					
	SYN	DET	ED	DE	HD	TOTAL
To show the intimacy between friends or families	1		1	31	4	37
To insult something or someone else	8	6	4	3		21
To express the speaker's frustration towards something or someone else	2	1	6	19		27
To express the anger	2		1	16		19
To express the shockness that felt by the speaker		1		7		8
To express the speaker's excitement towards something			6			6
To express the curiosity that felt by the speaker				9		9

Table 4.1 The Purposes of Each Types of Dysphemism

ing to Allan and Burridge, one of the purposes of the word is to show the intimacy between friends (Allan and Burridge, 1972). The use of dysphemistic word will not offend the hearer because the hearer and the speaker are bound in the name of friendship or intimacy. In the pie chart below, the types of dysphemism from the intimacy between friends is dysphemistic euphemism. The dysphemistic euphemism is 84%, which is very far compared to the other types. The second place was occupied by homosexuality dysphemism with the percentage of 11%. The third and the last position were dysphemism with the percentage of 3% and synecdoche with 2%.

From the pie chart below, the types of dysphemism frequently used to show the intimacy between friends is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 84%, which is very far compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by homosexuality dysphemism with the percentage of 11%. The third and the last position were occupied by euphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 3% and synecdoche with the percentage of 2%.

players. Neither one of the Lacrosse's players feeling offended because they felt the same way towards the Coach.

ED 18/17/11

Scott: We should get back to the dance. **Screw it.**

[Minute: 00:39:33-00:39:46]

That was a conversation between Scott and Alisson. Both of them are a couple so it was fine if they were talking with a dysphemistic word, especially a dysphemistic word that concluded as euphemistic dysphemism. Because it was the softer version of dysphemistic word.

DE 83/2/1

Stiles: Two joggers found a body in the woods.

Scott: A dead body?

Stiles: No, a body of water. Yes, **dumb - ass**, a dead body.

[Minute 00:01:45-00:01:46]

From the conversation above, it was illustrating the intimacy between Stiles and Scott. Stiles and Scott are a bestfriend. It was very natural if sometimes they were using dysphemistic words in order to joking around.

Last but not least, here is the data shown the used of dysphemistic word in order to show the intimacy between friends.

HD 4/2/3

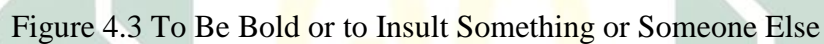
Stiles: You don't hang out with hot girls, okay? It's like death. Once it's hanging out, you might as well be her **gay** best friend. You and Danny can start hanging out.

[Minute: 00:09:44-00:09:51]

The conversation above was happened between Scott and Stiles. Stiles was address Scott as someone's gay best friend. According to Cambridge Dictionary, the word *gay* means sexually attracted to people of the same gender and not from someone on the opposite gender. It can be an insult if the word *gay* used to in different context such as to insult someone's preference. But in this case, it simply to show the intimacy between friends.

4.1.2.2 To Be Bold or to Insult Someone Else

From the pie chart below, the types of dysphemism frequently used to to be bold or to insult something or someone else is synecdoche. The percentage of synecdoche is 38%, which is a little far compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by dysphemistic epithet with the percentage of 29%. The third and the last position were occupied by euphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 19% and dysphemistic euphemism with the percentage of 14%.

**SYN 13/8/7**

[Minute: 00:12:10-00:12:27]

[illegible]

Young Hunter: No one home.

Kate: Oh, he's here. He's just not feeling particularly hospitable.

Young Hunter: Maybe he's out burying a bone in the backyard.

Kate: Really? A dog joke? We're going there, and that's the best you got? If you wanna provoke him, say something like, "Too bad your sister 'bit it' before she had her first litter." Too bad she howled like a **bitch** when we cut her in half!

The situation above shows a Young Hunter and Kate was coming to Derek's house. A Young Hunter believes no one at home but Kate is thinking the opposite way. She thinks Derek is not feeling particularly hospitable and she starts yelling in order to catch the attention from Derek. The bold word above is refers to the female dog. The purpose of using that word was clearly to insulting Derek's sister by address her as a *bitch*.

Jackson: What, are you following me, now?

Scott: Yes, you stupid **freaking** idiot. You almost gave away everything, right there.

Jackson: What are you talking about?

Scott: He thinks you're the second beta.

Jackson: What?

Scott: He thinks you're me!

The situation above shows the conversation between Scott and Jackson. They were arguing because Scott thinks Jackson almost spill the truth about

To Express the Speaker's Frustration About Something or Someone Else

A 3D pie chart illustrating the distribution of linguistic devices used to express frustration. The chart is divided into four segments: a large purple segment (68%) labeled 'Dysphemistic Euphemism', a green segment (21%) labeled 'Euphemistic Dysphemism', a blue segment (7%) labeled 'Synecdoche', and a small red segment (4%) labeled 'Dysphemistic Epithet'. The segments are exploded from the center of the pie.

Linguistic Device	Percentage
Dysphemistic Euphemism	68%
Euphemistic Dysphemism	21%
Synecdoche	7%
Dysphemistic Epithet	4%

Figure 4.4 To Express the Speaker's Frustration

From the pie chart above, the types of dysphemism frequently used to express the speaker's frustration about something or someone else is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 68%, which is very high compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by dysphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 21%. The third and the fourth place were occupied by dysphemistic euphemism with the percentage of 7% and 4% respectively.

Figure 4.4 To Express the Speaker's Frustration

From the pie chart above, the types of dysphemism frequently used to express the speaker's frustration about something or someone else is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 68%, which is very high compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by dysphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 21%. The third and the fourth place were occupied by dysphemistic euphemism with the percentage of 7% and 4% respectively.

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to shows
peaker's frustration about something or someone else:

SYN 13/10/9

Scott: I don't even know who he is. Okay, trust me. This whole thing is so much more complicated than you think. There's – there's others. There's hunters.

ED 18/4/2

[Minute 00:26:53-00:27:02]

DE 83/32/5



Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to express the anger towards someone else:

Stiles: You kissed her, Scott, okay? You kissed Lydia. That's, like, the one girl that I ev - and, you know, the past three hours, I've been thinking, it's probably just the full moon, you know, he doesn't even know what he's doing, and tomorrow, he'll be totally back to normal. He probably won't even remember what a complete

dumbass he's been. A son of a bitch, a freaking unbelievable **piece of crap** friend.

[Minute 00:29:03-00:29:22]

From the conversation, we can see how furious Stiles when he knows his own best friend was kissed Lidy, a girl whom he likes. Stiles and Scott were like an inseparable twin whom goes everywhere together, and they were struggling in high school together, also in Lacrosse. Knowing the fact that Scott is crossing the line by kissing Lidy, it was natural if Stiles were pissed off. He used synecdoche words, *a piece of crap*, to express his anger towards Scott.

ED 18/16/11

Jackson: You want me to take her to the formal.

Scott: I don't want you to. I need you to.

Jackson: **Screw you.** You know what? **Screw you too.** In fact, **screw each other.**

Stiles: Hey, you know he saved your life, right?

Jackson: He left me for dead.

[Minute 00:13:41-00:13:47]

From the conversation above, it illustrates the way Scott was trying to asked Jackson to do a favor for him. He wants Jackson to take Allison to the prom but Jackson was so furious because he thinks Scott was left him for dead. The bold words are a dysphemistic word which Jackson used to express his anger.

DE 83/42/7

Janitor: Son of a bitch!

Stiles: Quiet!

Janitor: Quiet **my ass, what the hell** are you trying to do, kill me?
Both of you get out.

To Express the Shockness that Felt by the Speaker

A 3D pie chart illustrating the distribution of shockness expressions. The chart is divided into two segments: a large red segment representing 94% and a small blue segment representing 6%. A legend to the right of the chart identifies the red segment as 'Dysphemistic Euphemism' and the blue segment as 'Dysphemistic Epithet'.

Category	Percentage
Dysphemistic Euphemism	94%
Dysphemistic Epithet	6%

Figure 4.6 To Express the Shockness

From the pie chart above, the types of dysphemism frequently used to express the shockness that felt by the speaker is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 94%, which is very far compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by dysphemistic directness with the percentage of 6%.

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to express the shockness that felt by the speaker:

[Minute 00:06:07-00:06:08]

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to express the speaker's excitement towards something:

Stiles: Dude, can you believe this? You're a captain. I'm first line. I'm first **freaking** line!

The data above illustrates the excitement that felt Stiles because he was chosen as the first line in Lacrosse. On the other hand, Scott was chosen as the captain. Both of them are finally playing together in Lacrosse, after all this time only sitting on the bench as a substitute.

Here is another purpose of using dysphemistic word found by the researcher. From the five types of dysphemism which found in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series, only 1 type of them which can be considerably used to express the curiosity that felt by the speaker. It was dysphemistic euphemism.

DE 83/15/2

Opponent: Hey, **what the hell's** up with your teammate, man? What's he on?

Jackson: I don't know. Yet.

[Minute 00:33:08-00:33:10]

The data above illustrates the curiosity that raises from the opponent team because Scott was losing his control. The tournament was pretty amazing

After analyzing all data, the researcher has got the fix data to be analyzed. The researcher uses Keith and Burridge's Theory of dysphemism applied to answer research question number one. Meanwhile, for the purpose of the use of dysphemistic words, the researcher successfully gained a number of results which can be considerably to reveal the reason and aim of dysphemism. As the analysis has been conducted, it is found five types of dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. Those are, synecdoche, dysphemistic euphemism, dysphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism and homosexual dysphemism.

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The second types of dysphemism is dysphemistic epithet. There is only one result of 8 findings that are represented because all the findings are the same words. The term that falls under this type is a word that used as a comparison of people with animals that are conventionally ascribed certain behaviour. The word found from this TV Series is '*son of a bitch*', is identified as dysphemistic term that belongs to this types.

The fourth types of dysphemism is dysphemistic euphemism. There are three results of 83 findings that are represented. The term that falls under this types is an abusive words that can be used as friendly greetings between friends or families. Yet, if it was used to a stranger or someone who is not close enough, it can be considerably as a real mockery. The word such as '*dumbass*', '*what the hell*', and '*a nitwit*' are identified as dysphemistic term that belongs to this type.

The second discussion about the purposes of the use of dysphemism word which has analyzed based on Keith and Burridge's theory. Besides the main purposes from Keith and Burridge's Theory; to show the intimacy between friends or families; to be bold or to insult someone else; and to express the anger, the researcher has found four different types of the purposes of the use of dysphemism words. There are to express the speaker's frustration towards someone else, to express the shockness that felt by the speaker, to show the speaker's excitement and the show the curiosity that felt by speaker.

Result of each category has presented in findings above, as in the first purposes, to show the intimacy between friends or families. The word '*cream cheese*', '*screw it*' and '*dumbass*' is used as dysphemism to show the intimacy. Even though those words can be considered as dysphemistic words, the context of those conversations are happened between best friends and the coach with the Lacrosse's player. The second purposes is to be bold or to insult someone else. It is used when the speakers are upset, angry, or simply because they are hating the person that much. The word '*a piece of crap*' and '*bitch*' are the example of this type.

To express the speaker's frustration towards something or someone else is the third purposes of the use of dysphemism words. It is shown by the result above '*jerk off*', '*son of a bitch*', and '*freaking*' are used to express the frustration. The following purposes type is to express the anger that felt by the speaker. The word that falls under this type is '*quiet my ass*', '*what the hell*' and '*get the hell out of here*'. To express the shockness that felt by the speaker is the fifth purposes

The term that is shown by the result above are '*son of a bitch!*' and '*what the hell are you doing?!*'. The sixth purposes of the use of dysphemism word is to express the speaker's excitement towards something. It basically the exclamatory word to express the happiness towards something or amazement and admiration towards someone else. Last but not least, is the seventh purposes of the use of dysphemism word, it is to express the curiosity that felt by the speaker.

Relating the one previous research, this present work gives new findings. The evidence of this statement can be proved in the theory that this present work is used. None of the previous research uses Allan and Burrige's theory to analyze purposes of the use of the dysphemistic word. Moreover, the object of this present work extends more valid and rich findings which are compared to movie. This present works success to analyze the type and purposes of the use of dysphemism word in *Teen Wolf* TV Series.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this research. It provides a brief explanation about the results of this present work and suggestion for other researcher to explore this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis investigates the application of dysphemism pertaining to types of dysphemism and the purposes of the use of dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. For types of dysphemism, the researcher uses dysphemism types based on Allan & Burrige's theory. The theory provides eight types of dysphemism such as, synecdoche, dysphemistic epithet, euphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism, homosexuality dysphemism, '-ist' dysphemism, name dysphemism and cross-cultural dysphemism. However, only the first five types that appears in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series.

The pie chart above shows types of dysphemism in which the most frequently used is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 66%, which is a lot compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by euphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 14%.

Synecdoche was occupying the third place with the percentage of 10%. The fourth place was occupied by dysphemistic epithet with the percentage of 7% while homosexuality dysphemism is occupied the last position with the

Moreover, the purposes of the use of dysphemism is applied to reveal the reason and aim the speaker in a situation. From 126 identified dysphemism term, all the main purposes of the use of dysphemism can be found in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The researcher also found another purposes of the use of dysphemism word such as to express the speaker's frustration towards something, to express the speaker's excitement towards something, to express the curiosity that felt by the speaker and to express the shockness that felt by the speaker.

5.2 Suggestion

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