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

Putri, Devyta. *Dysphemism in Teen Wolf Season 1 TV Series*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. 2018

Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd 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 & Burridge'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 synechdoche, 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 frustation, to express the speaker's excitement towards something, to express the shockness that felt by the speaker, and the last is to express the curiousity 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.

INTISARI

Putri, Devyta. *Dysphemism in Teen Wolf Season 1 TV Series*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. 2018

Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd

Kata Kunci: Dyspemism, Tipe Dysphemism, Tujuan penggunaan kata dysphemism, Teen Wolf, TV Series.

Skripsi ini meneliti tentang dyphemism yang terdapat di dalam TV Series berjudul *Teen Wolf Season 1*. Tujuan utama skripsi ini ada menemukan segala jenis dysphemism, sekaligus untuk menemukan tujuan penggunaan kata dysphemism yang diutarakan oleh setiap karakter yang terdapat di dalam TV Series ini.

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dan data diambil dari setiap kata yang diucapkan oleh karakter di *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. Peneliti menggunakan teori Allan & Burridge untuk menemukan tipe dysphemism dan tujuan dalam menggunakan kata dysphemism tersebut.

Penemuan dari penelitian ini adalah, ditemukan lima tipe dysphemism yaitu, synechdoche, dysphemistic epithet, euphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism and homosexuality dysphemism. Terdapat total 126 data yang bisa diidentifikasikan sebagai tipe dysphemism.

Peneliti juga berhasil menemukan alasan lain dalam penggunaan kata dysphemism yaitu, untuk mengekspresikan rasa frustasi, untuk mengekspresikan rasa ketertarikan terhadap suatu hal, untuk mengekspresikan keterkejutan yang dirasakan oleh pembicara dan yang terakhir adalah untuk mengekspresikan rasa penasaran yang dirasakan oleh pembicara.

Untuk penelitian selanjutnya, para peneliti bisa memperluas jangkauan penelitian mereka dalam menganalisa tipe dysphemism bukan dari ucapan atau kata kata, melainkan dilihat dari bahasa tubuh maupun ekspresi wajah.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

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).

Another definition given by David Crystal, British Linguist, he says the definition of language as follows: The discussion may be summarized by referring to language as human vocal noise used systematically and conventionally by a community for purposes of communication (Crystal, 1992).

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 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

considered as either an offence or and indelicacy. That is the reason why, to avoid the danger of being perceived vulgar or ill-mannered, language users prefer to use euphemism.

People constantly censor the language they use to examine politeness and impoliteness as they interact using orthophemism (straight talking), euphemism (sweet talking) and dysphemism (speaking offensively). We discuss the motivations for and definitions of jargon, slang, insult, polite and impolite uses of language when naming, addressing and speaking about others, about our bodies and their functions, sexual activities, death, and etcetera (Burridge & Allan, 2002).

Euphemism is a term which less offensive and more figurative. People usually used it to decrease the awkwardness which maybe appears in the conversation. The opposite of euphemism is dysphemism.

Dysphemism is an expression with connotation that is 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. We make use of them to deride the person, thing or fact referred to and there may be a humorous tone: *poetaster*, *old banger* (to talk about a luxury car), and so on and so forth.

Dysphemism has many types such as Synecdoche, Dysphemistic Epithet, Euphemistic Dysphemism, Dysphemistic Euphemism, "-ist" Dysphemism, Name Dysphemism, Cross-Cultural Dysphemism and Homosexuality Dysphemism (Alan & Burridge, 2001). Every types of dysphemism above will be explained more detail on the theoretical framework.

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

Duda did a research to explore the thin boundary line between euphemistic dysphemism and dysphemistic euphemism, she or he also provides the examples of both types (Duda, 2011). Other researchers, Malo and Mohammed did a research about Euphemism and Dysphemism used in Bahdini Dialect. They also discover what are the main use of both term in Duhok Community and what are the reason to use both of those term. The scope of the study is limited to only the English language and BD, that are used and spoken in Duhok, situated in Kurdistan Region/ Iraq (Malo & Mohammed, 2014).

Gomes tracing an evolution of the theoretical characterization of euphemism and dysphemism from their treatment as lexical substitutes in the Romanist tradition to their current dimension as cognitive processes of conceptualization of a certain forbidden reality. The level of the connotative values expressed symptomatically by euphemistic and dysphemistic uses is such that, not only is a forbidden base term sometimes lacking, but it also explains that the boundaries between taboo and dysphemism are blurred and it even partially justifies the lack of a clear delimitation between euphemism and dysphemism, since there are all kinds of affective combinations, given the existence of numerous cases of euphemistic dysphemism and dysphemistic euphemisms (Gómez, 2012).

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).

Another researcher is Thawabteh (2012) explores the translatability of Arabic amelioration and pejoration in English subtitling, illustrated with a subtitled Egyptian film, *Ramadan atop the Volcano* by Arab Radio and Television (ART). He examines the nature of euphemism and dysphemism. Both concepts are approached from the perspective of technical and translation paradigms. The study shows that the difficulties arising from translating euphemistic or dysphemistic-loaded utterances are numerous for being culture-specific on the one hand and for the technical dimension usually involved in subtitling on the other.

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

other hand, Duda (2012), Malo & Mohammed (2013) and Gómez (2012) tried to focus on the differences between euphemism dysphemistic and dysphemism euphemistic. While Duda (2011) explores the thin boundary lines and give an example, Malo & Mohammed (2014) tried to expand their field by analyzed those topics in Bahdini Dialect. The same things goes to Gómez (2012) and Thawabteh (2012). Apparently, when it comes with Indonesian researcher, it has not been discussed adequately about dysphemism and the variety of it. The purposes of the use of dysphemism also has not been discussed by other researchers. This study intends to identify the dysphemism and its function in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The researcher chooses this TV series because this series contains an expression with connotation that are offensive either about the subject matter or to the audience, or both. Teen Wolf is an American supernatural drama which captured the situation of high school perfectly. Since a teenager usually uses some words to offend or insult their friends and this case is included in dysphemism.

1.2. Research Problems

Related to the background of the research, the researcher likes to focus the analysis of the Dysphemism which appear in the TV Series titled "Teen Wolf Season 1". In this case, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

- 1. What are the types of dysphemism which appears in the TV Series titled Teen Wolf Season 1?
- 2. What are the purposes of the use of dysphemistic words in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series?

1.3 Research Objective

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

- 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.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 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.

1.6.2 Teen Wolf is a TV Series, an American Supernatural Drama. The story is about Scott McCall whose just an ordinary teenager before he got bitten by the Alpha werewolves and turned out to be one of the werewolf. Since then, his life was turning upside down, he needs to balance his power with his live and everything goes wrong days by days.

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 Burridge, the 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 & Burridge, 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

used for gay man in American English, whereas, in British English it used for cigarette.

2.2 Teen Wolf TV Series

Teen Wolf is an American television series developed by Jeff Davis for MTV. It is loosely based on the 1985 film of the same name. Starring Tyler Posey as a teenager named Scott McCall. The story is about Scott McCall whose just an ordinary teenager before he got bitten by the Alpha werewolves and turned out to be one of the werewolf. He must cope with how it affects his life and the lives of those closest to him and Dylan O'Brien as "Stilles" Stillinski, Scott's best friend.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

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.

3.2 Data and Data Source

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.

The season featured 12 episodes and the duration of every episode is around 40 minutes until 45 minutes.

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

[Minute 00:01:20-00:01:21] Scott: Stiles, what the hell are you doing?!

Stiles: You weren't answering your phone. Why do you have a bat?

Scott: I thought you were a predator.

Stiles: A pre - I - wha - look, I know it's late, but you gotta hear this. I saw my dad leave 20 minutes ago. Dispatch called. They're bringing in every officer from the Beacon Department, and even State Police.

Scott: For what?

Stiles: Two joggers found a body in the woods.

Scott: A dead body?

[Minute 00:01:45-00:01:46] Stiles: No, a body of water. Yes, dumb - ass, a dead body.

Scott: You mean like murdered?

Stiles: Nobody knows yet. Just that it was a girl, probably in her 20s.

Scott: Hold on, if they found the body, then what are they looking for?

Stiles: That's the best part. They only found half. We're going.

Scott: We're seriously doing this?

[Minute 00:02:11-00:02:13] Stiles: You're the one always bitching that nothing ever

happens in this town.

c. Coding the data based on the types of dysphemism (Allan & Burridge, 2002)

After highlighted words on each episode, the researcher assigned it based on the Allan & Burridge's Theory. The coding simply is an abbreviation from each types of dysphemism.

Synecdoche : SYN

Dysphemistic Epithet : **DET**

Euphemistic Dysphemism : **ED**

Dysphemistic Euphemism : **DE**

Homosexuality Dysphemism: HD

Name Dysphemism : **ND**

Cross-Cultural Dysphemism: CCD

"-ist" Dysphemism : **ID**

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

No.	Types of	Episode	Minute	Sentence
	Dysphemism			
1.	Synecdoche	1	00:24:33-	Coach: Okay. You know
			00:24:55	how this goes. If you
				don't make the cut,
				you're most likely sitting
				on the bench for the rest
		4.1		of the season. You make
			\wedge	the cut - You play. Your
			1 Y	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	5		Kate: No, not forgotten
	Epithet		00:08:26-	by me. Come on. Call
			00:08:31	me a "horrid bitch" or
				something.
3.	Euphemistic	1	00:08:33-	Stiles: Oh, god, that is
	Dysphemism		00:08:46	freakin' awesome. I
				mean, this is seriously

				gonna be the best thing
				that's happened to this
				town since - Since the
				birth of Lydia Martin.
				Hey, Lydia - You look -
				Like you're gonna ignore
				me. You're the cause of
				this, you know.
4.	Dysphemistic	1	00:01:45-	Stiles: No, a body of
	Euphemism		00:01:46	water. Yes, dumb-ass, a
				dead body.
5.	Homosexuality	2	00:08:01-	Coach: Is it a guy? You
	Dysphemism		00:08:04	know, our goalie Danny
				is gay .

e. Describing and Presenting The Data

Describing the result and concluding it was the last step to analyze it. The data presented in the form of conversation which labeled by codes as in the example below:

Data (number of findings based on types) / (episode) / (number of findings based on episode)

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses about the result of analysis the data that has been conducted by the researcher, the presentation of the data is taken from *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series.

4.1 Findings

The researcher uses Keith Allan's and Kate Burridge's Theory to find the types of dysphemism. The dysphemism that found is in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series are from every character that has a role on that TV Series such as Scott, Stiles, Alisson, Lidya, Jackson, etc. Moreover the findings of this present work are described to reveal the function of each dysphemism and the purposes of the use of dysphemism word based on Allan's and Burridge's theory.

The pie chart below 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 dyphemism. The second place was occupied by euphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 14%. The third place was occupied by synecdoche with the percentage of 10%. The fourth place was occupied by dysphemistic epithet with the percentage of 7%. Last but not least, it was occupied by homosexuality dysphemism with the percentage of 3%.

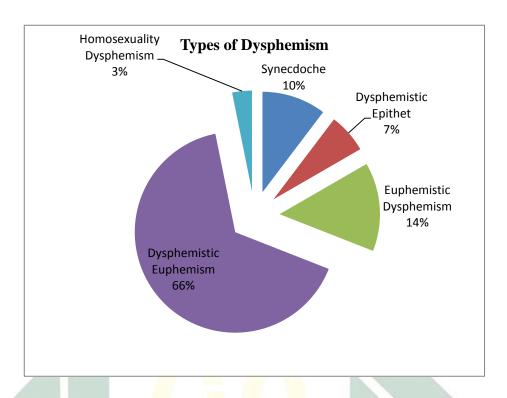


Figure 4.1 Types of Dysphemism

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 Burridge'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 Burridge, 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 dyspemism 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.

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Jackson: Hunting what? What hunters?

Scott: Werewolf hunters.

Jackson: Oh, my God. You've got to be kidding me.

Scott: No, jerk - off! There's a whole family of them, and they

carry assault rifles. Do you get that? Assault rifles.

[Minute 00:32:21-00:32:26]

From the data above, the researcher can conclude that Jackson was so ignorant about anything that has been spoken by Scott. Scott got angry and he mentioned the word *jerk-off*. According to Urban Dictionary, the word *jerk-off* has so many meanings yet only the one which can be suitable to the Scott's sentence above. It means a person can be 'mean', 'ignorant' and 'nasty' at the same time.

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

SYN 13/11/10

Peter: Scott - I think you're getting the wrong impression of us. We really

just want to help you reach your full potential.

Scott: By killing my friends.

Peter: Sometimes the people closest to you - can be the ones holding you

back the most.

Scott: If they're holding me back from becoming a psychotic **nut** job like

you, I'm okay with that.

[Minute 00:05:06-00:05:13]

Peter and Scott are having the conversation about the price of reaching the fullest potential of the werewolves is by killing their own friends. In this context, Peter was so relax like they are talking about a light topic. In the opposite, Scott was so much furious by the idea. He mentioned the word *nut* to express his anger.

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The simple definition of *nut* is 'a fruit composed of an inedible hard shell and a seed which is generally edible'. In general usage, 'a wide variety of dried seeds are called nuts', but in a botanical context, the word *nut* implies that 'the shell does not open to release the seed'.

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.

The main point of synecdoche is words that has no relation with human being. Another examples about this type are *asswipe*; according to Urban Dictionary, the word *asswipe* refers to 'someone who is stupid, annoying or detestable'. Other resources belief there is a common misconception that an *asswipe* can be 'equated to an asshole'. An *asswipe* simply does not care about anything. This is usually carried out to such an extreme extent that the apathy brings misfortune to those around the *asswipe*.

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.

Another example of synecdoche that found from *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series is *a piece of crap* or *crap*. Those words have meaning as 'someone or something that is totally or utterly worthless, contemptible, or something which very poor quality'. The last word that counted as dysphemistic word in this type is *a complete dumbass*.

4.1.1.2 Dysphemistic Epithet

Dysphemistic Epithet here is comparison of people with animal that are conventionally ascribed certain behaviours (Allan & Burridge, 2001).

There is only one example regarding to dysphemistic epithet in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The data is shown below:

DET 8/7/8

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]

The conversation above illustrates about how furious Stiles towards Scott, he also feels betrayed by the action of Scott who kissed his crush without his permission. The data also shows how Stiles uses the word *a son of a bitch*. In literal meaning, the word *bitch* has a meaning of 'a female dog', so basically that sentence means a son of a female dog. But because Stiles uses it to refers the Scott behaviour, it means he use it to insult Scott.

According to Merriam Webster, son of a bitch sometimes used

interjectionally to express surprise or disappointment. It also have a meaning as 'a

person, especially a man, who strongly dislike or hate by other persons, or

something that is very difficult to understand or unpleasant things'. From the

definition above, what Scott did to Stiles made him suitable to be called like that

by Stiles.

From a total data in this section, only the word bitch that appears as a

dysphemistic epithet. The use of this word is kinda rare compared to other types

of dysphemism.

4.1.1.3 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 will not offend the hearer.

There is three examples regarding to euphemistic dysphemism in Teen

Wolf Season 1 TV Series. The data is shown below:

ED 18/2/1

Jackson:

What the hell is going on with you, McCall?

Scott:

What's going on with me? You really wanna know? Well, so would I! Because I can see, hear, and smell things that I

shouldn't be able to see, hear, and smell. I do things that should be impossible, I'm sleepwalking three miles into the middle of the woods, and I'm pretty much convinced that

I'm totally out of my **freaking** mind!

[Minute 00:23:27-00:23:41]

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The data above shows how Scott uses the word *freaking* to express his fear

about what has happened is his life lately. According to Oxford Dictionary, the

word *freaking* is a euphemism word for 'fucking'. Usually used for emphasis or to

express anger, annoyance, contempt or surprise. Instead of using the word

'fucking', Scott chooses the word freaking because he wants to sound less

harsher. Another words which is less harsher than the word 'fucking' itself are

frickin', fricken or friggin' as the data below:

ED 18/3/1

Scott: You know what actually worries me the most?

Stiles: If you say Allison, I'm gonna punch you in the head.

Scott: She probably hates me now.

Stiles: Ugh. I doubt that. But you might want to come up with a pretty

amazing apology. Or, you know, you could just - Tell her the truth and - Revel in the awesomeness of the fact that you're a frickin' werewolf. Okay, bad idea. Hey, we'll get through this. Come on, if

I have to, I'll chain you up myself on full moon nights and feed you

live mice. I had a boa once. I could do it.

[Minute 00:38:33-00:39:02]

From the data above, the word frickin' used to expressing Stiles'

excitement about the fact that Scott actually is a werewolf. He does not have any

intention to offend Scott by using a euphemistic dyspemism, instead of, he is

trying to show how excited he was.

ED 18/7/4

Derek: Did you find it?

Scott: How am I supposed to find one bullet? They have a million. This

house is like - the fricken Walmart of guns.

[Minute 00:24:07-00:24:13]

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From the data above, it illustrates how frustated Scott because he have to find a one bullet in Alisson's house. He express his frustation by using the word *freckin* which is the euphemism word of 'fucking'.

In this type, there are 18 data that included as euphemistic dysphemism. Almost every words that found from *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series are a word that has been repeated before. But there is one another word that appears in this section. The word *screw you* or *screw it* was also counted as euphemistic dyspemism.

According to Urban Dictionary, the words *screw you* or *screw it* is basically an interjectionally. Those words actually have three meanings. The first meaning is almost same as the *freaking* one, it is a slightly less offensive version of 'fuck you'.

The second meaning is, it was a polite version of asking someone to go away. If you want to be bold, you can say "Go away" or even "Go to hell" for the harsher version. But because you want it to sounded more polite, so you can use the word *screw it*. The last explanation about this words is, an expression of contempt.

4.1.1.4 Dysphemistic Euphemism

Dysphemistic Euphemism here is an abusive language that can be used as friendly greetings between friends, intended without animosity. This is indicative of friendship or familiarity. Yet, if the language is used to a strangers or simply to someone who is not close enough, it can be considered as a real mockery.

There are three examples regarding to dysphemistic euphemism in *Teen*

Wolf Season 1 TV Series. The data are shown below:

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]

The data above illustrates the intimacy that shown by Stiles to Scott. The

word a dumb ass can be considered as the dysphemistic word, and it was indeed a

mockery which thrown by Stiles to Scott.

According to Wicktionary, the word dumbass is derived from the word

dumb and ass. It was a vulgar of slang word referring to someone who is stupid,

unintellectual, or a foolish.

The word dumbass really suitable to describe Scott's personality. The

conversation is more than clear about the dead body, but because of Scott still do

not understand about the context, Stiles was expressing his frustation by using a

dysphemistic word and refer Scott as a foolish person or unintellectul person.

According to the movie itself, Scott and Stiles were bestfriend. So it was

very natural if both of them are using a mockery words to throw a shade to each

other without having to feel offended because the purpose of using that word is to

show the intimacy between friends.

There are another example of dysphemistic euphemism that shown the intimacy between friends below:

DE 83/18/3

Melissa: Hey, Scott, I'm gonna go to - sleep. Seriously. Stiles, what

the hell are you doing here?

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

baseball?

Melissa: What? Can you please tell your friend to use the front door?

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

[Minute 00:34:27-00:34:52]

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.

According to Cambridge Dictionary, what the hell is an exclamation used to emphasize surprise, shock, anger, disgust, etcetera. The definition that is very suitable for the conversation above is to express the shockness because of someone's presence.

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.

DE 83/77/11

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.

[Minute: 00:27:41-00:28:13]

The conversation above illustrates how Stiles tried to convinced Lidya to dance with him. Not only expressing his feeling, he also praising Lidya about how smart she was once she is done pretending to be a *nitwit*.

According to Merriam-Webster, the word *nitwit* means a stupid person or someone who have a scatterbrained. Actually, the sentence was full of praises words, Stiles really loves Lidya that much that he already knew that Lidya was pretending to be a stupid person or a person who is not capable of doing anything in order to satisfied her boyfriend, Jackson.

Lidya did not feel offended because of two reasons. The first reason is, Stiles was her acquaintance so it was fine to use a mockery words between them in order tho show the intimacy. The second reason is, Lidya know it so well that Stiles did not have any intentions to hurt her feeling by using a dysphemistic words.

There are 83 data in total that found in dysphemistic euphemism types. Almost half of the data was a word that repeated before. Another example of dysphemistic euphemism words that appear on *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series is *bitching*, which means to complain and make unkind remarks about someone or something. There are also a dysphemistic word such as *damn it*, *assheads*,

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 frustation 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 curiousity that felt by the speaker

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

Table 4.1 The Purposes of Each Types of Dysphemism

The researcher will categorized the purpose of using dysphemistic words based on the data conducted from *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. The findings of each dysphemism function category are explained further in the data below.

4.1.2.1 To Show the Intimacy Between Friends

According to Allan and Burridge, one of the purpose of using dysphemistic word is to show the intimacy between friends (Allan & Burridge, 2002). The used of dysphemistic word will not offend the hearer because both of the speaker and the hearer are bound in the name of friendship or family.

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%.

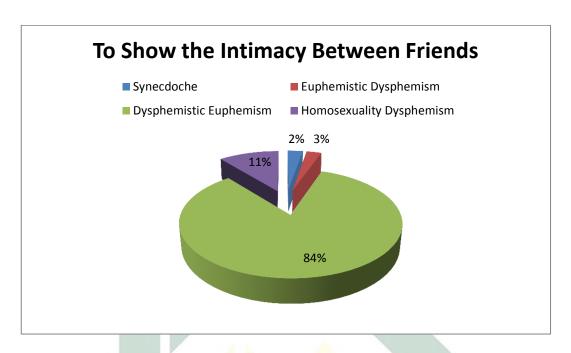


Figure 4.2 To Show the Intimacy Between Friends

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to show the intimacy between friends:

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, we can concluded that the coach was using a dysphemistic word in order to show an intimation between his and the Lacrosse's players. He was giving the speech to the Lacrosse's players before they are going to batle with others team that day. The coach was using dysphemistic word have no intention except to show the intimacy that bond between his and the Lacrosse's

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

Another purposes of using the dysphemistic words is to be bold or to insult someone else. When we are upset, angry, or simply because we are hating someone else, we want to be bold or insulting them just to make ourselves feels better.

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%.

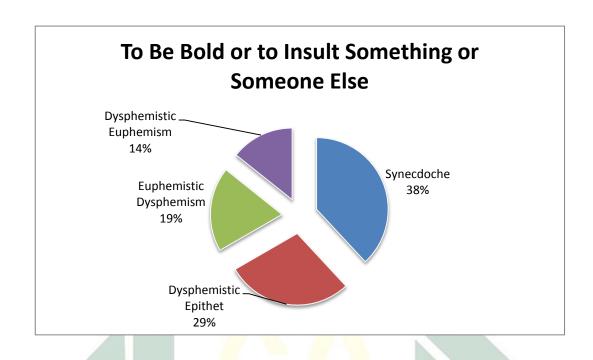


Figure 4.3 To Be Bold or to Insult Something or Someone Else

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to be bold or to insult something or someone else:

SYN 13/8/7

Lydia: Look at that. It is indeed a **piece of crap**. Can we get Allison and leave now? What are you doing? Are you getting Allison? Jackson!

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

The conversation above illustrates how Lidya was insulting Stiles' old jeep by calling it as *a piece of crap*. It was considered as an insult because the conversation is about the old jeep. At the first, Jackson was insulting it first, and Lidya was following him by agree at his statement.

DET 8/3/5

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!

[Minute 00:21:44-00:22:01]

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 yeeling 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.

ED 18/15/10

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!

[Minute 00:13:18-00:13:21]

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

werewolves to someone else. Jackson who is clueless about the situation is angrier than Scott. The bold word shows how angry Scott because of Jackson's stupidity. He attacks the personal trait about Jackson by calling him as a person who is *stupid freaking idiot*.

DE 83/2/1

Stiles: A pre - I - wha - look, I know it's late, but you gotta hear this. I saw

my dad leave 20 minutes ago. Dispatch called. They're bringing in every officer from the Beacon Department, and even State Police.

Scott: For what?

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]

The conversation above illustrates how Stiles is insulting Scott because he was asking about something which the answer is already clear. Nonetheless, Stiles is not angry, it is more like he cannot believe Scott was beyond anyone's stupidity.

4.1.2.3 To Express the Speaker's Frustation About Something

The researcher found another purpose of using dysphemism words, which is to express the speaker's frustation about something or someone else. The data conducted from this purpose shows in the pie chart below as follows:

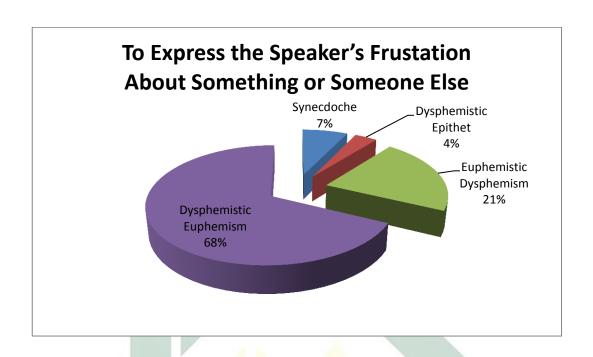


Figure 4.4 To Express the Speaker's Frustation

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

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to shows the speaker's frustation 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.

Jackson: Hunting what? What hunters?

Scott: Werewolf hunters.

Jackson: Oh, my God. You've got to be kidding me.

Scott: No, jerk - off! There's a whole family of them, and they

carry assault rifles. Do you get that? Assault rifles.

[Minute 00:32:21-00:32:26]

The conversation above is happened between Scott and Jackson. They were talking about werewolves, how becomes a werewolves was tiring, and about the hunters whom hunts all of the werewolves.

Scott was feeling frustated because even though he already told Jackson about the consequences of becoming a werewolves. In Jackson's perception, becoming werewolves was an exciting thing, it is different from Scott's perception who thinks there were to many ordinary things that must be sacrified if you choose to be a werewolf.

DET 8/4/6

Stiles: Remember, don't get angry.

Scott: I'm starting to think this was a really bad idea. Oh, man. Okay, that

one - kind of hurt.

Stiles: Quiet. Remember, you're supposed to be thinking about your heart

rate, all right? About staying calm.

Scott: Stay calm. Staying calm. Staying totally calm. There's no balls

flying at my face -

Scott: Aah! Son of a bitch!

[Minute 00:17:21-00:17:22]

The conversation above illustrates how Stiles was trying to find a way to keep Scott from turning into werewolf every time he gets angry. Stiles basically

was torturing Scott in many ways and he keeps telling Scott to control his emotion. Scott was trying his best even though there are balls flying at his face, at the end he was trying to express his frustation by using the dyspemistic words.

ED 18/4/2

Scott: You gonna try to convince me not to play?

Stiles: I just hope you know what you're doing.

Scott: If I don't play, I lose first line and Allison.

Stiles: Allison's not going anywhere. And it's one game that you really

don't need to play.

Scott: I wanna play! I wanna be on the team. I wanna go out with Allison.

I want a semi - **freaking** normal life. Do you get that?

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

The conversation above illustrates the frustation that felt by Scott because since he is bitten by the Alpha wolf, he cannot live his life peacefully. There are too much danger caused by him if he cannot control his emotions. And the only things that can control his emotion are not playing Lacrosse and not dating with Allison.

On the last sentence, you can clearly saw how frustated Scott. He wants to play, he wants to be on the team, he wants to go out with Allison and he wants a normal life, but he hardly gets what he wants because he is a werewolf now.

DE 83/32/5

Sheriff: Listen, I hate to bother you, but, uh, I'm having a bitch of a

time getting a consensus on what this is we're dealing with.

Deaton: I'm really flattered you've come to me for help, but, like I

said before, I'm no expert.

Sheriff: But you were pretty certain the other day about our attacker

being a mountain lion.

Deaton: That's right.

Sheriff: I wanna show you something. We got a little lucky here.

Uh, the video store didn't have any cameras, but a security camera that was watching another parking lot happened to grab a few frames. Take a look at our mountain lion. Here's

another.

Deaton: It's interesting.

Sheriff: Actually, uh, this is the interesting one.

Deaton: I see what you mean.

Sheriff: I've never seen a mountain lion do that.

[Minute 00:28:37-00:28:43]

The conversation above illustrates the Sheriff was having a hard time because of the killing spree which happened at his town. He is trying to find out who is the actual killer by asking Deaton, an animal doctor. The first guess was a mountain lion but the newest security camera was shocking because it does not seems like a mountain lion.

4.1.2.4 To Express the Anger

According to Allan and Burridge, one of the purpose of using dysphemistic word is to express the anger that felt by the speaker (Allan & Burridge, 2002).

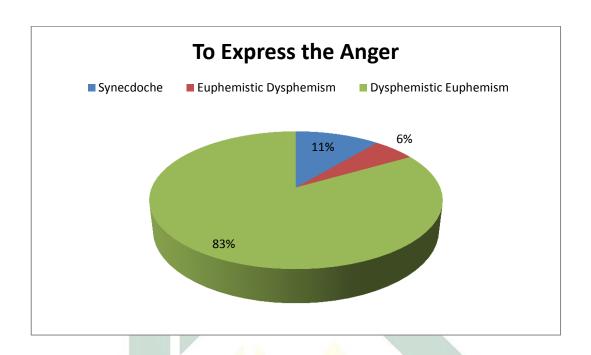


Figure 4.5 To Express the Anger

From the pie chart above, the types of dysphemism frequently used to express the anger is dysphemistic euphemism. The percentage of dysphemistic euphemism is 83%, which is very far compared to other types of dysphemism. The second place was occupied by synecdoche with the percentage of 11%. The last position were occupied by euphemistic dysphemism with the percentage of 6%.

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

SYN 13/9/8

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 Lidya, a girl whom he likes. Stiles and Scott were like an unseparated twin whom goes every where together, and they were struggling in high school together, also in Lacrosse. Knowing the fact that Scott is crossing the line by kissing Lidya, 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: Ouiet!

Janitor: Quiet my ass, what the hell are you trying to do, kill me?

Both of you get out.

Stiles: Will you just listen for half a second, okay?

Janitor: Not okay. Get **the hell out** of here right Now.

Stiles: God, just one second to explain.

Janitor: Just shut up and go.

[Minute 00:06:09-00:06:12]

[Minute 00:06:14-00:06:16]

The conversation above illustrates the situation where Scott and Stiles were running from the werewolf that haunt them in the school at night. In the middle of their running, they are crossing path with the Janitor. The man was so shocked because it was pretty late at night and the students are not supposed to be here in school. He was so furious and yelling at Scott and Stiles. When Stiles tried to explain, the Janitor did not want to hear that and keep telling Scott and Stiles to get away from here.

4.1.2.5 To Express the Shockness that Felt by the Speaker

Here is another purpose of using dysphemistic word found by the researcher. People usually using harsh words when they are feeling shock because of something or someone else. From the five types of dysphemism which found in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series, only 2 types of them which can be considerately used to express the shockness that felt by the speaker. They are dysphemistic epithet and dysphemistic euphemism.

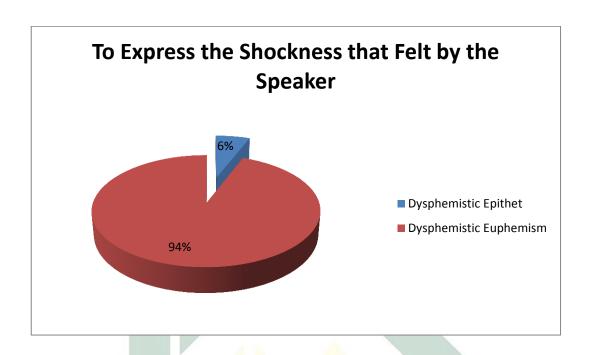


Figure 4.6 To Express the Shocknes

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 epithet 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:

DET 8/5/7

Janitor: Son of a bitch!

Stiles: Quiet!

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

The conversation above illustrates the situation where Scott and Stiles were running from the werewolf that haunt them in the school at night. In the middle of their running, they are crossing path with the Janitor. The man was so shocked because it was pretty late at night and the students are not supposed to be here in school.

DE 83/1/1

Scott: Stiles, what the hell are you doing?!

Stiles: You weren't answering your phone. Why do you have a bat?

Scott: I thought you were a predator.

[Minute 00:01:20-00:01:21]

From the conversation above, it illustrates the shockness that came for Scott because Stiles was coming out of nowhere in his house in the middle of the night. At the first Scott was only hearing noises coming from nowhere, he took a bat as his weapon just in case it was a criminal who made the noises. Fortunately, it was only Stiles who wants to spread the news to Scott.

4.1.2.6 To Express the Speaker's Excitement Towards Something

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 considerately used to express the speaker's excitement towards something. It was euphemistic dysphemism.

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to express

the speaker's excitement towards something:

ED 18/10/8

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

freaking line!

[Minute 00:17:18-00:17:23]

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.

4.1.2.7 To Express the Curiousity that Felt by the Speaker

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 considerately used to express the

curiousity that felt by the speaker. It was dysphemistic euphemism.

Here is the data shown the using of dysphemistic words in order to express

the curiousity that felt by the speaker:

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 curiousity that raises from the opponent

team because Scott was losing his control. The tournament was pretty amazing

because of Scott but he is kinda over excited. It makes one of the opponent was asking to Jackson about what happened to him.

4.2 Discussion

Related to the findings, the researcher has done in analyzing dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. These findings invlove types of dysphemism and the purposes of the use of dysphemism.

The researcher uses Keith and Burridge's Theory of dysphemism types that applied to answer research question number one. Meanwhile, for the purposes of the use of dysphemistic words, the researcher successfully gained another purposes which can be considerately to reveal the reason and aim of dysphemism usage. As the analysis has been conducted, it is found five types of dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. Those are, synecdoche, dysphemistic epithet, euphemistic dysphemism, dysphemistic euphemism and homosexuality dysphemism.

After analyzing all data, the researcher has got the fix data to be analyzed, from the first types of dysphemism, synecdoche, the are three results of 13 findings that are presented. The term that falls under this type is a word that has no relation to the human aspect used to describe the human being itself. The word such as 'cream cheese', 'he is a tool', and 'jerk-off', are identified as dysphemistic term that belongs to this type. Those words clearly has no relation to the human aspect but it is used to describe the personality of human being itself.

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 dyphemistic term that belongs to this types.

The third types of dysphemism is euphemistic dysphemism. There are three results of 18 findings that are represented. The term that falls under this type is a dysphemistic word which softer than it usually sounded and has no intention to offend the hearer. The word such as 'freaking', 'frickin', and 'fricken', are identified as dysphemistic term that belongs to this type.

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.

Last but not least, the fifth types of dysphemism is homosexuality dysphemism. There is only one result of 4 findings that is represented. The term that falls under this type is the term that are used regarding homosexuality. The word 'gay' is 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 frustation towards someone else, to express the shockness that felt by the speaker, to show the speaker's excitement and the show the curiousity 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 frustation 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 frustation. 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

of the use of dysphemism word.

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 curiousity that felt by the speaker.

Based on finding above, the researcher tends to compare the present work with the previous researcher. Dhika (2013) analyzed the types of euphemism and dysphemism in the movie titled *Remember Me*. He uses Warren's (1992) theory to categorized the types of euphemism and dysphemism. He also analyzed the function of using euphemism and dysphemism word uses theory from Allan and Burridge's (2006).

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 Burridge'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 & Burridge'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

percentage of 3%.

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 frustation towards something, to express the speaker's excitement towards something, to express the curiousity that felt by the speaker and to express the shockness that felt by the speaker.

Last but not least, by looking at the findings of this study, the researcher has proven that dysphemism can be analyzed in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. This study could reveal the types of dysphemism which is used by all the characters in the TV Series. Also, the purposes dysphemism of each identified dysphemism term is applied well in this study.

5.2 Suggestion

This study has successfull revealed the application of dysphemism in *Teen Wolf Season 1* TV Series. As the final result, the researcher has proven that dysphemism not only about harsh word that can be used only to express the anger or to insult people. It also has another purposes. Therefore, for further investigation the researcher really suggest to explore more about dysphemism from some different aspects. The other researcher is able to broaden the analysis by exploring the types of dysphemism but not from the language which they used, but from their body language or from their facial expression. This way can give the valid example in development of the purpose of the use of dysphemism.

Another researcher can broaden the analysis by exploring dysphemism in some culture. So through this way, it can give a valid example in development of dysphemism in aspect of cultural. Thus, by these suggestions the researcher truly expects that this present study can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspires them to conduct further analysis.



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