

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool to express an idea. Language can also be defined as “expression”, Martinez (2015). The idea delivered can consist of messages that contain senses such as excitement, desolation, and displeasure. As mentioned by Oviogun and Veerdee (2020), language is agreed to be a system of signs. Other scholars also said that language is “a system of arbitrary vocal symbols”, Josiah (2016). It can also be utilized as a medium to link people around the world through conversation. Without a language, human beings are unable to communicate properly. Moreover, when people perform a conversation, they do not solely speak the language, but also engage in their customary speech during the discourse. This leads to a variety of language styles adopted by the speakers during their communication. The difference in speech styles they uttered is factored by internal or external influence. Wagner (2012) classified the consideration of shifting in language style due to stage of time, dissimilarity of generation, and both the speaker’s speech community and personality. For example, a discrepancy in the language used by the current generations who have proceeded adolescence, in which they are more likely to involve the implementation of informality in their speech.

Holmes (1992), cited in Alijagic (2023), believed that the peak of a language feature is when the speaker has reached the period of adolescence. In this period, the speaker obtained the linguistic expressions that can be influenced by cultures, social norms, and genders. In addition, Alijagic (2023) said that the arrival of the newer age cohort can shape the new language style for society. The adjustment that occurred in the language for the newer generation can be discovered in language items such as grammar, vocabulary, and speaking styles. It cannot be denied that the passage of time affects the transmission of language. Situmorang (2024) agreed that when the new era comes, the language used will also be different. One of the factors is due to the age differences.

The application of language style will be dissimilar according to the generation. For the elderly, the use of speech style tends to be normative and formal. On the other side, for the newer generation, informality and solidarity are considered to be effective in achieving proper communication leading to the application of casual and slangy speech style. This means that the arrival of the latest age cohort can shape the new language style for society. Nonetheless, this statement is opposed by some scholars. The speaker will choose their language style according to the age group they belong to, said Abdullah et al. (2018). The language uttered will be adapted to the hearer, so the speech style will be flexible. However, the elderly language influenced by the newer generation is not



At the end, the customary speech style will be handed down to the time passes. This means that the upcoming change in language recent age cohort since language, culture, and society are attached. Language is a main tool to link with people. The language uttered is able to reflect the ideology, or even beliefs of the speaker. The bridge to expressing language, Altun (2023). This means that language plays an

important role in shaping society. It does not mean that language only undertakes for real-time circumstances, but it also works for set-up environments like filmmaking. According to Salih (2020), filmmaking involves the role of language in representing messages. The implementation of various types of language is presented in film to convey an idea. For example, a comedy film uses many jokes in its script to entertain the audience, while a drama film utilizes dramatic language so the audience can feel the scene's vibe. By adjusting the language used in filmmaking, the film is able to be accepted or well-received by the audience.

In recent trends, the customary speech style that is generally applied by the current peer group, which is Gen Z, is the utilization of swear words. The swear words, also known as curse words, can be easily found in any group or speech community of the current generation. The most familiar term used by the speakers is the word '*anjing*' as for 'fuck' in the English translation. However, the implementation of the word '*anjing*' can be varied. The similar words that are often used are "*anjir, anjay, bjir*", Aribah (2024), for the definition of these words is considered to be less abusive. Although there is a distinction in the formatting of words, the connotative sense of these words remains unchanged following the original word. Furthermore, practically these words are uttered in any expression, whether the speaker feels irritated, depressed, or delighted.

According to Fundrika (2024), swear words, which are widely used by most Gen Z, invite concern from parents. This is due to very easy internet access. The culture of speaking in curse language is said to be a foreign culture. In contrast to our eastern culture, which is to maintain good manners, this makes parents worried about the language behavior of children today. As mentioned by Purbaya (2024), different fundamental belief systems are one of the reasons Gen Z always uses swear words. Furthermore, according to Munahayati (2025), the use of swear words is increasing, especially on social media platforms. This raises the question of whether this phenomenon is a trend or a communication strategy. According to a Pew Research Center survey quoted from Munahayati (2025), as many as 70% of the frequency of using this language style in their daily lives of teenagers. This leads to the conclusion that swear word becomes the identity of communication. However, the use of profanity is actually a means of strengthening bonds between peers, but the problem is that its use no longer has boundaries that are even used in public nuances, such as in social media.

Swear words are one of the communication strategies that can be used to express an idea. It usually applies to show strong emotions in utterances. For example, when people experience a bad accident, instead of saying "Ouch, it hurts" to respond to the ache, people tend to exhibit the feeling by using swear words like "Fuck, it hurts". The motive for using this kind of word is to reveal a strong emotion that the speaker suffers serious pain during the incident. In addition, curse words are also indicated as offensive language



noyance of the speaker. It is usually accompanied by a high tone. on and Beers Fägersten (2023), swearing is a language that is at whose meaning can be offensive based to the given context. rds are usually considered to be harmful words intended to attack s to the prohibition of using swear words in society, for it forbids ver, due to this circumstance, people interpret swear words to be s. Nevertheless, some scholars distinguished between these types

of words. Setyaningtias (2023) claimed that not all taboo words imply swear words, although those curse words are categorized as taboo words. For example, the word 'Jesus Christ' is classified as a taboo word rather than a swear word, for it is harmful to a specific religious community. Taboo words stand for a restriction that can lead to social norm violation. In short, swear words are considered part of taboo words for their restricted use in public, but not all taboo words are directly included as swear words.

The *Hitman's Bodyguard* is an action-comedy film. Patrick Hughes as the director of the film involving Michael Bryce (Ryan Reynolds) and Darius Kincaid (Samuel L. Jackson) as the main faces in this film. This film begins with footage of Michael who is on duty as a bodyguard agent, but not long after, his reputation is destroyed due to his failure to protect clients. A new chapter begins, where he is assigned by an Interpol agent to escort Darius, a hitman, to court as a witness in a case involving the villain in this film, Vladislav Dukhovich (Dary Oldman). However, on their way to the trial location, they must face various challenges caused by Dukhovich's gang. This film is filled with tense scenes such as gunfights and various other dramas between Michael and Darius.

The film involved numerous uses of swear words. It is mostly uttered in the conversation between Michael Bryce (Ryan Reynolds) and Darius Kincaid (Samuel L. Jackson). There are various types of swear words during their communication; for instance, 'fuck', 'motherfucker', and 'shit'. These words are usually repeated in any circumstance. Moreover, there are unique situations wherein the chosen words from Darius Kincaid are usually taken from swear words. For example, instead of uttering 'problem, thing, matter', Darius Kincaid picked up the word 'shit' to represent these words. Another interesting phenomenon was discovered in people's perception of this film. There are a few moments in which the application of swear words is perceived to be either entertaining or offensive. Thus, this study examined English Literature Students' Perception of The Use of Swear Words in *The Hitman's Bodyguard* film.

## 1.2 Identification of Problem

Based on the background of the study presented, the following were the identification problems:

1. The type of swear words used in the films.
2. The repetition of similar swear words applied in different communication contexts.
3. The motive for implementing swear words in conversation.
4. Discrepancy in people's perception of the use of swear words.

## 1.3 Scope of Problem



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l to analyzing the **type** of swear words used, **the motive** for uttering  
oring English Literature students' **perception** of implementing the  
's *Bodyguard Film*. The rationale for this conclusion was that the  
there were several types in which the swear words were utilized by  
er to exhibit emotion or in ordinary situations. Also, the researcher  
motives performed by the characters in uttering the swear words.

The word ‘fuck’ could be utilized in any situation, but the motive of this utterance was contrasted depending on the context. This led to an in-depth elaboration to classify the type and purpose of swear words used in the sequel. The researcher also found a distinction in people's perception of the swear words used in the sequel. The phrase “Fucking idiot” sounded either entertaining or offensive to the audience, allowing the researcher to explore and investigate the reason for this discrepancy.

#### 1.4 Research Question

This study analyzed the type and people's perception of the utilization of swear words in *The Hitman's Bodyguard* film. There were two formulated research questions to be addressed as topics of this research, the following were:

1. What are the types and motives of swear words uttered in the Hitman and Bodyguard sequel?
2. What are the English Literature students' perceptions of the utilization of swear words in the Hitman and Bodyguard sequel?

#### 1.5 Objective of the Study

This study aimed to achieve several objectives, as follows:

1. To classify and reveal the swear words implemented in the Hitman and Bodyguard sequel.
2. To explore English Literature students' perception of the utilization of swear words in the Hitman and Bodyguard sequel.

#### 1.6 Significance of the Study

This study was focused on elaborating on the swear words used in the Hitman's Bodyguard sequel, figuring out the motive behind the applied swear words, and people's perception of the uttered swear words. This research was expected to provide influences, theoretically and practically.

##### 1.6.1 Theoretical Benefit

This study was expected to enrich the comprehension of the implemented theory and motive of using swear words. Assisting in providing broader application of swear words in audio-visual media. Presenting the swear words used in the sequel helps to deepen comprehension. elyriyng purpose of the uttered swear words. Reviewing how the words application results in different interpretations by the audience



### 1.6.2 Practical Benefit

The findings of this research were expected to practically benefit scholars, film directors, and interpersonal communication strategies. As for scholars, this research is able to serve as a reference for further study in analyzing the use of swear words in any social sphere. Allowing film directors to develop strategies to achieve a specific goal in making the film to be accepted by the audience. The finding of this research was also expected to be a guide for interpersonal communication strategies, avoiding misunderstanding in conversation, and establishing effective communication.

### 1.7 Previous Related Study

Previous related studies are other research that have been conducted before the recent study. Through the earlier studies, the researcher was able to review the road map of the research issue being conducted. Also, it allowed the researcher to identify the similarities and differences between the recent study and the previous research. In addition, by reviewing the existing related study, the researcher could consider the research gap between the current study, which became the researcher's stance on the topic. A comprehensive literature review also assisted the research to extend the comprehension of the research topic. Five previous studies were provided in a brief conclusion below as a comparison to the recent study.

First, the study titled "The Type and Functions of Swear Words Used in Bad Santa Movie" was conducted by Melana Meliyana in 2024. This study examined the use of swear words in audio-visual media, which is a film. The study applied two different theories to elaborate on the use of swear words in the film. Meliyana determined to classify the type of swear words used by applying Huges's theory. Huges divided the types of swear words into six categories: general terms, animal terms, religious terms, stupidity terms, anatomy terms, and excretion terms. Moreover, to elucidate the function of the uttered swear words in the film, this research utilized Anderson's theory. In Anderson's theory, the function of swear words is divided into four functions: expletive, abusive, humorous, and auxiliary. The findings of this research exhibited 179 swear words applied in the movie, with 103 general terms as the most used type and 81 humorous as the most influential reason for the uttered swear words. This led to the conclusion that swear words became a speech style used in the Bad Santa movie.

Second, the study titled "Swear Words from the Indramayu Javanese-Indonesia in the Novel Aib dan Nasib" was conducted by Imas Juidah, Andayani, Sarwiji Suwandi, and Muhammad Rohmadi, Universitas Sebelas Maret, published in 2024. Dissimilar to the first study, which was conducted by Meliyana, Juidah, et al. this study examined the



words in written media, which is a novel. The novel was written by Minanto for the purpose of choosing Minanto's novel as the subject of this study. The novel integrated various feelings such as anger, disappointment, and dissatisfaction, which these feelings are some of the triggers of the characters. This novel was also selected as one of the famous novels at the 2019 Jakarta Arts Council Novel Contest. This research was conducted by Wardhaugh and Hughes to categorize the types of swear words

used in the novel. This study classified the types of swear words into nine forms: excretion, death, body function term, religious matter, mother-in-law, sex term, animal term, imbecilic term, and general term. As for the function, this study used the theory offered by Rothwell. Rothwell classified the function of swear words into five functions: to create attention, to discredit, to provoke, to create interpersonal identification, and to provide catharsis. The findings of this research revealed that there were 155 swear words written in the novels, with general terms as the most appeared type in the novels. As for the function, the study revealed that 'to provide catharsis' was the common function in the novel. It turned out to be the conclusion that the use of swear words in Minanto's novel was a response to express the characters' feelings.

Third, the study titled "The Use of Swear Words Among Class Students (a Case Study in English Literature Study Program of Batch 2020)" was conducted by Fachrul Al Farihan, Otong Setiawan Djauhari, and Andang Saehu, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, published in 2024. This study interviewed six English Literature students as the subjects of the research. This study focused on identifying the trigger that leads students to utter swear words. In addition, the researcher also wanted to delve into students' feelings when they used swear words in their communication. Different from the two previous studies, this research used psycholinguistics as the approach to the topic. This study figured that three factors influenced students to use swear words: social environment and past experiences, emotion, and cultural or media influences. In addition, when the interviewees were asked about their feelings afterward, they showed several positive effects of uttering swear words: it can alleviate physical and social pain, boost persuasiveness and credibility, and aid in physical tasks.

Fourth, the study titled "Sociolinguistics Study of Swear Words Found in Songs from Album 'The Sailor' 2019 by Rich Brian was conducted by I Made Candra Wiguna, I Nengah Laba, Ni Luh Desy Suari Dewi, Universitas Dhyana Pura, published in 2024. This study examined the use of swear words in song lyrics by Rich Brian. The genre of the music is rap music. The researchers decided to pick these songs as research subjects due to the songs' characteristics. This study stated that usually rap genre usually contains madness, sadness, and happiness, which these feelings are considered to be the underlying purposes of the uttered swear words in the song's lyrics. This study focused on examining the type and function of swear words used in rap songs. This research applied Wardhaugh's theory to categorize the types of swear words. In Wardhaugh's theory, the type of swear words is identified into seven proposed types: mother-in-law, animal, sex, bodily function, excretion, death, and religious matters. The study revealed that the swear words were uttered 92 times, with 'sex type' as the most dominant in the song's lyrics. This study also applied Rothwell's theory to elucidate the function of the implemented swear words in the song's lyrics. Rothwell's theory divided the function of swear words into five functions: to provide catharsis, to get attention, to provoke, to offend someone, and to create interpersonal identification. The analysis revealed that in a rap song, especially in Rich Brian's songs, swear words are used to express anger and excitement.



Fifth, the study titled "The Use of Swearing Words of Young Multicultural Students: A Case Study of Universitas AKI" was conducted by Shela Setyaningtiyas, Eko Heriyanto, and Universitas AKI, published in 2023. This study examined the swear words

used by the Universitas AKI's students who lived in the dormitory with multicultural backgrounds. The samples were 20 teenagers from 4 different areas, such as Lampung, Kalimantan, Medan, and Papua. They analyzed the students' daily conversations. Aside from examining the swear words used by these teenagers, the researchers also objected to educating them about the danger of swear words. This study combined two theories to classify the type of swear words used by the students: Montagu and Jay's theory. Montagu identified the types of swear words into six types: abusive, swearing, blasphemy, cursing, swearing, obscenity, and expletive. Jay's theory categorized swear words into four types: expletive, abusive, humorous, and auxiliary. In addition, this study applied Setiawan's theory to elucidate the function of the uttered swear words. Setiawan claimed that the purpose of using swear words is to communicate anger, annoyance, disappointment, regret, wonder, insult, and exhibit intimacy in a relationship. The findings of this study revealed five types of swear words used by the students: obscenity, abusive, blasphemy, expletive, and humorous; also, three functions of the uttered swear words: to express anger, to show annoyance, and to show intimacy. As for the conclusion, this study warned readers to be aware of using swear words in the social sphere. Although swear words are intended to express emotion, the researchers advised the reader to behave like an educated person, especially since the subject of this study is the young generation and students. Moreover, they emphasized that speaking a good language in public can maintain social relations.

The distinction between the current study and the previous related study is in the theoretical framework used. As presented above, the previous studies mainly focused on revealing the type and function. In addition, the subject of the research also became the contrast between five previous related studies, in which film is analyzed. On the other side, the current study utilized Anderson's theory to categorize the type and also to reveal the motive of swear words used. Moreover, to distinguish this research further from the previous studies, the research explored people's perceptions of the uttered swear words in the sequel, wherein perception becomes a contrast with the previous studies above.

## 1.8 Sociolinguistics

According to Wardhaugh (2015), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies daily life, daily life in terms of how language takes a place in the social sphere. Sociolinguistics studies how external components, such as norms, are intertwined with the language people use in society. This means that when learning about sociolinguistics, people also indirectly learn their societal norms. On the other hand, Setyaningtias (2023) stated that the relation between language and society is a fundamental discussion in sociolinguistics, and the major issue to be discussed is the function of language and how



communication tool. The system that people use to communicate is called language. *Introduction to Sociolinguistics* distinguished two similar disciplines: linguistics and society. Hudson (1996), cited in Wardhaugh (2015), simply states that linguistics is the study of language in relation to society, and sociolinguistics is the reverse. Moreover, to simply distinguish these

disciplines, Wardhaugh named sociolinguistics as micro-sociolinguistics and sociology of language as macro-sociolinguistics.

The more advanced the era, the more change will have occurred in language. It leads to some alterations in the language used. The transmission of this phenomenon is called language variation. As stated by Coulmas (1997, 2) cited in Wardhaugh (2015), “micro-sociolinguistics investigates how social structure influences the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age.” The change here can be found in the form of language used by the speaker, such as non-standard and standard language. This alteration occurred due to the inconsistency of the speaker when using language to communicate. As stated by Setyaningtias (2023), there are numerous strategies for expressing ideas, people have the freedom to choose their words as a representation of their identity. In recent trends, the speaker of this generation tends to use swear words as an expression to convey their messages.

### 1.8.1 Swear Words

Juidah (2024) claimed that swear words are included as a topic in sociolinguistics in terms of language variation. Swear words are considered a negative language that is prohibited from use. This type of word refers to “profane words,” Juidah (2024). Swear words are usually considered to be rude and offensive, and it is unacceptable to use spoken in public. However, Wahyuni et al. (2020), cited in Setyaningtias (2023), argued that the underlying purpose of uttering words is not completely to hurt the hearer. It can be used to show positivity, intimacy in a relationship. Also, it is an effective word since it can be used in communication “to get attention”, Rothwell in Juidah (2024).

**Type of Swear Words.** Anderson and Trudgill (1992) categorized swear words into four types: expletive, abusive, humorous, and auxiliary.

*Expletive.* This type of swear words describes the speaker's efforts to express themselves firmly and strongly. Some situations that allow this type to be uttered include being shocked, angry, happy, disappointed, and so on. Examples of phrases that are often uttered are "Damn!" or "What the hell?" The use of these phrases is believed to act as an emotional release. Expletive cursing is often used to relieve tension such as fear or pain. Not only that, when feelings suddenly soar, such as happiness, people often express it by saying this expletive word. In short, this type shows the role of swear words as a coping mechanism that helps control emotions.

*Abusive.* This type of swear word is sometimes used in aggressive or confrontational attempt to harm someone's ethical behavior, provoke a response, or force someone negatively or insulting them with curses; for example, “You ‘ou bastard!”, and “Stupid”. Abusive cursing, in contrast to expletive aimed against a specific person or group to offend and cause psychological suffering. This kind of swear words, which reflects forms with aggressiveness, hierarchy, and social connections, can



intensify arguments and add to a toxic or hostile environment. Comprehending abusive swear words enhances the identification of its possible negative consequences and emphasizes its importance, and reduces its influence in social exchanges. Its application in communication gives a negative and toxic impression which results in damage to social relations.

*Humorous.* This form of swear words is common in casual situations where the goal is to make people laugh and have a fun environment. Comedians sometimes utilize comedic cursing to add humor to their punchlines and increase the impact of their jokes; the humor in the swear words comes from their unexpectedness or shock value. This type is often used in close social relationships, such as those between friends. Speakers can use this style to make jokes or sarcastic remarks. This kind of communication is believed to strengthen social bonds, provided both parties share a similar sense of humor. Examples of phrases that are often uttered include, "Get your ass here" or "Your face looks like shit." In contrast to the abusive type, the use of this curse sets a new standard in communication, where both parties feel entertained rather than offended. This illustrates how harsh words can serve as a medium that reduces pressure in communication and adds color to interactions.

*Auxiliary.* This type of swear word acts as an argument strengthener and increases the impact and power when communicating. As the name implies "Auxiliary", in grammar, an auxiliary adds information to the word being strengthened. Adding here does not mean giving a new meaning, but adding weight to the value of the word. The value that is emphasized is the clarity and urgency in the speech. Although it involves strong emotions, the swear words that are spoken are not included in the expletive type because of its role in the speech as an intensifier. This type is also used to emphasize the speaker's feelings. Like when someone is stuck in traffic, they can express their disappointment by adding harsh words in their speech such as "I hate this damn traffic!". On the other hand, this type can also act as a pronoun to represent something that cannot be represented by regular words. As a result, this type can be used as a reference for a phenomenon.

**The Motive of Using Swear Words.** Andersson and Trudgill (1992) divided the motive of swear words into three motives. The following are:

*Psychological motive.* Essentially, swear words can serve as an alternative for speakers to express their strong emotions. By using swear words, speakers can reduce the pressure or stress they experience and make themselves a little calmer or better. Instead of suppressing these emotions, swear words can help speakers release the burden, which in turn can help them overcome pain. When people swear words can be one of the quickest ways to deal with the words can be an alternative to take advantage of when people are in. This is a form of self-expression without losing control. When in situation, swear words become a way to restore self-control, which d confidence. Although it looks bad and rude directly, expressing g swear words can help speakers to manage emotions, reduce ss, and serve as a shortcut to get through difficult times.



*Social motive.* In situations where people want to show acceptance or rejection in a social group, show a sense of togetherness and closeness, and form boundaries between the inner group (close people) and the outer group (strangers), it can usually be seen from the use of language, one of which is the use of swear words. This is a labeling phenomenon that speakers use to mark their interpersonal relationships. In the case of an inner group or close relationship, the use of swear words is usually a tool to strengthen relationships that indicate a form of solidarity. Speakers usually use swear words in this situation as a form of greeting (giving a nickname). In addition, in communication between inner groups, the role of swear words is a means to add color to conversations, such as comedy. It is undeniable that the use of swear words in inner groups is frequently encountered, but the value of swear words here does not have a negative connotation. This is the social and cultural standard of the group.

*Linguistic motive.* Through swear words, the value of a word can be increased by adding a sentimental effect to the speaker's speech that shows intensity and emphasis. For example, the expression "I'm fucking tired", indicates that the speaker is in a really tired condition. In this condition, swear words are used to emphasize the situation being experienced by the speaker. The emphasis given can be for objects or states. This can help the speaker to convey the meaning of the message he wants to convey more clearly. Furthermore, swear words in this case can be used as a form of identity. However, it is slightly different from the social motive which only provides labeling to indicate acceptance or, in this motive, identity is given by emphasizing the value in labeling such as when the speaker wants to give an identity to someone he hates using "that bastards/motherfucker". In addition to these functions, swear words are also a means of giving style to speech, such as metaphorization and personification. Meanwhile, for the outer groups or categories of strangers, swear words are also used for labeling purposes, but followed by a negative connotation. This phenomenon is an attempt by speakers to provide identity to people outside the group.

### 1.8.2 Perception

Perception is the process by which people make sense of the world around them. It involves noticing, organizing, and interpreting the information received through the senses. However, it is not solely about receiving information. According to Robbins and Judge (2012), perception is the process by which people assign meaning to their experiences based on their own thoughts and experiences. This means two people can hear the same sentence or see the same behavior and interpret it in completely different



s to language, perception is not just about what someone says  
ut how they say it and what listeners think of them as a result.  
(2012) mentioned three factors that influence perception, as follows:

e. Personal attitude has a strong influence on how people perceive  
someone feels or what they already believe can shape how they  
y see or hear. For example, if a person has a negative view toward

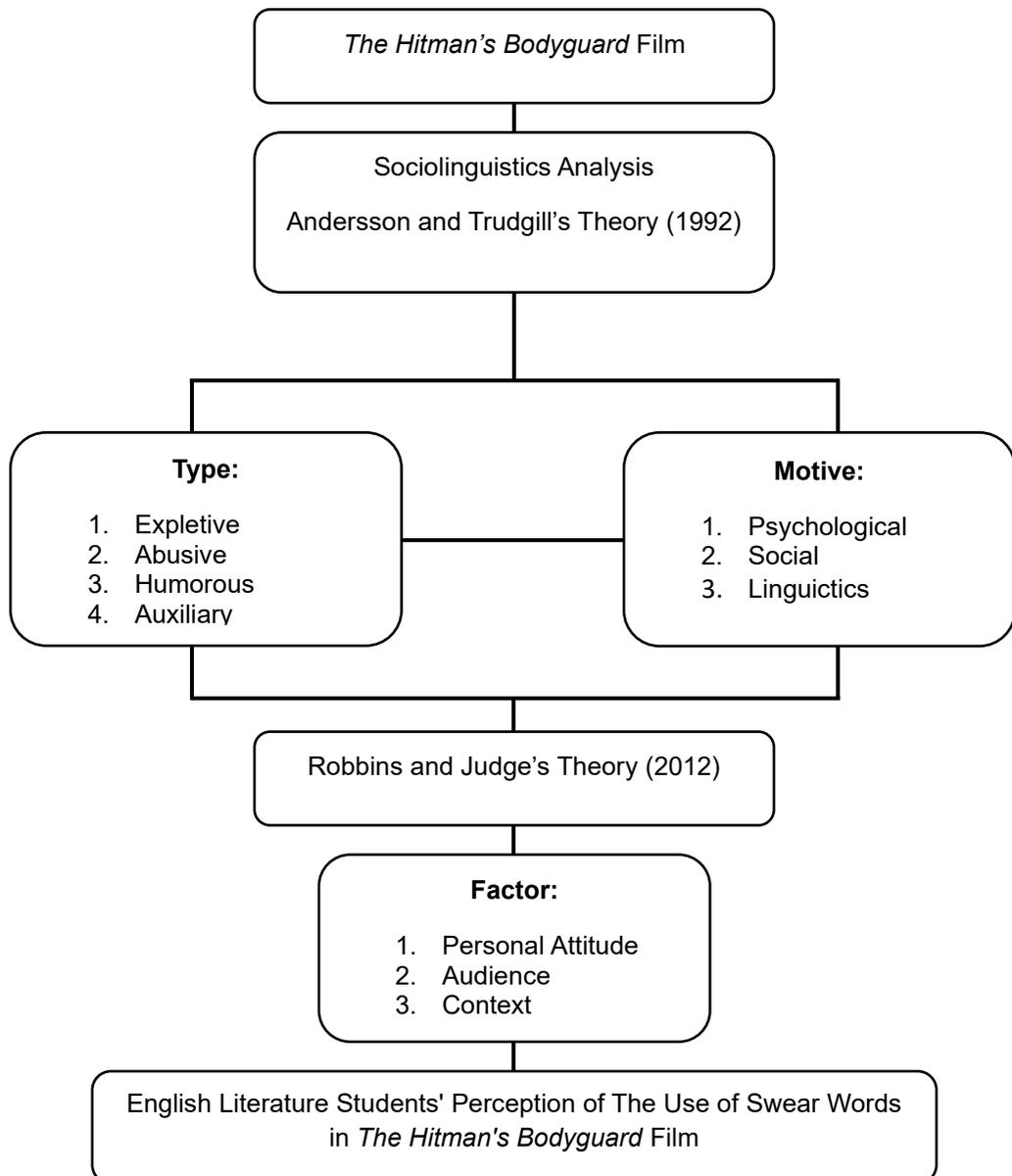
a certain accent or speech style, they might automatically assume the speaker is less intelligent or less trustworthy. These internal attitudes often guide perception without the person even realizing it.

**Audience.** The target or audience also affects perception. People tend to change how they communicate depending on who they are talking to and the relationship they have with them. At the same time the listener's view of the speaker can change how the message is received. A message might be taken as funny among friends but come across as rude or inappropriate in a more formal group. The role and identity of both speaker and listener matter a lot.

**Context.** Context is another key factor. The same words can have very different meanings depending on the situation. Something that sounds fine in a casual conversation might be seen as offensive in a professional setting. Time, place, and social setting all affect how language is understood. Without knowing the full context, it is easy to misinterpret someone's words or tone.



## 1.9 Conceptual Framework



sequence of this research. Firstly, the data were taken from *The* film and were analyzed using a sociolinguistic approach and g to Andersson and Trudgill's theory (1992). Furthermore, the data received according to Robbins and Judge's theory. Lastly The data d were served in descriptive analysis to provide scientific evidence nomen of swear words in the film.

## CHAPTER II RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Research Design

The conceptual framework that guides research is known as the research design, and it serves as a guide for data collecting, measurement, and analysis (Kothari, 1985). Research design is purposed to outline how the researcher analyzed the topic. The study employed a descriptive qualitative research method to classify and elucidate the type and motive of the swear words used, applying Anderson's theory; also, by using this method, the study explored English Literature students' perception of the uttered swear words in the sequel. According to Furidha (2023), a suitable method to create a systematic procedure and credibility is by using the descriptive qualitative method. This method is well-suited to the topic since the researcher took out samples and made statements about the collected data. The researcher also wanted to in-depth describe the phenomenon that occurred in the study. In addition, sociolinguistics is a main component in elaborating the swear words used in the sequel. It assisted in classifying the type of swear words used, revealing the motive, and exploring English Literature students' perceptions of the uttered swear words.

### 2.2 Source of Data

Data sources are a collection of information gathered by researchers and serve to answer the formulated research questions. In this study, the researchers utilized two data sources: primary data obtained from films and subtitles, as well as questionnaires.

#### 2.2.1 Film and Subtitle

The Hitman's Bodyguard (2017) film and its subtitles were the data sources for this study. Both of these data are very rich and diverse in research, especially in the field of linguistics.

**Film.** A film is a narrative that is poured into a systematic audiovisual form. The components in it include other spoken dialogues, visuals, sound, background music, and character figures. These things are used to convey ideas or messages that the creator wants to convey.



On the other hand, subtitles are a form of transcription of dialogue in the film. Subtitles also play a very important role in the field of linguistics. Subtitles not only include literal meaning but must also involve context, tone, and cultural nuances, or in short, the pragmatic meaning of the subtitle was taken from [Scripts.com](https://www.scripts.com).

## 2.2.2 Likert Scale and Open Questionnaire

**Likert scale.** Joshi et al. (2015) define Likert scale as an instrument that can be used to capture the direction and strength of perception. In research that tends to be small in scope and exploratory in nature, the use of the Likert scale, accompanied by qualitative descriptive methods, plays a crucial role in revealing respondents' attitudes through closed-ended options (in numeric form). This instrument is a closed questionnaire intended to show the level of respondent agreement or disagreement with a statement or question. Likert scale data is usually displayed in quantitative research, which allows researchers to measure and compare the perceptions of each respondent. However, instead of displaying the data statistically, the researcher presented the data by providing a narrative interpretation. The patterns that can be observed include providing statements on the respondent's bias (agree or disagree) towards a phenomenon. This allows researchers to identify trends, contrasts, and patterns in respondents.

The format options formed in the Likert scale have four options, namely 1: strongly agree, 2: agree, 3: disagree, and 4: strongly disagree. The neutral option is omitted to reduce the risk of ambiguous answers by respondents, also known as "forced-choice format/ipsative".

**Open Questionnaire.** An open questionnaire is one of the research instruments that gives respondents freedom in answering a questionnaire. The responses formed follow the respondent's wishes without any limitations. As a result, respondents can express their thoughts, experiences, and opinions in more detail and depth. This instrument is widely used in qualitative research that requires exploration of the respondent's perceptions, motivations, or points of view. According to Oppenheim (1992), open questionnaires are very necessary in research that requires researchers to explore rich and nuanced information. Freedom in the responses given can help researchers to reveal the respondents' thoughts and also the context that influences their thoughts, which is challenging to find in questionnaires that provide limited responses.

Below are the formulated statements and open questionnaire:

**Table 1. Model Likert Scale Result**

STATEMENT	RESPONSE AND FREQUENCY			
	1	2	3	4
swear words made the dialogue atural.				
Is made the characters seem tic.				



3. Swear words helped express the characters' emotions effectively.	1	2	3	4
4. Swear words made the film more humorous.	1	2	3	4
5. The swear words used in the film matched the characters' personalities.	1	2	3	4
6. The swear words reflected the stressful situations the characters were in.	1	2	3	4
7. Swear words helped build stronger relationships between the characters.	1	2	3	4
8. Swear words in the film was appropriate for its action-comedy genre.	1	2	3	4
9. Swear words made some scenes more intense or exciting.	1	2	3	4
10. Swear words made the film seem more relatable to real-life situations.	1	2	3	4
11. The swear words used by the characters was believable and suited their background.	1	2	3	4
12. Swear words helped to emphasize the urgency or danger in certain scenes.	1	2	3	4
13. The humorous use of swear words improved my overall impression of the film.	1	2	3	4
 ds in the film fit naturally into the thout feeling forced.	1	2	3	4

15. What do you think if the speaking style (swear words) in the films being applied in everyday life?	See the response below!
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**Annotation:**

- 1: Strongly Agree
- 2: Agree
- 3: Disagree
- 4: Strongly Disagree

**2.3 Data Collection**

This study used two sources of data, namely film and questionnaire; thus, the data collection was divided into two phases. The first phase was to take the samples from the film, in which the samples were dialogues between the characters. The second phase was spreading the questionnaire to get respondents' responses. In this phase, the students were asked regarding their perceptions of the selected data. The following were the procedures:

**2.3.1 First Phase:**

1. Downloading the films from online sources.
2. Watching the films and taking notes (timestamp) in which the swear word is uttered.
3. Clipping the films that contain swear words.
4. Transcribing the dialogue. The result of the transcription was matched with reputable online sources that also transcribe the film.

**2.3.2 Second Phase:**

1. Showing the clipped films to the chosen samples (English Literature students).
2. Asking about their perception when the swear words were uttered by the characters using a Likert scale and open questionnaires.
3. Saving down their responses on a G-form.
4. Organizing their responses.
5. Synthesizing their response (open questionnaire) in a coherent and explicit paragraph.



(1985), after collecting the data, the data were processed and e theoretical framework used in this research. The method of data

analysis consisted of reducing, classifying, and drawing conclusions. The following were the procedures:

### **2.4.1 Classifying**

To obtain significant associations, most research investigations generated a substantial amount of raw data that needed to be organized into homogeneous groups. This requirement made data categorization essential, which involved grouping data into classes or categories based on shared characteristics. During this process, the data were presented according to the theoretical framework employed. Consequently, the data were classified based on their types and motives.

### **2.4.2 Reducing**

The process of reducing samples involved giving them digits or other symbols so that they would be classified into a finite number of classes or categories. These courses ought to be relevant to the current research issue. Reducing was essential to effective analysis because it allowed several answers to be whittled down to a select few classes that had the crucial data needed for analysis. Since there was repetition in identifying the type of swear words, the research limited the number of displayed data by reducing it and choosing the most relevant and interesting data.

### **2.4.3 Drawing conclusions**

In this process, the data were arranged systematically in logical order. The data was analyzed with several processes. Stating the context of the conversation to determine the type of swear words used in the dialogue, and to reveal the underlying motive for uttering the swear words. Followed by synthesizing students' perceptions of the data presented. This process also involved synthesizing the results of the questionnaire. Thus, each student's response was synthesized in accordance with its relevance to other students' responses.

