Chapter 5: Conclusions and Suggestions

In this chapter, the researcher displayed two distinctive sections consisting of conclusions and suggestions. The first section turned to be the conclusions in which the whole analysis was made into specific and clear summarization. In the meantime, through the second section, the researcher then offered important suggestions for some particular parties such as students and even the future researchers.

Conclusions

Based on findings and discussion explained in the fourth chapter, the researcher formulated some conclusions as follows.

The first objective of this research is to figure out types of taboo words employed by the main characters in a movie entitled *Death Proof*. To conduct such a thing, a theory proposed by Timothy Jay was utilized. According to the findings and discussion section, the researcher succeeded to invent that the main characters in the movie utter particular words considered as taboo in relation with profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, epithet and insult. Pertaining to men characters, they only employ taboo of profanity and insult. In this case, insult then becomes the highest number of occurrence during the movie with three utterances as the total number. Unlike men, women produce taboo words referring to profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, epithet and insult. Among five categories spoken by women characters, taboo of insult also dominates more with twelve utterances.

The second research objective goes to the explanation about certain motives which influence the main characters in the movie to speak taboo words. By taking the theory of Lars-Gunnar Andersson and Peter Trudgill, the researcher discovered that psychological, social and linguistics motives play a role in affecting them to say taboo words. Nevertheless, under specific explanation in the fourth chapter, women characters tend to be affected by social and psychological motives only. Regarding this, social motive in women's employment of taboo words is more oriented to the aspect of insulting other people while psychological motive refers to the emotional expressions of angry and surprise feeling.

Moving forward to the motives of using taboo words by men, it was reported that men in *Death Proof* employ taboo words because three complete motives consisting of psychological, social and linguistic motives drive them. Be more detailed, psychological motive stimulating men on the use of taboo words is merely to express surprise feeling. Besides, men characters are affected by linguistic motive for the reason that they love emphasizing something or topic that is being discussed. Yet, speaking about motives, psychological and linguistic motive are actually not the main motives which encourage men characters in uttering taboo words. In this case, social motive appears more often in which men characters show the similar tendency in which they use taboo words as a way to insult other people as found in women.

Suggestions

Right after making the conclusions about this research, some suggestions are then created.

For students

The researcher is aware that the presence of this research will contribute in providing positive benefits for students in which they are able to broaden their knowledge regarding certain words deemed as taboo. Nonetheless, the researcher also realizes that there must be an unfavorable impact arising from it because perhaps students are going to misuse taboo words. Thus, on this occasion the researcher strongly suggests that each student who reading this masterpiece needs to be very careful and not carelessly speak taboo words since this kind of language can produce offensiveness, sensitivity and other uncomfortable feelings. Other than that, the employment of taboo words may still be tolerable for students when they can consider the appropriate place and time.

For the upcoming researchers

In this masterpiece, the researcher merely pays attention to the types and motives of using taboo words in the movie entitled *Death Proof*. There are a couple of things which have not been discussed and covered here. For example, the correlation between the employment of taboo words and social class or even the effect of age factor in determining someone to speak taboo. Thus, it is hoped that the future researchers are going to use the above-mentioned examples as their reference in conducting taboo words.

References

- Alland, K., & Burridge, K. (2006). Forbidden words: Taboo and the cencoring of language. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Andersson, L. G., & Trudgill, P., J. (1992). *Bad Language*. London: Penguin Books.
- Argasetya, S., M. (2009). *Common features of English taboo words*(Undergraduate thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia).

 Retrieved from http://repository.usd.ac.id/33702/2/046332010_Full.pdf
- Batistella, E., L. (2005). *Bad language: Are some words better than others?*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Berg, B., L. (1995). *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences*, (2nd Ed).

 Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Chambers, J., K & Trudgill, P. (1998). *Dialectology* (2nd Ed). Cambridge:

 Cambridge University Press.
- Coats, J. (2004). Women, men and language. A sociolinguistic account of gender differences in language (3rd Ed). London: Pearson Longman.
- Cruse, A. (2006). *A glossary of semantics and pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Esiri, J. M., Ajasa, A. O., Okidu, O., & Edomi, O. (2017). Observation research:

 A methodological discourse in communication research. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 9 (20), 84-89. Retrieved from https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/aeb1/df2a97969617f6ca984edbf4c75e38b2 caec.pdf

- Ghounane, N. (2014). A sociolinguistic view of taboo language and euphemisms in the Algerian society: Attitudes and beliefs in Tlemcen speech community.

 (Magister thesis, Tlemcen University, Tlemcen, Algeria). Retrieved from http://dspace.univ-tlemcen.dz/bitstream/112/3320/1/GHOUNANE%20-nadia%20MAG%20ANG.pdf
- Goddard, C. (2015). "Swear words" and "curse words" in Australian (and American) English: At the crossroads of pragmatics, semantics and sociolinguistics. *Intercultural Pragmatics*, *12*(2), 189-218. DOI 10.1515/ip-2015-0010
- Hongxu, H. & Guisen, T. (1990). A sociolinguistic view of linguistic taboo in Chinese. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*, 81, pp. 63-85. DOI:10.1515/ijsl.1990.81.63
- Hudson, R., A. (1996). *Sociolinguistics* (2nd ed). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jay, T. (1992). Cursing in America: A psycholinguistic study of dirty language in the courts, in the movies, in the schoolyards and on the streets. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Company.
- Jay, T. (1999). Why we curse: A neuro-psycho-social theory of speech.

 Philadelphia: John Benjamins Company.
- Johnova, M. (2011). Gender talk: Taboo language in internet relay chat. *Discourse*and Interaction. Retrieved from https://journals.muni.cz/discourse-and-interaction/article/download/6962/8505

- Karjalainen, M. (2002). Where have all the swear words gone? An analysis of the loss of swear words in two Swedishtranslations of J. D. Salinger's Catcher in the Rye". (Pro graduate thesis, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland). Retrieved from http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/hum/engla/pg/karjalainen/wherehav.p
- Klerk, V., D. (1992). How taboo are taboo words for girls?. *Language in Society*,

 21, 277-289 Retrieved from

 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/29807278 How Taboo Are Tabo

 o_Words_for_Girls
- Kurniawan, K., E. (2015). The analysis of taboo words and swear words in

 George Carlin's monologue seven words you can't say on television

 (Undergraduate thesis, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia).

 Retrieved from https://repository.usd.ac.id/1029/
- Kurniawati, T. R. A., & Hardjanto, T. D. (2019). Taboo words in the Stranger Things. *Lexicon*, 6 (1), pp. 87-97. Retrieved from https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/lexicon/article/download/50312/25781
- Leach, E. (1976). Culture and communication. The logic by which symbols are connected: An introduction to the use of structuralist analysis in social anthropology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lexico Dictionary. (n.d.). Bitch. In *Lexico.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.lexico.com/definition/bitch

- Lexico Dictionary. (n.d.). Dick. In *Lexico.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.lexico.com/definition/dick
- Lexico Dictionary. (n.d.). Fuck. In *Lexico.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.lexico.com/definition/fuck
- Lexico Dictionary. (n.d.). Jesus. In *Lexico.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.lexico.com/definition/jesus
- Ljung, M. (2011). Swearing: A cross-cultural linguistics study. United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan
- Mahadi, T. S. T., & Jafari, S. M. (2012). Language and culture. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2(17), 230-235. Retrieved from http://ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_2_No_17_September_2012/24.pdf
- Mercury, R., E. (1995). Swearing: A "Bad" part of language; A good part of language learning. *TESL Canada Journal*, *13*(1), 30. Retrieved from https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ518119.pdf
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.). Bitch. In *Merriam-Webster.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bitch
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.). Cocksucker. In *Merriam-Webster.com*.

 Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cocksucker
- Merriam-Webster Dictionary (n.d.). Fuck. In *Merriam-Webster.com*. Retrieved November 4, 2020 from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fuck

- Muho, H. A., & Bakir, S. N. (2014). Taboo words and expressions in English.

 Zanco Journal of Humanity Sciences, 18(5), 189-200. Retrieved from

 http://zancojournals.su.edu.krd/index.php/JAHS/article/view/2828
- Murphy, B. (2010). Corpus and sociolinguistics: Investigating age and gender in female talk. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Pourkahlor, O. & Esfandiari, N. (2017). Culture in language learning:

 Background, issues and implications. *International Journal of English Language & Translation Studies*, 5 (1), 23-32. Retrieved from

 http://www.eltsjournal.org/archive/value5%20issue1/4-5-1-17.pdf
- Seliger, R., W & Shohamy, E. (1989). Second language research methods.

 Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Stubbs, M. (1983). Discourse analysis: The sociolinguistic analysis of natural language. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
- Sugiyono. (2009). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Talbot, M., M. (1998). *Language and gender: An introduction*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Trudgill, P. (2000). *Sociolinguistics: An introduction to language and society* (4th ed). London: Penguin.
- Urban Dictionary (n.d.). Cocksucker. In *Urbandictionary.com*. Retrieved

 November 4, 2020 from

 https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=cocksucker

- Wardhaugh, R. (1992). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (2nd Ed). Oxford: Blackwell Publishers
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (5th Ed).U. K: Blackwell-Publishing.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2010). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (6th Ed). Chichester, West Sussex, U.K: Wiley-Blackwell.