

**NEGATIVE ENGLISH COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS AND  
SWEARWORDS USED  
BY K-POP IDOLS IN DIVE STUDIO PODCAST**

**THESIS**

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2022**

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**THESIS**

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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**2022**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Negative English Colloquial Expression or Sweawords Used by K-Pop Idols in DIVE Studio Podcast**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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Aula Khoirun Nisa

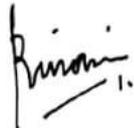
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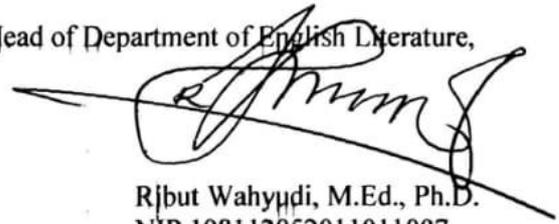
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## **MOTTO**

*[And] who created seven heavens in layers. You do not see in the creation of the Most Merciful any inconsistency. So, return [your] vision [to the sky]; do you see any breaks?*

*(Q.S. Al-Mulk: 3)*

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicated my thesis to my beloved parents,

*Bapak* Tasirin and *Ibuk* Siti Rusiah

and my younger siblings,

Intan Laili Fariha and Moh. Ihsan Afandi

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Lastly, to myself who persisted and drove up to this point. Thank you for continuing to believe and be strong so that you can make one of these big dreams come true.

I sincerely admit that my undergraduate thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, I would highly appreciate critical critique and recommendations for this research. Hopefully, the readers will profit greatly from this thesis.

Blitar, 20 May 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aula', with a horizontal line underneath it.

Aula Khoirun Nisa  
NIM 18320066

## ABSTRACT

**Nisa, Aula Khoirun.** (2022). *Negative English Colloquial Expression and Swearwords Used by K-Pop Idols in DIVE Studio Podcast*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M. Pd.

**Keywords:** *Language varieties, colloquialism, negative English colloquial, swearwords.*

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The use of colloquialism in English is a widespread occurrence as a social phenomenon. Colloquial language regularly employed for non formal conversation. Negative colloquial expression, on the other hand, are rarely discussed in depth in English. This research aims to investigate the types and reasons behind negative English colloquial utterances which are uttered by the K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio Podcast Spotify Channel. This research employed a descriptive qualitative research method to gain a thorough understanding of how K-Pop Idols use negative English colloquial expressions or swearwords during the podcast. Since the researcher wants focus to negative English colloquial expressions which has its own characteristics, the researcher used DIVE Studio Podcast hosts and guests' utterances in Spotify Channel as the data source. This research applied theories of colloquialism proposed by Richards & Schimdt (2010), swearwords by Jay (2000) and reasons of swearwords by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). The researcher collected the data by choosing the podcast episodes, listening to it, transcribing the utterances. She then analyzed the data and classified seven aspects from 36 collected data relying previous theories. The researcher found seven out of ten types of negative colloquials. They are cursing, profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, epithet, insult and slur, and scatology. The researcher also found five reasons behind the negative colloquials utterances. They are expletive, abusive, humorous, euphemistic, and habitual. The researcher expects that this study will be useful as a resource for future studies. Therefore, future studies should include an advancement of the studies on the use of negative English colloquials associated with other theories.

## ABSTRAK

**Nisa, Aula Khoirun.** (2022). *Ucapan Negatif Kolokial Inggris dan Umpatan yang Digunakan oleh Idol K-Pop pada Podcast DIVE Studio*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M. Pd.

**Kata kunci:** Varietas bahasa, bahasa sehari-hari, kolokial negatif, kata-kata makian.

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Penggunaan kolokial dalam bahasa Inggris telah meluas sebagai fenomena sosial. Bahasa kolokial digunakan untuk percakapan non formal Namun di sisi lain, penggunaan kolokial negatif jarang dibahas secara mendalam dalam bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti tentang jenis dan alasan di balik ucapan kolokial bahasa Inggris negatif yang diucapkan oleh idola K-Pop di DIVE Studio Podcast Spotify Channel. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi penelitian kualitatif deskriptif untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang menyeluruh tentang bagaimana K-Pop Idols mengucapkan kolokial Inggris negatif selama siaran podcast berlangsung. Karena peneliti ingin pembaca untuk fokus pada ekspresi kolokial bahasa Inggris negatif yang memiliki karakteristik tersendiri, maka peneliti menggunakan ucapan host dan bintang tamu dalam DIVE Studio Podcast di Spotify Channel sebagai sumber data. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Richards & Schimdt (2010) tentang ucapan kolokial, kata-kata umpatan oleh Jay (2000) dan alasan mengumpat Andersson & Hirsch (1985). Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan memilih episode podcast, mendengarkannya, mencatat ucapan. Dia kemudian menganalisis data dan mengklasifikasikan tujuh aspek dari 36 data dari teori sebelumnya. Hasil temuan dari penelitian ini yakni terdapat tujuh aspek dari 36 data yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan teori Jay (2000), termasuk *cursing*, *profanity*, *obscenity*, *vulgarity*, *ephitet*, *insult*, dan *scatology*. Selain itu, ia mengklasifikasikan lima alasan ungkapan negatif dari 36 data yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan teori Andersson & Hirsch (1985), termasuk *expletive*, *abusive*, *humoristic*, *habitual*, dan *euphemistic*. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermanfaat sebagai bahan referensi untuk penelitian selanjutnya. Oleh karena itu, studi masa depan harus mencakup kemajuan studi tentang penggunaan kolokial negatif yang terkait dengan teori-teori lain.

## مستخلص البحث

النساء، أولى خير. 2022. ملاحظة عامة إنجليزية سلبية يستخدمها أصنام K-Pop على *Dive Podcast Studio*. البحث العلمي. الشعبية أدب الإنجليزية. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الإسمية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرفة: رينا ساري، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: أصناف اللغة، اللغة العامية، عامية سلبية. كلمات السباب.

توسع استخدام العامية في اللغة الإنجليزية كظاهرة الاجتماعية. ----ولكن من ناحية أخرى، نادرا ما تتم مناقشة استخدام الندوة السلبية بعمق باللغة الإنجليزية. وأهدف البحث العلمي التحقيق في أنواع وأسباب النقوش الإنجليزية السلبية التي نطق بها أصنام K-Pop على *Dive Podcast Studio* على قناة Spotify. يستخدم هذا البحث منهجية البحث الكيفي الوصفي للحصول على فهم شامل لكيفية نطق أصنام K-Pop للضخامات البريطانية السلبية أثناء بث Podcast. نظرا لأن الباحثة تريد من القراء التركيز على التعبيرات العامية الإنجليزية السلبية التي لها خصائصها الخاصة، فاستخدمت الباحثة خطاب المضيفين والنجوم الضيوف في *Dive Podcast Studio* على قناة Spotify كمصدر البيانات. تنفذ هذا البحث النظرية التي قدمها Richards وSchimdt (2010) حول الكلام الهائل، وكلمات السباب التي كتبها Jay (2000) وأسباب سب Andersson وHirsch (1985). جمعت الباحثة البيانات عن طريق اختيار حلقة Podcast والاستماع إليها وتسجيل الكلام. ثم حلت البيانات وصنفت سبعة جوانب من 36 بيانات. نتائج البحث وجدت سبعة جوانب، بما في ذلك اللعن والألفاظ النابية والفحش والابتذال والإفئيتيت والإهانة وعلم الستوكولوجي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، صنفت خمسة أسباب للتعبير السلبى، بما في ذلك البذينة والمسيئة والفكاهية والمعتادة والملمطة. السبب الأكثر هيمنة الذي يستخدمه المضيف هو المعتادة. في حين أن استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية العامية السلبية التي يستخدمها المضيف هو بذئى ومسيئة ومعتادة وملمطة. السبب الأكثر هيمنة الذي يستخدمه النجوم الضيوف هو البيذئىة.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter consists of background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Any language used for communication is typically divided into two categories. Standard and non-standard language forms are the two categories of language forms. There are two types of English: standard and non-standard English. One of the standard English definitions is provided by Trudgill (2002), "Standard English is a type of English that is frequently used in print and is commonly taught in schools and to non-native English speakers studying the language" (p.17). This also includes a wide range of languages spoken and overheard by educated citizens on newscasts and other such venues.

Non-standard English can be defined as colloquial English. Colloquial language includes phrases like "everyday language," "everyday speech," "casual language," and "frequent terminology" that are widely used in informal contexts. It is commonly used in two informal contexts by people who are close in age. Colloquial language, colloquial style, or informal language, according to Trask (1999) is a type of language that is regularly used in discourse or other casual interaction.

In everyday discourse, colloquial words are frequently employed. Because it is considered non-standard English, a few people use swear words in colloquials when speaking it in everyday conversation. Negative English colloquials can be

used to classify the use of certain swear words. The use of profanity is primarily disseminated through social interactions. According to Jay (2000), swearwords can be absorbed by children in their vocabularies even before they learn to speak. Swear words are picked up by children from their environment and learned to use through social contact. Swear words are learned in a similar fashion by those who do not speak English as their first language. When people speak in an informal way or style, they take up phrases from regular communications or other media, such as English films, and emulate them in their utterances.

According to Jay (2000), swearing is described as “The emission of emotionally intense, unpleasant words or emotionally injurious sentiments that are interpreted as insults” (p.9). A swear word's contextual use is considered inappropriate (Allan & Burrige, 2006). The words used in cursing utterances are used to express particular emotions. Negative emotions (e.g., anger, shock, frustration (Ljung, 2011)), pleasant feelings (e.g., joy, joke (Jay, 2000)), or pain-related emotions are examples of these emotions (Stephens, Atkins, & Kingston, 2009).

Many previous studies have been conducted to increase the knowledge of colloquialism. One of previous studies that had analyzed the type of colloquial expression was conducted by Misauri (2018). This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Analysis of Colloquial Expressions in *Gold Digger Prank*”. The goals of this research are to identify colloquial terms in the *Gold Digger Prank* video and to assess the meaning of those idioms. Although this research has been presented in complete theory, it still lacks in colloquialism field because it only analyzes the

surface with question marker “what”. This research result showed that there are five different types of colloquial idioms. Single words, contractions, clipped words, and verb-adverb combinations are the most common types of colloquial expressions in this movie. Short scenic words for technical concepts are the least common sorts of colloquial idioms.

The colloquialism theory can factually also be applied in everyday life. Through the study conducted by Karimi (2018), people are able to get colloquial appliance in real life. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Effect of Using Colloquial versus Standard English to Teach EFL Listening Comprehension.” The goal of this study was to see if educating colloquial English to EFL students improved their listening skills. The findings of the analysis revealed that educating colloquial English had a considerable impact on the learners' listening comprehension. The study's findings urge EFL teachers, students, practitioners, and course designers to employ colloquial language to teach listening comprehension in EFL classes. This research has been presented in a clear and concise way. However, the findings of this research, as well as those of other studies evaluated in the literature, are varied or ambiguous, signaling that more research into the problem of teaching listening in different dialects of English is needed.

Not only Misauri (2018), the previous study conducted by Afani & Zulida (2019) also analyzed the type of colloquial expression. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “A Study of Colloquial Expression in Doctor Zhivagos’ Novel by Boris Pasternak.” This research was purposed to find common place expressions

in Boris Pasternak's novel. However, this research only analyzed part of speech types occurred in colloquial expression. The findings of this research showed that the novel had 314 colloquial terms, single words account for 127 items, clipped words account for 1 item, construction account for 40 items, and verb adverb combination account for 146 items. As a result, single words and verb adverb combinations are the two most common colloquial expressions, with verb adverb combination being the most common. It can be inferred that the novel used a colloquial term in the sentence to indicate a shift in the language employed.

Another previous study that portrays the implication of colloquialism was conducted by Hasanah (2020). This descriptive qualitative study is entitled "The Use of Colloquial Words in Improving Students' Speaking through Teacher's Daily Assessment." The study's purpose was to see if colloquial words may enable learners to develop their speaking skills in ordinary classroom activities, as well as how colloquial words can allows learners grow their speaking skills in the context of interaction. A qualitative technique was used in this research, which includes class observation, interviews, and rubric analysis. The conclusions of this research revealed that students might improve their speaking skills by using colloquial phrases. Educators came to the conclusion that employing colloquial language improved students' vocabulary and increased their confidence in the speaking field. The language used in this research is easily understood even by uneducated people. Unfortunately, the data analyzed was too little, that it could not fully portray the teacher's daily assessment.

The implication of colloquialism theory can also be found in translation method, such as the previous study conducted by Lestari (2020). This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “An Analysis of Colloquial Expression in Students Translation Mastery among The Sixth Semester of The IAIN Metro.” The goal of this research was to show how students in the sixth semester at IAIN Metro translate colloquial phrase. This research has been presented in concise and complete theory. The findings in this research came from 16 sentences of colloquial expression translation by students that were natural and accurate. According to the findings, 28 of the 16 sentences translated by 10 students were high natural translations, 40 were natural translations, 47 were less natural translations, and 45 were unnatural translations. As a result, many pupils' translations were less natural. The percentages for accuracy level are 38 for accurate translation, 54 for less accurate translation, and 68 for inaccurate translation. As a result, many students mistranslated the sentences.

The study conducted by Septiani (2021) also analyzed the type of colloquials. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Analysis of Colloquial Words Found on Celebrity’s Instagram Caption.” This study focused on the use of colloquial vocabulary in superstar instagram captions, particularly Laras Syerinita. This study used documentary analysis to conduct descriptive qualitative research on colloquial language found on Laras Syerinita's Instagram. However, because this study only had one objective (what), it was unable to reflect the broader subject of colloquialism. The results revealed that Laras Syerinita utilized colloquial terms in her Instagram caption. There are 5 colloquial words marked as

Noun, 2 colloquial words are marked as Verb, 2 colloquial words are marked as Pronoun, 3 colloquial words are marked as Conjunction, 1 colloquial word is marked as Adjective, and 1 colloquial word is marked as Quantifier in this research.

Lutpullaevna (2021) has investigated the impact of colloquialism on text style. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Communicative and Pragmatic Features of Colloquial Vocabulary in Newspaper Style.” This research discussed problems concerning the communicative and pragmatic characteristics of colloquial terms in newspaper style. The mass media, particularly magazines, is currently the primary source of maintaining the literary norm. There was also a loss of textual purity and a general degradation in the style of the mass media. The findings revealed that colloquial vocabulary is common in interview, everyday history, and reporting genres, in which compositionally lowered units are used to convey the emotional state of the speaker, assess phenomena, events, and circumstances that occur in diverse areas of modern society, facilitate information perception, and affect the reader. Unfortunately, this research still lacks because it was not divided into sub-titles, so the reader might find hard to pinpoint the main discussion of each section.

Faleyeva (2021) has conducted another previous study that focused on investigating English colloquial system. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Experience of The Investigation of English Colloquial System.” The research of colloquialisms' influence on existing language standards was conducted using data analysis and collection. After assessing the studies'

objectives, the detailed research in the subject of non-standard vocabulary could be found. The findings revealed that acquiring to a new level of colloquial words and expressions in British and American English has become more important. This result section is only described through narrative text. It would be better if the author could provide table, sub-points, or graphic to make the reader easily understand the main discussion of the article.

Not only Misauri (2018), Afani & Zulida (2019), and Septiani (2021), Adi & Fadilah (2021) have also conducted study that focused on colloquial types. This study is entitled “The Analysis of Colloquial Words on Updates Status of Facebook.” What makes this research different from previous studies is that it analyzed colloquial types based on Sociolinguistics aspect. This research employed a descriptive qualitative research approach to discover various sorts of technical phrases that were used to construct vernacular language on Facebook statuses. They are abbreviation, clipping, blending, hypocorism, and acronyms. The researcher discovered five categories of technical terms from eight types of specific terms offered based on the collected data. Abbreviation, clipping, and acronyms are the most commonly used colloquial words on updates status. In perspective of sociolinguistics, all Facebook users of colloquial language are adults from different education backgrounds.

The other aspect that has been analyzed in colloquialism is the special colloquial vocabulary. This scientific study has been conducted by Jumanazarov (2022) and dealt with top and bottom ranges of literary and colloquial terms. This descriptive qualitative study is entitled “Stylistic Classification of The English

Vocabulary: Special Colloquial Vocabulary.” The findings of this research revealed that the English and Uzbek lexicon have three basic components: literary, neutral, and colloquial. The literary level has a bookish personality, the colloquial level has a spoken personality, and the neutral level is colorless and can enter both literary and colloquial levels.

From those previous studies, it can be concluded that the majority of the studies merely explored the use of English colloquialism in general. This research, on the other hand, studies the negative English colloquialism or swearwords used by K-Pop idols depicted on the DIVE Studio Podcast Spotify Channel by applying theories of colloquialism proposed by Richards & Schimdt (2010), swearwords by Jay (2000) and reasons of swearwords by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). This research also portrays the natural utterances from K-Pop idols who become hosts and guests in this podcast. Analyzing this topic through Pragmatics' perspective will be interesting to study. Besides, the researcher chooses the negative English colloquialism used by K-Pop idols because they are native English speakers but having different cultural background since they are domiciling in South Korea. Having different cultural background will definitely affect on how the colloquial expressions are uttered. This later are explained through the reason behind their utterance on finding section. Therefore, this research presents different insight of English colloquials to the readers.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of negative English colloquial expressions and swearwords used by K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio Podcast?
2. Why do the K-Pop idols utter negative English colloquial expressions and swearwords in DIVE Studio Podcast?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

Considering the purpose of the topic, this research attempts to give practical contributions in the area of language colloquialism. This analyzes spoken language between the K-Pop idols as the hosts and the guests in DIVE Studio Podcast. Practically, this research indicates how the hosts and guest stars converse in a relaxed manner. Furthermore, knowing the result of negative English colloquialism might help the English Literature Department students to serve as a reference for future studies. Furthermore, it might be useful for linguistic students who wish to pursue this issue further in order to develop comparable frameworks in diverse fields.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is on the Pragmatic aspect of daily utterances. Precisely, the smallest coverage area of this research is the colloquialism. To be more focused, the type analysis in this research is limited to only negative English colloquialism, by applying theories of colloquialism proposed by Richards & Schimdt (2010), swearwords by Jay (2000) and reasons of swearwords by

Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). The researcher limits this research on the utterances of negative English colloquialism by K-Pop idols shown in DIVE Studio Podcast, to focus and provide more detailed information. The researcher identified the types of negative English colloquialism found.

### **E. Definition of Key Term**

The researcher outlines some of the keywords in this research based on the topic:

1. Language varieties are structured variances of a language's utilization influenced by individual or group features, such as standard and non-standard usage, norms, and deviations from them. This research explains about one of language varieties that is colloquialism found in DIVE Studio podcast.
2. English colloquialism is a type of English that commonly used in regular conversation and other forms of communication. This research explains about types of negative English colloquial expression found in DIVE Studio podcast.
3. Swearwords are intensely emotional, harsh, or mentally harmful words or phrases. This research explains about types of swearwords that are similar to negative English colloquial expression found in DIVE Studio podcast.
4. DIVE Studio Podcast is a podcast headquartered at California which was opened in August 2019. It is on a mission to have a positive impact on culture and society by enabling different creators and communities through innovative audio experiences. The researcher chooses DIVE Studio Podcast as the data source to identify types of negative English colloquial expression.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provides some theories that relate to this research which consist of language varieties, colloquial English, and swearwords.

#### **A. Language Varieties**

Diversity of language is defined by Hudson (1980) as a group of linguistic elements shared by a single person or society and having the same sociological distributive interpretation. Linguistic variations, such as standard and non-standard usage, standards, and deviations from these norms, are determined by individual and group attributes.

The language we use in daily conversations, according to Holmes (2013), is surprisingly diverse. Variety is a sociolinguistic concept that refers to how language is used in different situations. Sociolinguists use the term variation to refer to any range of language forms that exhibit patterns based on social circumstances. It is a broad phrase that encompasses a variety of accents, linguistic styles, dialects, and languages that contrast with one another for social reasons. "There is variety in the use of language among speakers, such as representations of diverse ways that individuals speak in different locations or social groupings, but also variety within a single speaker's speech" (Wardhaugh, 2010, p.6). No one communicates in the same way all of the time, and people continuously use diversity within their languages for a number of objectives. Social dialect is one aspect that influences people's use of a variety of languages.

Standard and non-standard English are examples of English varieties. According to Trudgill (2002), standard English is a dialect. Standard English, unlike any other English dialect, is the most important dialect in the English-speaking world in terms of social, intellectual, and cultural factors. It does not have a corresponding accent. It is frequently utilized in the written media (newspapers and books), is linked to education, and is employed in broadcasting and other public settings. Written language (vocabulary, spelling, grammar) is easier to explain than spoken language (vocabulary, spelling, grammar) (Yule, 2020). McArthur (2003) generally defines Standard English as the most dominant variety to be understood, accepted, and appreciated in English-speaking countries. It also refers to the variety of languages spoken by educated individuals and heard on news broadcasts and other such places.

People of low social status are typically connected with non-standard English. Non-standard English has a wider range of expression than standard English. This statistic illustrates that non-standard speech is found all around the world. Different dialects are spoken by different groups of non-standard speakers. People in informal situations prefer to use non-standard language when conversing with people they recognize well or with whom they are regularly keeping a close relationship, such as family and friends during a celebration or family gathering. According to Matiello (2005), slang has a place among the many non-standard language kinds as both a diastratic and a diatopic variety.

It is worth noting that the distinction between standard and non-standard has nothing to do with the distinction between formal and informal language, or with

concepts like 'poor language'. Standard English has both informal and formal versions, and Standard English speakers curse just as much as non-native English speakers. Standard English is most commonly used in printed media (such as newspapers and books) and formal situations, according to the definition. People in casual situations, on the other hand, tend to use non-standard language. When they are conversing with people they know personally or with whom they are actually keeping a close connection, such as friends and family during a party or family gathering.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that the language variety is a specific set of linguistic item or human speech pattern. Linguistic variety can be observed through different speech in communities. People may use different dialects of a language in different contexts. The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It matters who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling.

## **B. Colloquial English**

Any casual word or expression used suitably in conversations among average or educated people is referred to as a colloquial (Nofalli, 2012). Colloquialism is derived from the Latin term colloquium, which means "conference" or "conversation." As a literary tactic, colloquialism refers to the use of commonplace or casual language in writing. By its etymology, the term colloquial originally referred to speech as opposed to writing. However, colloquial register is more about the degree of casualness or informality than the medium, and some use critics prefer the term casualism (Jalalpour & Tabrizi, 2017).

“Colloquial is a term used in or characteristic of communication, especially personal and informal interactions,” as has been stated by Websters (1981, p. 162). In this definition, colloquial style is employed in everyday speech or interaction, and it is more commonly spoken than written. Slang, which some linguists regard as low and vulgar, is also referred to as colloquial.

The American College Dictionary defines "colloquial" as "typical of or adapted to common or familiar dialogue rather than formal speech or writing," (McCrimmon, 1963, p. 169). Colloquialisms are terms that are appropriate for casual spoken conversation but not for more formal communication (generally written). “Colloquialisms occur in spoken and everyday English, and they bear no ill will toward the speaker's education,” (Partridge in *The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1990, p. 262).

According to Epoge (2012), colloquialism is a word or phrase that is more commonly used in casual speech and writing. According to the previous idea, colloquialism, is an unofficial word, expression, or phrase that is frequently used in conversation or writing between ordinary people and educated people.

Colloquial language, as defined by Trudgill, is included in informal language. It is defined as "the use of casual language appropriate to ordinary speech rather than the formality of writing, including differences in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar." Colloquial speech is oral speaking that takes the shape of a discourse. Colloquial expressions can also be found in written writing. Everyday language, everyday speech, casual language, and regularly used phrases

in informal situations are all forms of colloquial language. It is commonly used in two informal contexts by people who are close in age.

Similarly, Trask (1999) defines colloquial language as "a variation of language frequently employed in conversation or other informal situations. Colloquial words are commonly used in everyday speech. The most common example of colloquial speech is to express sympathy and relation without any social restrictions. This type of speech is distinguished by the absence of auxiliaries or subjects in a sentence, which is widespread in the use of slang terminology and idioms (Richards and Schmidt 2010).

Colloquial English is a phenomenon that does not exist in formal communication and should not be used in an official setting. Richards and Schmidt (2010, p. 96) define colloquialism as "a word or phrase used in a discourse where people are conversing in a casual manner." Colloquial English can be inappropriately informal at times. The most primary usage of colloquial speech is to express sympathy and connection without any social restrictions. The lack of auxiliaries or subjects of a sentence distinguishes this form of speech, which is common in the use of slang terms and idioms (Richards & Schmidt, 2010). The use of phrasal verbs, slang and idiomatic expressions, phatic utterances that do not demand an answer, the general pronoun *you*, breaching subject-verb agreement, and other traits characterize colloquial English, according to Lucia Engkent (1986). Gap fillers like *you know*, *you see*, and *hmm*, for example, imply inadequate communication abilities. In addition to intensifying

adverbs and adjectives, Peprnik (2006, p. 67) also identifies intensifying adverbs and adjectives as a trait of informal (colloquial) English.

Colloquialism can be defined as an unofficial word, expression, or phrase that is regularly used in dialogue or writing between common people and educated people. Colloquial terms can be defined as words and phrases used in communication by digital natives speaking in a casual conversation.

### **C. Swearwords**

Swear is one of the language problems that exist in the daily conversation of society although some people may consider those words unacceptable to use (Austin, 1962). People may have something that they refuse to talk about, or they are not talking about directly. However, it cannot resist that swearing is part of linguistics, which is also useful for language learning.

#### **a. Definitions of Swearwords**

Swear words are part of the inappropriate language lexicon (Jay, 2009), and they're frequently judged unsuitable and outlawed in certain societies. The act of uttering swear words, on the other hand, is known as swearing. According to Jay (2000), swearing is described as "the use of emotionally strong, unpleasant words or emotionally injurious phrases that are considered insults". The connotative use of a swear word is considered offensive (Allan and Burrige, 2006). In a cursing utterance, the words are used to portray distinct emotions. Positive emotions (e.g., joy, joke) (Jay, 2000), negative emotions (e.g., anger, shock, frustration (Ljung, 2011), or pain-related emotions (Jay, 2000) are all possible (Stephens, Atkins, & Kingston, 2009).

Swearing, often known as curse words, is a pretty common occurrence. "Cursing" is defined as "the use of emotionally potent, offensive words (e.g., fuck, shit) or emotionally destructive phrases (e.g., kiss my ass, piss off, up yours) that are understood as insults," (Jay, 2000, p. 9). According to him, these two categories of swears account for the majority of all profanity, and thus he acknowledges that curses are not always intended as insults, but can also serve other purposes, such as expressing strong emotions or causing an emotional resonance on the listener, with the effect being positive or negative. "Swearing may alter the listener's processing of information by delivering information that indicates the speaker's emotional state," (Jay, 2000, p. 11).

The perceived inappropriateness of taboo words, according to Jay (2009), is the fundamental cause for their infrequency of use. He claims that curse words with sexual overtones and scatological connotations, as well as ethnic/racial slurs, are the most prohibited. Individuals' differing levels of tolerance for harsh language are partly dependent on the company and the settings they are in (Kapoor, 2014). In the company of colleagues or friends, and if the situation is official, a person is less likely to use offensive language. However, if the context is less formal, the frequency of curse words and the criterion for how offensive the words are viewed increases.

In conclusion, swearwords can give a certain impact to the listeners. Swearwords appear to have a tremendous influence on people, despite the fact that they are no longer or have a different pronunciation than other words (McEnery,

2006). The offence that these words arouse in people's minds determines the force or impact that these words have on them.

### **b. Types of Swearwords**

In terms of their use and the purposes and goals behind it, Jay (1992) divides the terminology with which "dirty words" might be described into 10 categories. The following is the classification:

1. Cursing - "The purpose of cursing is to cause harm to another person by using certain words or phrases" (Jay, 1992, p. 2). For instance, damn you, eat shit and die.
2. Profanity - "To be profane implies to be unaware or ignorant of the norms of a specific religious organization [i.e.] using religious terminology in a profane, secular, or uncaring manner" (Jay, 1992, p. 3). Example: *Get off the phone, for the love of Christ's sake! Does the Pope shit in the woods?*
3. Blasphemy - "A blasphemy is a religious or religious ideology insult." While profanity is associated with the secular or unconcerned about religion, blasphemy targets the church directly" (Jay, 1992, p. 3–4). Example: *Screw the Pope! Shit on what it says in the Bible!*
4. Taboo – "A taboo is a social norm that restricts or prohibits certain behaviors, thoughts, or, in this case, words." [-] The purpose of the taboo is to keep social cohesion by prohibiting a speaker's behavior" (Jay, 1992, p. 4). Example: *Fish! Fiddlesticks! Sugar! Rats!*

5. Obscenity - "To label a word obscene means that it cannot be freely used; it is restricted; and to use such speech is to face judicial consequence." Obscenity protects listeners from damaging words, whereas taboo limits what speakers can say. Obscenity regulations control the content of publications and television shows." (Jay, 1992, p. 5). Examples: *fuck, motherfucker, cunt* as universally obscene words.
6. Vulgarity – "Vulgarity" refers to the language of the average citizen, "the man on the street," or the uneducated, unsocialized, or ignorant. Vulgarity serves no specific requirement or function other than the common human's typical communication demands" (Jay, 1992, p. 6). Examples: *snot, bloody, up yours, booger, slut*.
7. Slang – "Slang is a vocabulary established among specific sub-groups [- ] for the purpose of communication." The slang code is used to distinguish members of the group, while violation or ignorance of it can be used to identify non-members, which can be useful in unlawful transactions" (Jay, 1992, p. 6–7). Examples: *pimp, cherry, dweeb, bennies*.
8. Epithets - "Epithets are emotional linguistic bursts that are fleeting but powerful." They are more objectionable than other sorts of swearing, such as joking, in terms of appearance (loudness or duration). The term is spoken out of frustration, like when you slam a hammer against your hand" (Jay, 1992, p. 7). Examples: *shit, damn, hell, son of a bitch*.

9. Insults and slurs - "Insults and slurs are verbal insults directed at others." These comments are spoken solely to cause harm to the other person" (Jay, 1992, p. 8). Examples: *bitch, bastard, fag, spic, nigger*.
10. Scatology - "Human waste products and processes are referred to as scatological words" (Jay, 1992, p. 6). Examples: *crap, shit, piss*.

Jay notes out that there is overlap between these classifications, and that some words or expressions, such as son of a bitch, can be classified as both an insult and an epithet. It is clear that some of the categories, such as profanity and blasphemy, are hard to differentiate from one another. Jay's categories are substantial, but some of them, such as vulgarity or slang, are not always extremely controversial or "dirty," because, according to Jay's definition, they appear to have more to do with who is talking rather than what is said, and thus cannot always be viewed negatively as such. Sexual references, profanity or blasphemy, scatological and nasty items, animal names, ethnic-racial-gender slurs, psychological-physical-social aberrations, ancestral allusions, substandard filthy phrases, and offensive slang are also categories Jay (2009) divides swear word referents into.

In conclusion, there are 10 types of swearwords that have been proposed by Jay (1992). The fixed types are: cursing, profanity, blasphemy, taboo, obscenity, vulgarity, slang, epithet, insult and slur, and scatology. However, there is overlap between these classifications, and that same word or expression can be classified into different types.

### **c. Reasons of Swearwords**

The most common motive for public insult is to show anger although it can also be used to convey anger, dissatisfaction, regret, surprise, embarrassment, and to preserve intimacy or a close relationship environment. It can also be used to describe strong feelings. Humans have six different types of emotions: happiness, astonishment, sadness, rage, fright, and hatred. In its evolution, the word curse has been employed to represent feelings other than wrath, such as amazement and astonishment. To persons with intimate relationships, the word curse can also be used as a greeting or a jest. People commonly use swear words to express wrath, hatred, and surprise since swear words can be employed to represent any of these emotions.

According to Andersson & Hirsch (1985), the use of swear words serves numerous purposes. The following are the functions:

1. Expletive

The majority of cursing is an emotional response to irritation, dissatisfaction, or rage. This is a curse function, which is the usage of swear words to relieve stress. Expletives are swear words that are used to show attitudes and feelings through interjections or throws. This is essentially a speaker's response to something, and it is not directed at other people. Expletive words are exclamation mark qualities that have an expressive role and are expressed instinctively, just like any other exclamation word. Curses, on the other hand, aren't just for expressing negative feelings; they can also be used to communicate pleasant emotions. Here is an example:

(8:32) Jamie : Oh intestines. Okay. I'm not- I'm not a fan of intestines, but in Korea you guys- you guys eat pig's intestines

(8:43) Jamie : Cows intestines with all **that shit**. Yo!

In this context, the reason of Jamie's swearing is in expletive manner. This is essentially a speaker's response to something, and it is not directed at other people. Jamie expresses that she doesn't like food made from cow intestines.

## 2. Abusive

An abusive curse is one that is directed specifically at the victim in order to damage them emotionally. Abusive is intentionally injuring, insulting, reviling, cursing, threatening, or slandering another person. Abusive can be used to describe things that annoy or disturb them, things with which they disapprove and wish to shame, scorn, or destroy them. This Curse usually entails calling someone names or using swear words that could be offensive. Abusing someone verbally implies insulting them with foul words that may contain a prideful tone. Here is an example:

(16:06) Jamie : And then they call me again

(16:10) Jamie : Talking to this **stupid shit!**

The utterances above are the utterances containing swearwords that are deliberately uttered by Jamie to express her emotional reactions to harmful functions. The term "*stupid shit*" is used on purpose by Jamie to express her annoyance over the current topic they talked about.

## 3. Humuristic

Humuristic does not have to be emotional, swear. This can be seen in amusing situations aimed at others that are not particularly insulting. Humuristic refers to the use of curse words with the intent of making a jest or as a joke. Most take the

style of harsh profanity, but they serve the opposite purpose, in which the focus is humor rather than insult. It is usually idiomatic, lighthearted, and humorous. Here is an example:

(2.02) Eric : You guys don't know this because there's edited out but she's literally reading the cue cards for the first time.

(2.04) Eric : She's like **what the hell is this!**

The word "*The hell*" is often used to express annoyance with others. But in the context of this podcast, the word is used as material for jokes. In this case, Eric intends to mock Jessi because she did not use to shoot with the cue cards.

#### 4. Euphemistic

Euphemisms are words (or phrases) that are used to replace offensive language in order to avoid losing face. Euphemistic refers to a curse that is said with a softening expression, or, in other words, a swear word that is apparently nicer than the original. Euphemisms have occurred in many forms throughout recorded history. To prevent offending, it is used as a substitute for undesirable expressions. Many of the so-called "taboo phrases" are forbidden in English because their use is deemed offensive in particular social situations (Burridge & Allan, 2006). Here is an example:

(27.54) Jessi : And then my mom was just like

(27.59) Jessi : Okay well Jess, I believe that you're okay. Meanwhile my dad's like **freaking the hell out.**

(28.06) Jessi : And I'm just like whatever you know dad I'm okay.

In this context, Jessi's "*freaking*" utterance is used as a smoothing form of the word "*fukcing*".

#### 5. Habitual

Habitual A curse that has become a behavior is referred to as habitual. According to findings in the film A Good Day to Die Hard, three characters, McClane, Jack, and Alik, frequently speak swear words, allowing them to be classified into habitual functions. According to Wilson (2005), many people think of cursing as an instinctive reaction to pain or anything agitated and angered. This is the most prevalent kind of swearing, and many researchers feel it can help children cope with stress and be as calming as weeping. As a result, curse is an intuitive reaction to unpleasant, distressing, unsettling, and undesirable situations. Swearing is a frequent way for people to cope with stress. It's similar to how young toddlers scream when they encounter or experience something they do not want. Here is an example:

(22:06) Jamie : I lived with my friend for a short time in a house. And we did all these chores, you know. Like you do this and I do this. And then we signed it and put it in the wall.

(22:16) Jamie : That **doesn't fucking** work, tho. We never do that.

The use of curses that has become a habit is referred to as habitual. It has shown that Jamie utter swearwords "*fucking*" often, so it can be classified into habitual functions.

In this research, the researcher applied the theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch (1985) to answer the second research objectives. As has been explained previously, there are 5 reasons of swearing: expletive, abusive, habitual, humoristic, and euphemistic.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter consists of several detailed descriptions of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research tries to find out the negative English colloquial used by K-Pop idols on DIVE Studio Podcast on Spotify Channel. This research takes a qualitative approach since it aims to gain a better understanding of phenomena. In this type of study, the researcher collected, classified, evaluated, and came to conclusions based on the data analysis without making any generalizations. According to Walia (2015), qualitative research focuses on words rather than numbers. This type of research observes the world in its natural setting, interpreting situations to understand the meanings that people make from day to day life. The study's final written report includes an introduction, literature review, research method, findings, discussion, and conclusion. This research is classified as qualitative research because the researcher analyzes data containing negative English colloquial expressions used by K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio Podcast using theories of colloquialism proposed by Richards & Schimdt (2010), swearwords by Jay (2000) and reasons of swearwords by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985).

The data in this research are in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences culled from the DIVE Studio Podcast. Furthermore, the data including negative English colloquial expressions are descriptively analyzed.

## **B. Research Instrument**

According to Lincoln and Guba (1985), the data in qualitative research requires interpretation from the researcher herself. Therefore, the researcher herself as the main instrument selected, analyzed, and interpreted the data by herself. The researcher did not include any participant in conducting this research.

## **C. Data Source**

The data sources of the present research are two podcast episodes of DIVE Studio Channel on YouTube. The titles are *'Picky Eaters, Chances, and One Plus One Roommates'* from *'What Would Jamie Do?'* section Episode 5 (30 October 2019) at <https://open.spotify.com/episode/5XFXfIT0hJxebBpMs4Tacq?si=8fdcefa8c88d46a2> and *'Catching Up: Jessi'* from *'K-Pop Daebak'* section Episode 73 (9 September 2020) at <https://open.spotify.com/episode/3NzuKd5OkIzPqTLtLw5Ikq?si=a9d5d0bf3679405b>. The researcher chose these two episodes because they contain several types of swear words. The selected data are the utterances of K-Pop Idols hosts, Eric Nam and Jamie, and a guest named Jessi in DIVE Studio Podcast in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing negative English colloquial expression.

#### **D. Data Collection**

The data collection was done by the researcher using the following steps. Firstly, looking for the podcast of DIVE Studio Channel in Spotify platform. Secondly, listening some podcast episodes of DIVE Studio Channel. Thirdly, choosing the two episodes of DIVE Studio Channel. There are two episodes that were analyzed to find the data. The titles are *'Picky Eaters, Chances, and One Plus One Roommates'* from *'What Would Jamie Do?'* section Episode 5 (30 October 2019) and *'Catching Up: Jessi'* from *'K-Pop Daebak'* section Episode 73 (9 September 2020). Fourthly, making the transcript of the utterances in podcast episodes of DIVE Studio Channel. Finally, identifying words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which have negative English colloquial expression based on Richard & Schmidt's (2010) theory on colloquialism, Jay's (2000) theory on swearwords, and Andersson & Hirsch's (1985) theory on reason of swearwords.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

After collecting all the data, the researcher analyzed the data. Firstly, the researcher categorized words, phrases, clauses, and sentences into types of negative English colloquial expression based on Richard & Schmidt's (2010) theory on colloquialism, Jay's (2000) theory on swearwords, and Andersson & Hirsch's (1985) theory on reason of swearwords. Secondly, the researcher analyzed the types of negative English colloquial expression and why the idols utter negative English colloquial expression by using the theory of Richard &

Schmidt (2010), Jay (1992), and Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). Finally, the researcher drew conclusion based on the research findings.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter aims to present the results of research that have been analyzed in the manner described in the methodology. In this research, there are two sections, findings and discussion, where the findings are divided into 2 sections, namely types of swear words, and the reasons of swear words. The first section presents the properties of swear words by Jay (2000) found in DIVE Studio Podcast to answer the first research question. Meanwhile, to explain the second finding, the researcher applied Andersson & Hirsch's theory (1985) about reason of swearing used by the two hosts named Eric Nam and Jamie, and a guest named Jessi in DIVE Studio Podcast. The findings are discussed based on the appearance data in the form of swear words used by the hosts and the guest in DIVE Studio Podcast. After that the researcher discusses the data findings.

#### **A. Findings**

Several dialogues containing negative English colloquial expressions were collected from DIVE Studio Podcast in '*Picky Eaters, Chances, and One Plus One Roommates*' from '*What Would Jamie Do?*' section Episode 5 (30 October 2019) and '*Catching Up: Jessi*' from '*K-Pop Daebak*' section Episode 73 (9 September 2020). It is found that the hosts and the guests in this podcast used negative English colloquial expressions only on some places and times. In this research, the researcher found 36 data containing negative English colloquials spoken by the hosts and the guests in DIVE Studio Podcast based on Jay (1992).

The researcher put each data into 10 properties of swear words such as cursing, profanity, blasphemy, taboo, obscenity, vulgarity, slang, epithet, insult and slur, and also scatology. Furthermore, based on the theory, the researcher examined the data by describing the reasons for each category proposed by Andersson & Hirsch's theory (1985) such as expletive, abusive, humoristic, euphemistic, and habitual.

The researcher examined the raw data from the DIVE Studio Podcast dialogue transcripts and discovered that the hosts and guests frequently used negative English colloquial classification. As a result of these findings, the researcher concentrated on making the conversion of the raw data that arose from the researcher's notes as simple as possible.

Eventually, the results of data analysis from the DIVE Studio Podcast conversation transcript show that the hosts and guests uttered several types and reasons of negative English colloquials. In general, the researcher's data samples are characterized as very limited, but all data can match the research objectives.

### **1. Types of Negative English Colloquial Expressions Used by the Hosts and Guest in DIVE Studio Podcast**

**Table 1. Number of Negative English Colloquial Expressions Types Used by The Hosts and The Guest in DIVE Studio Podcast.**

Types of negative english colloquial expressions	Number of negative english colloquial expressions types used by the hosts	Number of negative english colloquial expressions types used by the guest
Cursing	1	3
Profanity	5	4
Obscenity	6	-
Vulgarity	1	2
Epithet	1	1
Insult and slur	8	-

Scatology	4	-
Total	26	10

The types of negative English colloquials by Jay (1992) consist of 10 types such as cursing, profanity, blasphemy, taboo, obscenity, vulgarity, slang, epithet, insult and slur, and also scatology. In DIVE Studio Podcast, the types of negative English colloquials that were used by the hosts are 1 cursing, 5 profanity, 6 obscenity, 1 vulgarity, 1 epithet, 8 insult and slur, and 4 scatology. Meanwhile, the types of negative English colloquials that were used by the guest are 3 cursing, 4 profanity, 2 vulgarity, and 1 epithet. Detailed explanation is as follows:

**a. Cursing**

Cursing is defined by Jay (1992) as the use of certain words or phrases with the intent of causing harm to others, generally through physically and psychologically punishment from a group or individual, and can be destructive to the person speaking. The example of this type can be seen in the following dialog:

**Datum 1**

(18:10) Jamie: While I had so much other thing to do, um, and I got a recognition because of my transformation,

(18:19) Jamie: Which really sucks because I've been putting down all these works on my music and they don't give **a damn shit** about it!

(18:22) Jamie: And now because my boobs are a little big than they thought they're like, oh she did a boob job.

Jamie's utterance in this conversation falls into category of cursing. It is because '*damn*' in this context is intended to show how Jamie's feeling is towards the people who had criticized her. In this context, Jamie has worked hard and prepared everything for her music projects. However, people only cared about her look and appearance which makes her disappointed and uttered "*they don't give a*

*damn shit about it*". In this case, Jamie does not intend to hurt someone by her utterance. She simply wants to express her feelings.

## **Datum 2**

(9:55) Jessi: And I know what I want and what I don't want

(9:57) Jessi: But at the same time I realized like **damn this is not what I want**

The expletive uttered by Jessi in this conversation falls into category of cursing. It is because '*damn*' in this context is intended to show how Jessi feeling towards her past situation. She is a famous singer nowadays. However, she said that she wants to explore more. She simply does not expect money, fame, and stuff because those are not the thing that she wants for becoming an artist.

Jessi's utterance is classified as cursing. The expletive refers to the usage of curse words to describe feelings that are not directed at others. In this case, Jessi does not intend to hurt someone by her utterance. She simply wants to express her feelings.

There are four data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of cursing, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). A datum was uttered by the host and three data were uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only two curse data are disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

## **b. Profanity**

According to Jay (1992), profanity is found on theological differences, which implies profane is a religious term that has nothing to do with spiritual aims. It

acts contrary to religious convictions and is unaware of certain ethical rules. Here is the profanity example in the DIVE Studio podcast:

### Datum 3

(1:01:38) Eric: Next time we will plan things that will be intentionally fun, right?  
(1:01:41) Jessi: Yes this is more fun! Oh, he's just asked about my life!  
(1:01:45) Eric: But here's the thing. This is what people want to know, right?  
(1:01:50) Jessi: I know  
(1:01:51) Eric: So now that we know now we can get into like **whatever the hell we want**.

In this context, Jessi talked that she needs the interview to be more fun. Sitting for hours and talking in one way communication was less interesting for her. Eric agreed with her opinion so that he uttered “*we can get into like whatever the hell we want*”. This utterance is considered to be in profanity category because the word “*hell*” contains the expression of a certain religion or belief. In this case, the purpose of Eric’s swearword is to hyperbolize his utterance.

### Datum 4

(4:22) Jessi: Yeah how old are we?  
(4:26) Eric: Thirty one at normal age, we're talking normal age right?  
(4:29) Jessi: Wait what are we in Korea?  
(4:31) Eric: We're 33.  
(4:33) Jessi: **Jesus!**  
(4:34) Eric: I know!  
(4:35) Jessi: I feel it tho! I'm not gonna lie.

In this context, Jessi and Eric were talking about their age in Korea. They were in the same age. When Eric answered Jessi’s question about their current age, she seemed shocked because she did not realize that she was already 33. Then she uttered the swearword “*Jesus*” as the expressive of being shocked by that fact. Blasphemy and profanity are religious phrases or references (Hughes, 2006). This profanity word is used as a derogatory term or to express disagreement with a certain religion or belief. People use the word “*Jesus*” to

prevent cursing with the phrases “*Jesus*” and “*God*” because they may feel disrespectful. Injections, obscenities, contradictions, name calling, adjectives, detest adjectives, and emphases are all examples of profane use or blasphemous references. When people are startled or surprised by something, they frequently use the word “*Jesus*”.

There are nine data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of profanity, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). There were five data uttered by the hosts and four data uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only two profanity data are disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

### c. **Obscenity**

According to Jay (1992), the purpose of obscenity phrases is to prohibit a speaker's actions and maintain social cohesion. The example of obscenity terms uttered by the K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio podcast is:

#### **Datum 5**

(11:33) Jamie: But I don't know if that's the reason. But I think that's the reason  
and that's a trauma for me. So, I don't cook anymore.

(11:39) Jamie: I only cook ramen **for your motherfuckers!** So wassup.

In this context, Jamie were talking about the reason behind her breakup with her ex-boyfriend. She assumed that he broke her up because Jamie was so bad at cooking. She had a trauma of cooking right after that, and only cooked ramen. Therefore, she uttered “*Motherfucker*” to express his ignorance over the cooking. The word “*Motherfucker*” is classified as an obscenity since it shows Jamie’s displeasure and fury feelings because of her bad cooking experience.

There are six data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of obscenity, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). There were six data uttered by the host and no data uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only one obscenity data is disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

#### **d. Vulgarities**

According to Jay (1992), vulgarity is widely used or acceptable in society, and people are familiar with its meaning. It is fairly usual to be vulgar, and it is not always destructive or evil (Jay, 1992). Here are the examples of vulgarity swearword by the host and the guest:

##### **Datum 6**

(4:23) Jamie: And she's your friend! If I have a friend like that  
(4:27) Jamie: I'm gonna swear, **you assholes!**

In this context, an audience was telling her about a close friend who never helped him/her cooking, but always complaining about the taste. Hearing that fact, Jamie was extremely angry. Then she uttered "*You assholes!*" Since Jamie's sarcasm is spontaneous and filthy in character, this swearword falls under the vulgarity category.

##### **Datum 7**

(13:50) Eric: They always say it's like the like the vibration of your body  
(13:52) Jessi: Yeah yeah like it I was just a loud girl, **like little 15 year old ass girl.**

In this context, they were talking about Jessi's childhood and how she started to become a singer. People around her considered her to be a loud girl and therefore she claimed herself as "*a little 15 year old ass girl*". The word "*ass*"

includes in vulgarity type because this word means bottom. However, Jessi's "ass" utterance is only to emphasize the phrase about herself, not to insult anyone.

There are three data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of vulgarity, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). A datum was uttered by the host and two data were uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only two data are disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

#### e. Epithet

According to Jay (1992), an epithet is a disparaging or unpleasant word or a phrase that goes with someone's or something's name. He goes on to say that the epithet comes from annoyance or hatred, and it can be used to replace physical aggressiveness. When someone harms himself, for example, uttering the same word or phrase every time becomes a behavior (Jay, 1992).

#### Datum 8

(1:43) Jamie: What **a freaking crazy** week starts!  
(1:45) Jamie: For me it's been the most craziest week.

In this context, Jamie said to her audience that this week was the craziest week for her. It was because she had a lot of schedule at that time. Therefore, she uttered "*freaking*" to emphasize or express her annoyance over something. This swearword fell into epithet category because it represents frustration.

#### Datum 9

(43:55) Jessi: So we have to go through the **freaking weekdays**.  
(43:58) Eric: Yeah  
(43:59) Jessi: And I remember we shot the video everything

In this context, Jessi told Eric behind the story of her single entitled “Nunu Nana”. Her producer asked her to change the whole lyric on weekend, so she had to redo the song lyrics on the weekdays. In this case, she uttered “*freaking*” to emphasize or express her annoyance over something. This swearword fell into epithet category because it represents frustration.

There are only two data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of epithet, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). A datum was uttered by the host and a datum was uttered by the guest.

#### **f. Insult and Slur**

According to Jay (1992), insult and slur are oral or word assault intended to injure others. He also stated that they both served to actively harm people by using particular words or phrases.

##### **Datum 10**

(19:08) Jamie: But please go out and see the sky how beautiful it is day by day. Smell some flowers. Look at some people walking around. And just spend your time.

(19:15) Jamie: Rather than just be like **Ugly ass bitches**.

In this context, Jamie was talking about her current situation that her name was being trending on the internet. She wondered why and in fact the reason was because the people thought that she had done a boob job. She was extremely annoyed by that false rumour and directly told them to mind their own businesses instead of bad commenting her on the internet. Therefore, she uttered “*Ugly ass bitches*” to directly scold them. The sentence “*rather than just be like Ugly ass*

*bitches*,” uttered by Jamie is categorized in the insult and slur type since she used the insult "*bitches*" to criticize the netizens.

‘*Bitch*’ denotes a female dog, while ‘*pussy*’ denotes a cat, and ‘*rats*’ denotes a rodent. The recipient's behavior frequently influences the name of the animal used for the swear term (Allan, 2006). The animal's name is solely used as swear words in pledges to call names in this podcast. Despite the fact that a dog term is employed as a verb in discourse, it is regarded as a swearword.

There are eight data points in this research that contain swearwords in the category of insult and slur, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). All of them were uttered by the host and no data was uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only one curse data is disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

#### **g. Scatology**

The term scatology, according to Jay (1992), refers to human excrement. Scatology is an obscene study, especially when it involves swearing to people with excrement.

##### **Datum 11**

(10:13) Jamie: So, I bought this chicken, this rare chicken. I chopped it off. I chopped off the like the bones and stuff.

(10:17) Jamie: And all these are like **poop shit**, and then I need to stew it. I made the sauce. I chopped potatoes carrots and everything. I put it in.

In this context, Jamie was telling the audience that cooking was a stressful thing because she needed to do some stuffs before the food could eventually be enjoyed. She once ever made a chicken soup for her ex-boyfriend. She bought the chicken and chopped its bones and stuffs off. After that, she needed to stew it

while making the sauce. She also needed to chop the potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables as chicken's side dishes. All of these stuffs was quite stressful for her. Therefore, she referred that these stuffs were just like "*Poop shit*". The words "*poop*" and "*shit*" are classified as scatology since Jamie tells the listeners garbage to express her fury. According to Jay (2000), the term scatology refers to the study of human excrement. Human waste is represented by the words "*poop*" and "*shit*."

Excretion and bodily products are referred to as scatological and unpleasant items (Jay, 2000). *Bullshit*, *crap*, *piss*, and *shit* are words that contain these references. Ljung (2011) explains that "*dirty*" is a particularly useful expletive injection and expletive nickname in words and other expressions, which explains the high quantity of these terms found in the discourse.

There are four data points in this research that contained swearwords in the category of scatology, based on types of swearwords theory proposed by swearwords by Jay (2000). All of them were uttered by the host and no data was uttered by the guest. Since it encompasses all data, only one data is disclosed. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

## 2. Reasons of Negative English Colloquials Expression Uttered by the Hosts and Guests in DIVE Studio Podcast

Table 2. Number of Negative English Colloquial Expressions Reasons Used by The Hosts and The Guest in DIVE Studio Podcast.

Reasons of negative english colloquial expressions	Number of negative english colloquial expressions reasons used by the hosts	Number of negative english colloquial expressions reasons used by the guest
Expletive	8	6
Abusive	6	2
Humoristic	1	-
Euphemistic	3	2
Habitual	10	-

Total	26	10
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The primary purpose of public curse utterance is to express rage. It can also be used to communicate displeasure, dissatisfaction, regret, shock, and embarrassment, as well as to keep an association's intimacy or familiar environment. Aside from that, it is a way of expressing strong feelings. According to Andersson & Hirsch (1985), the use of swearwords serves numerous purposes. The role of negative English colloquials expression in DIVE Studio Podcast was discovered in this data analysis, which yielded 5 reasons for negative English colloquials expression from 36 data expressions. In DIVE Studio Podcast, the reasons of negative English colloquials that were used by the hosts are 8 expletive, 6 abusive, 1 humoristic, 3 euphemistic, and 10 habitual. Meanwhile, the reasons of negative English colloquials that were used by the guest are 6 expletive, 2 abusive, and 2 euphemistic. Detailed explanation is as follows:

#### **a. Swearwords in Relation to the Reason: Expletive**

Expletives are swearwords that are used to express attitudes and feelings through exclamations or throws. This is essentially a speaker's reaction to something, and it is not directed at other people. Expletive words are exclamation point qualities that have an expressive role and are conveyed instinctively, just like any other exclamation word. The example of this type can be seen in the following dialog:

#### **Datum 12**

(18:19) Jamie: Which really sucks because I've been putting down all these works on my music **and they don't give a damn shit about it!**

(18:22) Jamie: And now because my boobs are a little big than they thought they're like, oh she did a boob job.

In this context, the reason of Jamie's swearing is in expletive manner. Expletive is a curse word in which the person says interjections or throws to communicate attitudes and feelings. This is essentially a speaker's response to something, and it is not directed at other people. Jamie expresses that she hate the netizens because they only noticed about her appearance, not because of the all the hardworks for music she has been dedicating.

#### **Datum 13**

(22:07) Jessi: I still freak out when I do live now

(22:12) Jessi: That's why it was better to be pre-recorded because **oh hell no** know what's going to come out of this mouth

In this context, Eric was talking that Jessi always seemed nervous when she's shot on live. She first refused that fact but then she admitted that she was still freaking out when having live interview. She preferred to have pre-recorded interview because she is afraid that she might speak something unfiltered. Then she uttered "*hell, no*" to express her unwanted imagination and her concern. In this case, the utterance "*hell, no*" is categorized into expletive reason because she threw this word to express her feelings.

There are fourteen data points in this research that contain expletive reasons, based on reasons of swearwords theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). There are eight data uttered by the host and six data uttered by the guest. There are only two data explained because it has represented all data. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

#### **b. The use of Swearwords with the Reason: Abusive**

#### **Datum 14**

(4:23) Jamie: And she's your friend! If I have a friend like that  
(4:27) Jamie: I'm gonna swear you, **assholes!**

The utterances above are the utterances containing swearwords that are deliberately uttered by the host of podcast's episode named Jamie to express her emotional reactions to harmful functions. Abusive is intentionally injuring, insulting, reviling, cursing, threatening, or slandering another person. Because it has a negative meaning and is intended to offend someone, the line "*I'm gonna swear you, assholes!*" is defined as swear. The term "*assholes*" is used on purpose by Jamie to refer to the audience's friend. In this case, she is swearing to express her annoyance over the audience's friend who only complains about the cooking without helping her.

#### **Datum 15**

(49:09) Jessi: I talk a lot, but I'm not a comedian! I'm just me, you know?  
(49:10) Eric: Yeah  
(49:12) Jessi: But people just knew me, oh my Gosh she's so funny! But no, I'm an artist!  
(49:17) Eric: Yeah yeah  
(49:18) Jessi: **Goddammit** take me for my music!

In this context, Jessi seemed annoyed that people saw her as a comedian rather as an artist. Although she was good in making jokes and starring comedian shows, she still wanted to be considered as a singer. It was because she had put a lot of hardwork into her music. She uttered "*Goddammit, take me for my music*" to show her annoyance. In this case, her utterance "*Goddammit*" is categorized as abusive because it has a negative meaning and is intended to offend the audience.

There are eight data points in this research that contained abusive reasons, based on reasons of swearwords theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985).

There are six data uttered by the host and two data uttered by the guest. There are only two data explained because these have represented all data. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

### **c. The use of Swearwords with the Reason: Humoristic**

#### **Datum 16**

(2:02) Eric: You guys don't know this because there's edited out but she's literally reading the cue cards for the first time.

(2:04) Eric: She's like **what the hell** is this!

The use of swearing for the purpose of joking or as a joke is known as humoristic. The sentence "*She's like what the hell is this!*" above is an utterance containing swear words that are used by the host of the podcast named Eric to joke or as a humorous material. In English, the word "*The hell*" is often used to express annoyance with others. But in the context of this podcast, the word is used without feeling upset towards anyone but is used as material for jokes. In this case, Eric intends to mock Jessi because she did not use to shoot with the cue cards.

In this research, there was only one data that contained humoristic reason, based on reasons of swearwords theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch's (1985). This humoristic utterance was only uttered by the host, while no humoristic utterance used by the guest.

### **d. The use of Swearwords with the Reason: Euphemistic**

#### **Datum 17**

(25:36) Jessi: But we're just gonna keep it just in case.

(25:38) Eric: All right okay, um so you come back to korea after a five-year thing and then?

(25:40) Jessi: Same thing happened repeated itself.

(25:45) Eric: **Sheesh!**

Euphemistic means curse that is pronounced using a smoothing expression, or in other words, the swear word is transformed into a word that is arguably smoother than the actual form. The word “*Sheesh!*” is a swearword uttered by the host of the podcast named Eric using a smoothing expression. The word “*sheesh*” is a smooth word or expression of the word “*shit*”, which is usually expressed by someone when they are angry, shocked or depressed. The words like “*sheesh*” are commonly used by English speakers as a smoothing form of the word “*shit*”. As stated previously, the term “*shit*” is regarded as a swear word since its true meaning is associated with a negative context. In this case, Eric uttered the word “*sheesh*” as a shocking expression after hearing that Jessi came back to Korea and started her career over.

#### **Datum 18**

(27:54) Jessi: And then my mom was just like.

(27:59) Jessi: Okay well Jess, I believe that you're okay. Meanwhile my dad's like **freaking the hell out!**

(28:06) Jessi: And I'm just like whatever you know dad I'm okay

In this context, Jessi was telling about her being a teenager girl who courageously started her career as a singer. Her dad was extremely worried of her and Jessi described it with the utterance “*freaking the hell out*”. The word “*freaking*” is a smooth word or expression of the word “*fucking*”, which is regarded as a swear word since its true meaning is associated with a negative context. The word like “*freaking*” is commonly used by English speakers as a smoothing form of the word “*fucking*”.

There are three data points in this research that contained euphemistic reasons, based on reasons of swearwords theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch's

(1985). There is only one datum uttered by the host and two data uttered by the guest. Only two data was being analyzed because these have represented all data. The rest will be shown in the Appendix.

### **e. The use of Swearwords with the Reason: Habitual**

#### **Datum 19**

(1:01:45) Eric: But here's the thing. This is what people want to know.

(1:01:50) Jessi: I know.

(1:01:51) Eric: So now that we know now we can get into like **whatever the hell** we want!

The use of curses that has become a habit is referred to as habitual. The observational data in the DIVE Studio podcast, especially on K-Pop Daebak Show section has shown that the host named Eric Nam utter swearwords “*the hell*” often, so it can be classified into habitual functions. The conversation between Eric and Jessi is one such example contains swear words that are used by Eric based on habitual functions. The word “*the hell*” is often used by Eric as the abbreviation put in the middle of the certain phrase, such as “*What (the hell) is this*”, “*who (the hell) is this*”, “*freaking (the hell) out*”, “*what (the hell) is going on*”, “*what (the hell) is kyopo*”, and “*whatever (the hell) we want*”. This shows the habits of Eric Nam in DIVE Studio Podcast in the usage of the swearword “*the hell*”.

There are ten data points in this research that contained habitual reasons, based on reasons of swearwords theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch’s (1985). All of them were uttered by the host, and no data with habitual reason was uttered by the guest. There is only one data revealed because it has represented all data.

## **B. Discussions**

The researcher found 36 data of negative English colloquial expressions used by K-Pop idols in two DIVE Studio podcast based on Jay (1992)'s theory. They are: cursing, profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, epithet, insult and slur, and scatology.

Through this analysis, the type of negative English colloquials which is the most dominant can be found. The most dominant type of negative English colloquials used by the host is insult and slur. The reason behind their usage on this type is because the insult and slur utterances were thrown to the annoying listener and audience. Whenever the hosts felt annoyed with the audiences' bad comments, they intended to insult them through insult and slur type of negative English colloquial. In addition, the most dominant type of negative English colloquials used by the guest is profanity. The reason behind their usage on this type is because the fact that South Korea does not have official religion. According to Statistics Korea, the percentage of South Koreans identifying as having no religion rose from 47 percent in 2005 to 56 percent in 2015 (Borowiec, 2017). This made the guest spontaneously curse using profanity types while some religions consider profanity to be a religious crime. The example of profanity types are "*Goddamn*", "*damn*", "*hell*", and "*Jesus*".

Through analysing this research objective using Jay's (1992) theory, the researcher also found several types of negative English colloquials that were not used by the K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio podcast. The types of negative English colloquials that were not used by the hosts are blasphemy, taboo, and slang. In addition, the types of negative English colloquials that were not used by the guest are blasphemy, taboo, obscenity, slang, insult and slur, and scatology. The type of

blasphemy cannot be found in these two podcasts because profanity and blasphemy are hard to differentiate from one another (Jay, 2009). Meanwhile, the types of taboo, slang, insult and slur, and scatology are difficult to be found because sometimes there is overlap between these classifications, and that some words or expressions can be classified into the same type (Jay, 2009), such as the word “*fucking*” that can be categorized into both an obscenity and an epithet.

After analyzing the types of negative English colloquials, the researcher analyzed the reasons of negative English colloquials by applying Andersson & Hirsch (1985)’s theory. The researcher found 5 types of reasons for negative English colloquials uttered by K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio Podcast. They are expletive, abusive, humoristic, euphemistic, and habitual.

Through this analysis, the reason of negative English colloquials utterance which is the most dominant can be found. The most dominant reason of negative English colloquials expression used by the host is habitual. The reason behind their usage on this type is because when people has habit to throw negative colloquials, they tend to use that same word over and over. In this case, the host named Eric has habit to use the word “*the hell*”, meanwhile the host named Jamie has habit to utter the word “*fucking*”. In addition, the most dominant reason of negative English colloquials expression used by the guest is expletive. The reason behind their usage on this type is because most of their dialogues were onlu used to express their attitude or feeling towards something. Expletive is a curse word in which the person says exclamations or throws to communicate feelings and attitudes. This is essentially a speaker's response to something, and it is not

directed at other people. Expletive words are exclamation point qualities that have an expressive role and are expressed instinctively, just like any other exclamation word.

Through analysing this research objective using the theory proposed by Andersson & Hirsch (1985), the researcher also found the reason of negative English colloquials expression that was not uttered by the K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio podcast. The types of negative English colloquials that were not used by the guest is humoristic. It is because the interview session that Jessi had with Eric Nam is set on a serious mood so that they barely throw jokes to each other. Humoristic refers to the use of curse words with the intent of making a jest or as a joke. Most take the style of harsh profanity, but they serve the opposite purpose, in which the focus is humor rather than insult.

For the implication of English colloquialism, the findings of this research align with the study proposed by Adi & Fadilah (2021). This study makes emergence of colloquial language in writing expression through Facebook platform. This study stated that colloquial is simply informal English. Colloquial language is an expression that is not used in formal speech or writing. People strive for a colloquial usage that allows the listener to be relaxed and to listen easily to what we have said. Those implications align with the findings of this research which focused on colloquial expression in informal situation, precisely through podcast dialogues. In addition, the gap is that this previous study merely explored the use of English colloquialism in general, while this research focused on negative English colloquialism.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter contains two sections, conclusion and suggestion. Based on the study's goal, two conclusions can be drawn from the findings. Meanwhile, some suggestions are made to some people who are involved in the findings.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the research findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn. The first research objective of this research is to identify and define the types of negative English colloquials used by K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio podcast. From ten types of swearwords proposed by Jay (2000), seven of them were used by K-Pop idols in this DIVE Studio podcast, such as cursing, profanity, obscenity, vulgarity, epithet, insult and slur, and scatology. The host used negative English colloquials in types of cursing (1 datum), profanity (5 data), obscenity (6 data), vulgarity (1 datum), epithet (1 datum), insult and slur (8 data), and scatology (4 data). The most dominant type used by the host is insult and slur. The guest used negative English colloquials in types of cursing (3 data), profanity (4 data), vulgarity (2 data), and epithet (1 datum). The most dominant type used by the guest is profanity.

The second objective of this research is to explain the reasons behind K-Pop idols' utterances of negative English colloquials. By applying Andersson & Hirsch (1985)'s theory, there are 5 types of reasons for negative English colloquials uttered by K-Pop idols in DIVE Studio Podcast. They are expletive, abusive, humoristic, euphemistic, and habitual. The reasons for negative English

colloquials utterances used by the host are expletive (8 data), abusive (6 data), humoristic (a datum), euphemistic (3 data), and habitual (10 data). The most dominant reason of negative English colloquials expression used by the host is habitual. The reasons for negative English colloquials utterances used by the guest are expletive (6 data), abusive (2 data), and euphemistic (2 data). The most dominant reason of negative English colloquials expression used by the guest is expletive.

## **B. Suggestion**

The researcher intends to highlight numerous points for future research after completing this research. This study focused over the use of negative English colloquials in form of its types and reasons. Following the accomplishment of this study, the researcher wants to extend several suggestions for future studies. The researcher expects that this study will be useful to readers as a resource for future studies. Therefore, future studies should include an advancement of the studies on the use of negative English colloquials associated with other theories. The researcher also recommended that future studies will look into negative English colloquials from diverse perspectives, such as political or social status issues, which was not addressed in this research. In addition, it is expected that this study will provide contributions and new ideas for future studies, particularly on uncommon topics.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Aula Khoirun Nisa** was born in Blitar on October 16, 1999. She graduated from MAN 3 Blitar in 2018. During her study at senior high school, she has actively participated in student organizations, such as OSIS and journalism. She also joined English and Biology study club and got several achievements in those field. She started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During her study at the university, she actively participated in student organizations, such as Advanced Debate Community, English Letters Student Association, Student Executive Board of Humanity Faculty, PSGA UIN Malang, and PMII. These experiences developed her organizational and social skills. Along her undergraduate degree, she also spent her time exploring the working life through internship programs as a content writer and digital marketer in several national startup companies.

## APPENDIX

### Classification Data of Negative English Colloquial Expression and Swearwords Used by K-Pop Idols in DIVE Studio Podcast

**Table 1. Negative English Colloquial Expression Used by the Hosts**

<i>'Catching Up: Jessi' from 'K-Pop Daebak' section Episode 73 and 'Picky Eaters, Chances, and One Plus One Roommates' from 'What Would Jamie Do?' section Episode 5</i>			
Datum	Utterance	Types of Swear Words	Function of Swear Words
1	2.02 You guys don't know this because there's edited out but she's literally reading the cue cards for the first time. 2.04 She's like <b>what the hell is this!</b>	Profanity	Humoristic
2	21.23 Now obviously I can't do it because now it's like weird if I do that right yeah if you were like hi I'm Jessi. 21.25 I'd be like <b>who the hell is this?</b>	Profanity	Habitual
3	25.36 But we're just gonna keep it just in case 25.38 All right okay, um so you come back to korea after a five-year thing and then? 25.40 Same thing happened repeated itself	Scatology	Euphemistic
4	53.40 And were discussing music right now, and I'm like <b>what the hell</b> is going on? But I think it's so dope.	Profanity	Habitual
5	57.30 If you're listening and you're like 57.37 <b>what the hell</b> is a kyopo, kyopo is a korean american yeah right i think and i'm sure you felt it too	Profanity	Habitual
6	1.01.45 But here's the thing. This is what people want to know	Profanity	Habitual

	1.01.50 I know 1.01.51 So now that we know now we can get into like <b>whatever the hell we want</b>		
7	1:43 What <b>a freaking crazy</b> week starts! For me It's been the most craziest week.	Epithet	Habitual
8	4.23 And she's your friend! If I have a friend like that 4.27 I'm gonna swear you, <b>assholes!</b>	Vulgarity	Abusive
9	4.39 And she be like "I don't like this", "oh, I see". 4.43 Then why don't you <b>fuck-</b> , then why don't you buy your own meal, friend?	Obscenity	Habitual
10	7.02 Don't eat your friend's cooking for granted, <b>you bitch!</b>	Insult and slur	Abusive
11	7.45 And looking every <b>fucking</b> ten minutes	Obscenity	Habitual
12	8:32 Oh intestines. Okay. I'm not- I'm not a fan of intestines, but in Korea you guys- you guys eat pigs intestines 8:43 Cows intestines with all <b>that shit.</b> Yo!	Scatology	Expletive
13	8:50 Why would you eat something intens-instance I don't I don't <b>fucking</b> know how to like Kopchang. It's called Kopchang, Taekchang Makchang. I don't like the changchadulim friend.	Obscenity	Habitual
14	9:29 So cooking is gonna be a really big disaster or a really big trauma for someone 9:34 Cuz actually I try cooking	Insult and slur	Expletive

	<p>someone to one of my boyfriend's that I dated,</p> <p>9:42 Because you know, only every girlfriend wants to be like a cute little darling to their <b>stupid shit!</b></p>		
<b>15</b>	<p>10:01 And if you try it in these amazing restaurants gonna be one of your best foods, but I tried it. <b>Stupid of me!</b></p>	Insult and slur	Abusive
<b>16</b>	<p>10:13 So I bought this chicken, this rare chicken. I chopped it off I chopped off the like the bones and stuff. 10:15 And all these like <b>poop shit</b>, and then I need I needed stew it. I made the sauce. I chopped potatoes carrots and everything. I put it in.</p>	Scatology	Expletive
<b>17</b>	<p>11:33 But I don't know if that's the reason but I think that's the reason and that's a trauma for me so I don't cook anymore. 11:39 I only cook ramen for your <b>motherfuckers!</b> So wassup.</p>	Obscenity	Expletive
<b>18</b>	<p>15.38 Live your life as a single mama. 15:40 See? They're <b>dumb!</b></p>	Insult and slur	Expletive
	<p>16.06 And then they call me again 16:10 Talking to this <b>stupid shit!</b></p>	Insult and slur	Abusive
<b>19</b>	<p>16.11 And that's not gonna work 'cause I have a new boyfriend, 16:16 <b>Bitch!</b></p>	Insult and slur	Expletive
<b>20</b>	<p>17:06 But um I had this friend and I had this amazing shows the models were like <b>tall as fuck</b>, 17:17 And I felt like Pablo sunbaenim.</p>	Obscenity	Habitual
<b>21</b>	<p>18:03 So <b>these bitches</b> thought that I did</p>	Insult and slur	Abusive

	<p>my boob job done</p> <p>18:10 While I had so much other thing to do, um, and I got a recognition because of my transformation</p>		
22	<p>18:19 Which really sucks because I've been putting down all these works on my music and they don't give <b>a damn shit</b> about it</p> <p>18:22 And now because my boobs are a little big than they thought they're like, oh she did a boob job.</p>	Cursing	Expletive
23	<p>19:08 But please go out and see the sky how beautiful it is day by day smell some flowers</p> <p>19:13 Look at some people walking around and just spend your time rather than just be like <b>Ugly ass bitches.</b></p>	Insult and slur	Abusive
24	<p>22:06 I lived with my friend for a short time in a house. And we did all these chores, you know. Like you do this and I do this. And then we signed it and put it in the wall.</p> <p>22:16 that <b>doesn't fucking</b> work, tho.</p> <p>We never do that</p>	Obscenity	Habitual
25	<p>24:12 I mean he can call out you,</p> <p>24:15 But he doesn't know <b>shit.</b></p> <p>24:16 Who's gonna be there for you? Your friend.</p>	Scatology	Expletive

**Table 2. Negative English Colloquial Expression Used by the Guest**

<i>'Catching Up: Jessi' from 'K-Pop Daebak' section Episode 73</i>			
Datum	Utterance	Types of Swear Words	Function of Swear Words
1	4.22 Yeah how old are we? 4.26 31 at normal age, we're talking normal age right? 4.29 Wait what are we in Korea? 4.31 We're 33. 4.33 <b>Jesus!</b> 4.34 I know! 4.35 I feel it tho! I'm not gonna lie	Profanity	Expletive
2	9.55 And I know what I want and what I don't want, 9.57 But at the same time I realized like, <b>damn</b> this is not what I want	Cursing	Expletive
3	13.50 They always say it's like the like the vibration of your body 13.52 Yeah yeah like it I was just a loud girl, like little 15 year old <b>ass girl</b>	Vulgarity	Expletive
4	22.07 I still freak out when I do live now. 22.12 That's why it was better to be pre-recorded because <b>oh hell no</b> I don't know what's going to come out of this mouth.	Profanity	Expletive
6	27.54 And then my mom was just like 27.59 Okay well Jess, I believe that you're okay. Meanwhile my dad's like <b>freaking the hell out.</b> 28.06 And I'm just like whatever you know dad I'm okay.	Profanity	Euphemistic
7	43.55 So we have to go through the <b>freaking weekdays.</b> 43.58 Yeah 43.59 And I remember we shot the video everything	Epithet	Abusive

8	49.12 But people just knew me, oh my gosh she's so funny! But no, I'm an artist! 49.17 Yeah 49.18 <b>Goddammit</b> take me for my music!	Profanity	Abusive
9	1.02.57 And also make sure you guys show a lot of love to Eric Nam. <b>He is pretty damn</b> awesome! 1.03.00 Thank you	Cursing	Expletive
10	1.04.05 And I was like no 1.04.06 It's a perfect personification. 1.04.08 I guess. I was like very like <b>damn</b> , it could have been better!	Cursing	Expletive
11	1.04.28 Make sure you guys I always say this wear a mask wash your hands and wash your <b>ass!</b>	Vulgarity	Euphemistic

