

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter deeply presented the research introductions of the study and elaborates the research backgrounds, research problems, research objective, research significance, research scope, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Research Background

Language is depicted as an integral asset to impart. Language which method for communicating sentiments, thoughts, and data to other people, is utilized wherever in our regular routine by Seken (1992). He declares that language is portrayed as an arrangement of subjective vocal images through which individuals from a gathering connect and coordinate for correspondence. Then again, Trudgill (1974) compactly portrays that language isn't just a method for imparting data. All things considered, language is an extremely enormous means to set up and keep a decent compatibility with others in any circumstance. Now and again, for instance, individuals would rather not discuss their thoughts or feeling with outsiders for the absolute first time. Notwithstanding, they impart through language only for keeping up with connections (for example discussing the climate). Accordingly, individuals use language in light of the setting of the circumstance.

Correspondence is the method involved with sending data and normal comprehension starting with one individual then onto the next (Lunenburg, 2010). As such, correspondence is the most common way of telling, sending, and conveying messages or data to other people or audience members. To that end correspondence is something essential for human existence since correspondence is a thing the way in which people express a message and an assessment to other people or audience members. There are two kinds of correspondence; verbal correspondence and non-verbal correspondence. Individuals realize that verbal correspondence depends on language and incorporates talking, composing, and communication via gestures, and nonverbal correspondence incorporates motions, looks, paralanguage, and contact. These days, individuals conceivably do an impart utilizing no-no dialects which are called swear words.

Swearing is a fascinating part of the actual language that contains enthusiastic and semantic articulations. This peculiarity exists in the vast majority of individuals' vaults, it can likewise be driven by a specific level of no-no. Swearing can't be obtained and scholarly as the actual language. By and large, swearing has an unfortunate underlying meaning and is viewed as an awful piece of the language. However, Andersson and Trudgill (1992:195) express that "swearing plays a significant part in youngsters' mental and social turn of events and subsequently ought to be empowered inside the right settings".

In any case, these days, swear words are not viewed as no-no any longer in web-based media and certain social orders. Indeed, swear words appear to be

more adequate and spread so quickly in the public eye as of late, for example in films or the verses of tunes. South Park Bigger, Longer, and Uncut is one of the animation films that are about kids, however all characters are so unforgiving and frequently use swear words like "That is a poop mother!", "Butt sphincter, I'm conversing with you!" and so on (Wiyanti, 2014). In spite of the fact that Wright and Mokbel (2016) state that youngsters younger than 12 are hard to comprehend the implications of swear words, they will some way or another develop kids to be acquainted with vowing to others since they have watched and paid attention to them.

This peculiarity doesn't just effect youngsters yet in addition teens and grown-ups also. Regardless, Baudin (2014) uncovers that youngsters swear more than grown-ups. In addition, Baudin (2014) adds that even youngsters like young ladies think about swearing as an ordinary propensity in every day discussion. It is additionally compactly depicted by Daniel (2015) that these days, youngsters are swearing among their companions, yet in addition via online media and surprisingly before grown-ups or individuals who have higher power than them.

Pinker (2008) further portrays that there are five classifications of the swear word, in particular; dysphemistic swearing, oppressive swearing, colloquial swearing, decided swearing, and soothing swearing. Dysphemistic swearing has a dysphemistic impact that makes the audience contemplate something contrarily, for instance, "that is bologna". The second classification of swear words is harmful swearing which is utilized to mishandle or affront others, for instance, "Screw you butt sphincter". The third one is informal swearing, which

is utilized to stir interest or to flaunt, for instance, "Fuck, man". The fourth class is earnest swearing, used to underline something, for instance, "It was so freaking large". The final remaining one, therapeutic swearing, is frequently utilized when something awful occurs and the speaker is going through a gloomy inclination, for instance, "Damn this espresso". Regardless, swearing is probably going to happen in practically any culture, and it is related with letting off one's feelings.

These days, online media have turned into a basic piece of our regular routines. As indicated by the 2012 Pew's Internet and American Life Project report, 69% of online grown-ups utilize web-based media locales and the number is consistently expanding. One more Pew's review in 2011 shows that 95% of all teenagers with ages 12-17 are currently on the web and 80% of those internet based youngsters are clients of online media locales. Individuals present on these locales on share their day by day exercises, happenings, musings, and sentiments with their contacts and stay aware of close friendly ties, which make web-based media both significant information sources and incredible focuses for different areas of exploration and work on, including the investigation of swearing.

Correspondence via online media has attributes that separate it from disconnected communication in the actual world. Allow us to accept YouTube for instance. Since the send off of YouTube in 2005, the world has seen an unbelievable local area of client created content, with over 72 hours of video being transferred each moment.

Andreas Deodatus Deddy Cahyadi Sunjoyo (brought into the world on 28 December 1976), ordinarily known as Deddy Corbuzier, is a mentalist and expert illusionist. Deddy Corbuzier is a beneficiary of the Merlin Award. He had displayed on TV beginning around 1998 in Impresario RCTI and presently, he has been facilitating a television show Hitamputih in Trans7. He did numerous exposure stunts with numerous renowned performers. Deddy Corbuzier is otherwise called an Indonesian YouTuber. Since March 2020, his YouTube channel has had over 7.6 million endorsers and his recordings have had north of 957 million watchers. It requires some investment to peruse the site to observe swearing remarks like "Anjing" and "bangsat" "goblok", and so forth There are such countless various structures and sorts of swearing that have been depicted. On one hand, swearing might be a showcase of (deliberate) lack of consideration, serving obnoxious attack, instrumental hostility, and power ordered progression working among unknown web clients. Then again, swearing might have a non-referential definition (Fairman 2006: 45).

This study is keen on dissecting the utilization of "swear words" in Deddy Corbuziers' recordings utilizing a sociolinguistics approach, to track down the utilization of "swearing words" in YouTubers Community and to show which implications of swear words are essentially being utilized in SW1 or SW2.

## **1.2 Research Problems**

Alluding to the foundation of this concentrate as recently referenced, the examination inquiries of this study can be planned as follows:

1. What types of swear words are found in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuziers' YouTube Channel videos in terms of meaning and function?
2. What are the dominant types of swear words used in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuziers' YouTube Channel videos?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

In view of the exploration inquiries over, the goals of this study can be communicated as follows:

1. To identify the types of swear words are found in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuziers' YouTube Channel videos in terms of meaning and function.
2. To find out the dominant types of swear words used in the Podcast of Deddy Corbuziers' YouTube Channel videos.

## **1.4 Research Significances**

The consequence of this study is relied upon to give hypothetical importance and useful importance:

### **1.4.1 Theoretical Significance**

This study is relied upon to add to the improvement of information, particularly in the field of sociolinguistics.

### **1.4.2 Practical Significance**

The consequence of the current review is relied upon to give a few commitments to understudies, instructors, and different analysts as far as reasonable importance.

1. To students, the aftereffect of this study is relied upon to have the option to work on the understudy's information about swear words and the understudies can foster further examination about swear words. In addition, this study can be a reference in introducing the swearing expression that is commonly used by young generation nowadays.
2. To lecturers, this study can be utilized as an enhancement for the speakers' information about sociolinguistics to foster exploration about sociolinguistics, particularly about the employments of swear words.
3. To other researchers, the consequence of this study can be utilized as a kind of perspective for other people and it was relied upon to be a decent source and direction for different analysts which are like this review.

### **1.5 Research Scopes**

In this examination, the investigation will be restricted to the sorts of swear words in YouTube recordings in which the kind of swear words will be arranged in view of Pinker's hypothesis, including 1) Dysphemism, 2) Idiomatically, 3) Abusively, 4) Emphatically, and 5) Cathartically. To investigate the utilization of swearing words in light of significance/and inane

in YouTube recordings remark, this study utilized Fairman's hypothesis which comprises of two classes: 1) swearing (SW1) which cover: the showcase of (purposeful) lack of consideration, serving obnoxious attack, instrumental hostility, and power progressive system working among mysterious web clients and, 2) swearing (SW2) which have a non-referential definition.

