Volume 18 Issue 15
Originally issued as G4

Global Journal of human-social science: G
Linguistics & Education
Volume 18 Issue 4 Version 1.0 Year 2018
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460x & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

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The researchers interviewed some female students in the mentioned area and asked them about the most frequent taboo words and sometimes hear a word among females then approached them and asked about the meaning of that particular expression. After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed them in an analysis card, specially designed for this purpose, structurally and semantically.

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GJHSS-G Classification: FOR Code: 200399



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Analyzing Taboo Language among Female Students in North Gaza Governorate

Dr. Nashaat M. ElMassri [α] & Dr. Ahmed Maher M. Al Nakhalah [σ]

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The researchers interviewed some female students in the mentioned area and asked them about the most frequent taboo words and sometimes hear a word among females then approached them and asked about the meaning of that particular expression. After collecting the data, the researchers analyzed them in an analysis card, specially designed for this purpose, structurally and semantically.

The results indicate that the semantic field expressing sex was used more frequently while the (death and disease) items were the least once compared with other semantic analysis. On the other hand, the (N.ph) structure was used more frequently among the study community and the (V.ph) indicates the least one. In addition to that, the study shows that the study community tends to use taboo words connotatively rather than denotatively.

The researchers recommend that more studies should be carried in the field of sociolinguistics, as it does not receive much attention among the Palestinian scholars.

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I. Introduction

Language is a system of conventional spoken or written symbols by means which human beings as members of social group and participant in its cultural express themselves the coherence of language includes communication, play imaginative, expressive, and emotional release. (Crystal, 2017).

Sociolinguistics is concerned with how languages use interacts, or is affected by, social factors such as gender, ethnicity, age or social class, for instance. Sociolinguists are interested in how we speak differently in various social context, and how we may use specific functions of language to convey social meaning or aspects of our identity. Sociolinguistics teaches us about real-life attitudes and social situations (Coulmas, F. (2013).

Language has several types, taboo language is one of these types, which has its expressions and words that are used to describe sex, our body's functions, and those used to insult other people among other purposes (Allan and Burridge,2006).

Taboo is a "ban" or inhibition resulting from social custom or aversion (the American heritage dictionary of the English language, 2000). Taboo words are sanctioned or restricted on both institutional and individual levels under the assumption that some harm will occur if a taboo is spoken. The exact nature of injury to befall the speaker-listener or society has never been entirely clear (Heins, M. /2007): McEnery, 2006).

Surprisingly, no one has established how a child acquires taboos word. Certainly, no one is born with knowledge of taboo words. We learn about taboo through the socialization of speech practices, which creates an oral or folk knowledge of swearing etiquette new.

II. Taboo Words Varieties

a) A-Bodily Excretions

In any language, people tend to avoid using and mentioning certain expressions. In fact, except tears, all the words concerning bodily excretions are believed taboo. Although, sometimes speakers of a language seem to use some euphemisms to replace words such "move the bowels" and "pass water," which are considered inelegant, with "answer the call of nature" and"do one's needs." We ask where the "rest roomis", although we do not intend to have a rest. "Powder room" "loo," and "john" are other ways to say "toilet."

b) Death and Disease

The fear of death carries into fear of words having to do with death and certain diseases. Many people believe words have relations with what they symbolize, therefore "If anything should happen to me" means "when I die." Instead of saying, "die," they use substitute expressions such as "pass away," "go to his reward," "answer the call of God," "go home," "to have a better place," "depart," and "go west." Some serious diseases are also taboo topics. Cancer is said in a roundabout way as "Big C" or "terminally ill." So is the case with the disease of mental disorder and intelligence deficiency. Their euphemistic sayings may be "He is not all there." "She is a little eccentric / a little confused."

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c) *Sex*

According to Deng (1989, p.93), words having to do with anatomy and sex, and words even vaguely suggesting anatomical or sexual matters, have remarkable connotations, especially in American culture. Ladies of the nineteenth century could not bring themselves to say "breast" or "leg", not even of chicken, so they replaced such words with terms "white meat" and "dark meat". It was thought inelegant to speak of "going to bed," and "to retire" was used instead.

English-speaking countries tend to be freer and more tolerant on this in recent years. People, particularly younger ones, feel at liberty than they once did to talk about sex-related subjects. Masturbation, impotence, sexual activities of various kinds, and human sex organs are more likely to be talked or written about than they were 15 or 20 years ago.

d) *Swear Words*

Swear words, i.e., cursing and swearing, are a remarkable variety of linguistic forms. There are the complex and sophisticated expressions that occur in religious, legal, and other formal contexts. At the same time, there are many daily examples of taboo language that express such emotions as hatred, frustration, and surprise. English examples range from the mild such as heck and dash, to the harshest one, fuck.

In these social contexts, swearing can become a dominant linguistic feature, with sentences often containing taboo words. Sex, excretion, and supernatural power are some sources of swear words. In the one hand, half of the words refer to body parts and functions that societies consider taboo, such as "ball," and other four-letter words. Another half deals with the names of gods, devils, etc. like God, Dear Lord, by the holy sacrament, Heavens, Hell.

e) *Animal Abuse*

(Calling a person by the name of an animal) such as "bitch,""cow,"…etc.

f) *Discriminatory Language*

In recent times, many people have a growing tendency to be sensitive to the terms sexist language and racist language.

III. Taboo Words Meaning

The connotations of a language expression are pragmatic effects that arise from encyclopedic knowledge about its denotation (or reference) and from experiences, beliefs, and prejudices about the contexts in which the expression is typically used. The connotation of a language expression is distinct from its sense, denotation, and reference Keith (2007).

(Allan, 1991) claims that a word which is homonymous with a taboo term will convert into a taboo meaning only. Mainly profane language and sexually marked vocabulary cause pejoration of its homonyms. He adds that obscure words are distinctive because they have a special location in the brain.

a) *Taboo words reasons, motivations for their use*

People tend to use or not use taboo words depend on the conversational goals of the speaker. Swearing is like using the horn on your car, which can signify some emotions (e.g., anger, frustration, joy, surprise). Our control over swearing ranges from the spontaneous forms (e.g., habitual epithets),over which we seem to have little control, to the reflective forms (e.g. new obscene joke), where we take time to think about what to say (van Lancker, 1987).

Taboo words can achieve a variety of personal and interpersonal outcome that may be positive, negative, or inconsequential regarding their impact on others, although some might argue all uses of taboo words are harmful to some degree. We do more than just say swear words: there are specific categories of use that fall under the rubric of swearing (see Jay. 1992. 2000: McEnery, 2006:Montagu,1967:Sagarin, 1962). Besides literal or denotative uses (We Fucked), the primary use of swearing is for emotional connotation, which occurs in the form of epithets or as insults directed toward others. These are offensive emotional outbursts of single words or phrases used to express the speaker's frustration, anger, or surprise (Holy shit? Fuck me?).

(Jay, 1992, 2000) links Two- thirds of our swearing data to personal and interpersonal expressions of anger and frustration, which seem to be the main reason for swearing. Insulting forms of taboo word usage include name-calling and put-downs (asshole, bitch) and cursing or wishing harm on someone (e.g., fuck off, eat shit and die). Taboo words are a defining feature of sexual harassment, blasphemy, obscene phone calls, discrimination, hate speech and verbal abuse categories.

People use taboo words in jokes and humor, social commentary, sex talk, storytelling, in–group slang and self–deprecation or ironic sarcasm in order to promote social harmony or cohesion to achieve positive social outcome(also see Clark, 1996: jay, 2000: Zoglin, 2008). A positive outcome is also achieved when a speaker replaces physical violence with speech or feels a sense of relief or catharsis after swearing, although there is scant evidence to this (Jay et al, 2006).

IV. Methodology

This research is a descriptive and analytical as it depends on the analysis and the description of taboo words used by female students in (Q.O.U) in North Gaza Governorate. This paper concentrated only on the Palestinian taboo words and tried to investigate the differences or similarities between the structure and the meaning of the taboo words in the mentioned place.

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a) Data Collection

The researchers interviewed some female students in the mentioned area and asked them about the most frequent taboo words. Sometimes, when the researchers heard a word among females, they approached them and asked about the meaning of that particular expression. The researchers determined three days to collect the data.

b) Data Analysis

The researchers analyzed the collected taboo words among female students in (QOU). The researchers designed an analysis card that suits the research objectives. A group of specialists arbitrated the analysis card, which was modified accordingly. The data was analyzed structurally i.e. word, verb phrase, noun phrase and clause and semantically i.e. Swearing Words (SWR), sex, death and disease or animal. Any item, which does not fit into one of the previous fields, was categorized into others. In addition to the above semantic field classifications, the researchers classified the data according to their meaning i.e. whether the item provides connotative and/or denotative meaning.

V. Findings and Discussions

The study collected 76 taboo items used among girls at Al Quds Open University. The following part will provide the findings and discuss each of them in details. To begin with, the researchers will discuss the structural analysis first, then present the semantic analysis.

a) The Structural Analysis

The study collected 76 items exemplifying taboo words among female student sat Al Quds Open University as presented in figure No. (1). These items are analyzed according to their structure i.e. word, verb phrase (VP), noun phrase (NP) or clause.

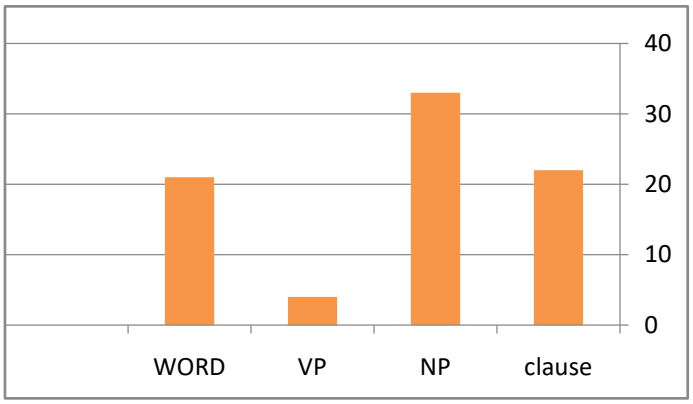

Figure 1: Provides the number of the collected taboo words among the study community classified structurally

b) Word

The Study collected 21 word expressions used among female student sat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration.

Table 1: Examples of the one-syllable word and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	كدابة	Liar	Kadaba
2	حرامية	Thief	Hramia
3	نصابة	Swindler	Nasaba
4	سافلة	Bugger	Safla
5	همجية	Uncivilized-barbaric	Hamajea

c) Noun Phrases

The Study collected 33 expressions used as Noun Phrases among female student sat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as Noun Phrases.

Table 2: Examples of the Noun Phrases and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	سيئة السلوك	Behaves badly	Sayeatasolok
2	ما ابشعها	So ugly	Ma abshaaha
3	من تحت لتحت	Steal glimpses	Men tahetlatahet
4	بدري عليكي	You are Early !	Badryaliky
5	عديمة الاصل	From a bad family	Adematalasel

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d) Verb Phrases

The Study collected four expressions used as Verb Phrases among female student sat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as Verb Phrases.

Table 3: Examples of the Verb Phrases and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	طير عن وجهي	Get lost	Teer anwaghe
2	الله يلعنك	God damn you	Alahylanak
3	طز فيكي	Screw you	Tozfiky
4	اخرسي	Shut up	Ekhrasy

e) Clause

The Study collected 22expressions used as Clause among female student sat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as Clauses.

Table 4: Examples of the Clause and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	وجع يوجعك	May Sufferings hurts you	Wagayojeak
2	بفقع عينيكي	I'll Burst your eyes	Bafakeainaky
3	طق راسك في الحيط	Hit your head on the wall	Tokrasakfilhaet
4	مش فاضي لك	I don't have time for you	Mesh fatylak
5	على ايشايفة حالك	Why are you so arrogant	Ala ishshayfahalek

f) The Semantic Field

The study collected 76 items exemplifying taboo words among female student sat Al Quds Open University as presented in figure No. (2). These items are analyzed according to their semantic field i.e. Swearing Words (SWR), sex, death and disease or animal. Any item, which does not fit into one of the previous fields, was categorized into others.

Semantic Field (figure 2)

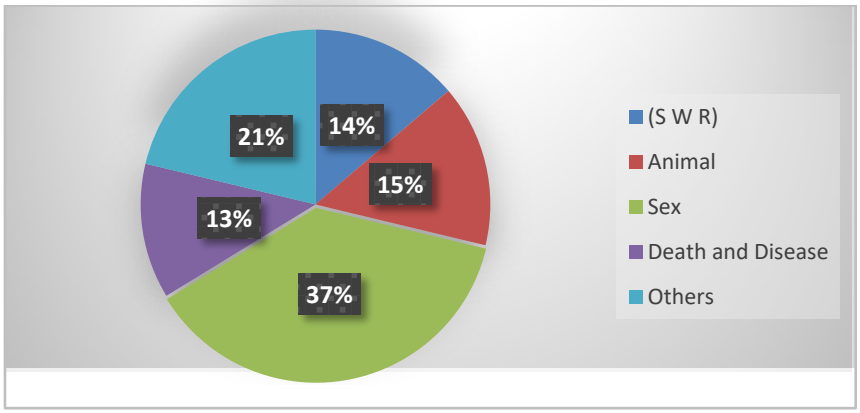

Figure 2: The number of collected taboo words among the study community classified semantically

i. *Swearing and Religions Words(SWR)*

The Study collected 11 expressions used as Swearing Words among female student sat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as Swearing Word.

Table 5: Examples of the SWR and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	جتك داهية	Go to hell	Gatakdahya
2	روحي في ستين داهية	Go to sixty hells	Rohy fi steendahya
3	داهية تاخدك	May Disaster take you	Dahyatakhdek
4	الله ياخدك	May God take you	Alahyakhdak
5	الله يلعنك	God damn you	Alahyilanik

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ii. *Animal*

The Study collected 12 expressions used as Animal Abuse among female studentsat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as animal abuse.

Table 6: examples of the Animal Abuse and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	خنزيرة	Pig	Khenzera
2	حيوانة	Animal	Hayawana
3	يا وجه العنز	Goaty face	Yawaghalanz
4	يا كلب	You dog	Yakalb
5	بنت الكلب	Daughter of a dog	Bent elkalb

iii. *Sex*

The Study collected 30 expressions referring to Sex among female studentsat Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions referring to sex.

Table 7: Examples of the expressions referring to sex and their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	يا بنت الحرام	O, you bastard	Ya bent alharam
2	لوطي	Gay	Loty
3	يا بنت الزنا	you bastard	Ya bent alzena
4	بنت القواد	Daughter of a pimp	Bent elkawad
5	يا عرصة	You pimp	Yaarsa

VI. Death and Disease

The Study collected 10 expressions used as Death and Disease among girls at Al Quds Open University. Below are some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used as Death and Disease.

Table 8: Examples of the Death and Disease their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	وجع يوجعك	May Sufferings hurt you	Wajayojeak
2	بفقع عينيكي	I'll Burst your eyes	Bafakeainaky
3	المرض اللي ما بيتسمى	The unnamed disease (Cancer)	Elmaradely ma ytsama
4	يقطع عمرك	May your life be broken	Yktaomrak
5	العمى	Blindness	Alama

a) Others

The Study collected 17 expressions classified as others.Below are some examples that shows the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions classified as others.

Table 9: Examples of expressions classified as otherstheir English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	قبيحة جدا	So ugly	Kabihagedan
2	من تحت لتحت	Steal glimpses	Men tahetlatahet
3	بدري عليكي	You are Early!	Badryaliky
4	عديمة الاصل	From a bad family	Adimatalasel
5	كدابة	Liar	Kedaba

b) Semantic Meaning

The study collected 76 items exemplifying taboo words among female studentsat Al Quds Open University as presented in figure No. (2). These items are analyzed according to their semantic meaning i.e. whether the item provides connotative or denotative meaning as presented in figure (3).

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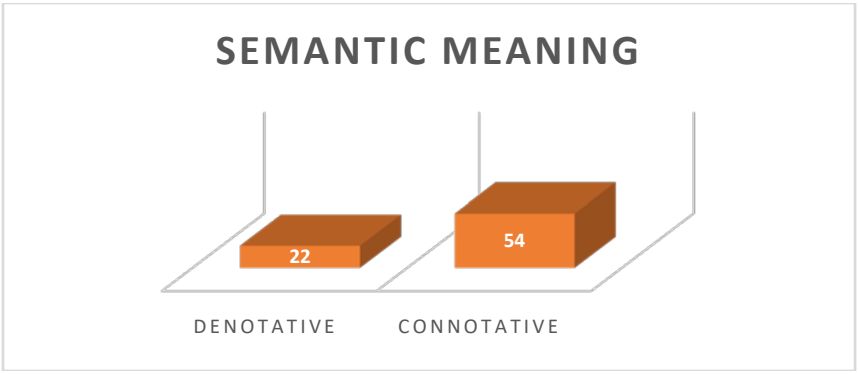

Figure 3: Denotative and connotative meaning in the collected data

i. *Denotative meaning*

The Study collected 22 expressions used denotatively. The table below provides some examples that shows the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used denotatively.

Table 10: Examples of the items used denotatively their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	حرامية	Thief	Hramea
2	قليلة الادب	Shameless	Aleelataladab
3	بدري عليكي	You are Early!	Badryaliky
4	كدابة	Liar	Kedaba

ii. *Connotative meaning*

The Study collected 54 expressions used connotatively. The table below provides some examples that show the item, its English translation, and transliteration of the expressions used connotatively.

Table 11: Examples of the items used connotatively their English translation and transliteration

No.	Item	Eng. Translation	Transliteration
1	حرامية	Thief	Hramea
2	قليلة الادب	Shameless	Aleelataladab
3	بدري عليكي	You are Early!	Badryaliky
4	كدابة	Liar	Kedaba

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Appendices

Analysis Card

No.	Items	Eng. Translation	Transliteration	Semantic Meaning		Structure				Semantic Field				
				Denotative	Connotative	Clause	N. phrase	V. phrase	One Syllable Word	S.W.R	Animal	Sex	Death and Disease	Others
1.	وجع يوجعك	May Sufferings hurt you	Wajaa yogeak	☐		☐							☐	
2.	بفقع عيونك	I'll Burst your eyes	Bafagea eyonak		☐	☐							☐	
3.	سلوكها سيئ	Behaves Badly	Selokha saya	☐			☐					☐		
4.	ما ابشعها	So ugly	Ma abshaaha		☐		☐							☐
5.	قط راسك في الحيط	Hit your head on the wall	Tod rasak fel het		☐	☐							☐	
6.	من تحت لتحت	Steal glimpses	Men tahet latahet		☐		☐							☐
7.	بدري عليك	You are early!	Badry alaky	☐			☐							☐
8.	عديمة الاصل	From a bad family	Ademat alasel		☐		☐							☐
9.	كذابة	Liar	Kadaba	☐					☐					☐
10.	حرامية	Thief	Hramea	☐					☐					☐
11.	نصابة	Swindler	Nasaba		☐				☐					☐
12.	سافلة	Bugger	Safla	☐					☐			☐		
13.	همجية	barbaric	Hamajea		☐				☐					☐
14.	حلي عني	Get lost	Heli Anni	☐				☐						☐
15.	حمقاء	Fatuous	Hamkaa	☐					☐					☐
16.	هكيرة	Bastard	Hakera		☐		☐					☐		
17.	خنزيرة	Pig	Khanzera		☐				☐		☐			
18.	رذيلة	Vice	Razila		☐				☐			☐		
19.	مش فاضي لك	I don't have time for you	Mish fady lak		☐	☐								☐
20.	علا ايش شايفة حالك	Why are you such egocentric!	Ala esh shayfa halek		☐	☐								☐
21.	بدها ضرب بسبعين حذاء	She needs to be hit with sixty shoes	bidha darb besteen gazma		☐		☐						☐	
22.	قطك داهية	Go to hell	Gatak dahya		☐	☐				☐				
23.	روحي في سبعين داهية	Go to sixty hells	Rohy fe steen dahya		☐	☐				☐				
24.	داهية تاخذك	May disaster takes you	Dahya takhdak		☐	☐				☐				
25.	بهيمة	Animal	Ibhema		☐				☐		☐			
26.	حيوانة	Animal	Hayawana		☐				☐		☐			
27.	هبلة	Foolish	Habla	☐					☐					☐
28.	عبيطة	Simple-minded	Abeta	☐					☐					☐
29.	بلا اخلاق	Shameless	Aleel aladab	☐					☐			☐		

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30.	وَحْخة	Impolite	wekha	☐					☐			☐		
31.	سيئة الخلق	Vixen	Sayat alkhalk	☐					☐			☐		
32.	كفاك ضرع لبرو	Get lost	Warina ard ktafak		☐	☐								☐
33.	مين مفكرة حالك؟	Who do you think you are?	Men mfakra halek		☐	☐								☐
34.	يا وجه الغنز	Goat face	Ya wagh alanz		☐		☐				☐			
35.	الله ياخدك	May God take you	Alah yakhdak		☐	☐				☐				
36.	انتي بتغضبيني	You are making me angry	Anty togdebany	☐		☐				☐				
37.	المرض اللي ما بتسماش بيجيبك	The unnamed disease (cancer)	Elmarad eli ma betsama		☐				☐				☐	
38.	بنت الشرموطة	Daughter of a whore	Ya bent alsharmota		☐		☐					☐		
39.	اشرف واحد فيهم عرصة	The noblest of them is a bastard	Ashraf wahad fihom arsahom		☐		☐					☐		
40.	الله يلعنك	God damn you	Alah ylanak	☐				☐		☐				
41.	انتي كلبتي	You are my dog	Inty kalebty		☐		☐				☐			
42.	شرموطة	You bitch	Ya sharmota		☐		☐					☐		
43.	كلبة	You dog	Ya kalb		☐		☐				☐			
44.	طز فيك	Screw you	Toz feky		☐			☐				☐		
45.	كولي خرا	Eat shit	Koly khara		☐	☐						☐		
46.	خرا	You shit	Ya khara		☐		☐					☐		
47.	يلعن ابو عرص امك	Damn the bitchiness of your mom	Ylan abo taris omak		☐	☐						☐		
48.	بنت الكحبة	Daughter of the bitch	Ya bent elkahba		☐		☐					☐		
49.	بنت الخنزير	daughter of a big	Ya bent elkhanzeer		☐		☐				☐			
50.	بنت الحرام	you bastard	Ya bent elharam		☐		☐					☐		
51.	لوطي	Gay	Loty		☐				☐			☐		
52.	بنت حمار	Daughter of an donkey	Bent hmar		☐		☐				☐			
53.	واطية	Of a low origin	Ya watya		☐		☐					☐		
54.	اخرص	Shut up	Ekhrasy	☐				☐						☐
55.	امك شرموطة	Your mom is a slut	Omak sharmota		☐		☐					☐		
56.	نيدون	You low level person	Ya nawary		☐		☐					☐		
57.	بنت الدعارة	You daughter of a slut	Ya bent eldaara		☐		☐					☐		
58.	بنت الجحش	You daugther of an ass	Ya bent eljahsh		☐		☐				☐			
59.	عرصة	You pimp	Ya arsa		☐		☐					☐		
60.	قداوة	Pimp	Gawada		☐				☐			☐		
61.	بنت الكلب	Daughter on dogs	Bent elkalb		☐		☐				☐			
62.	بشخ عالى امك	I piss on your mom	Bashokh ala omak		☐	☐								
63.	بشخ عليك	I piss on you	Bashokh alik		☐	☐						☐		
64.	ديوس	Boobs	Dayoos	☐					☐			☐		
65.	بنت الداوة	Daughter of a pimp	Bent alkawad		☐							☐		

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66.	بنت الزنا	You bastard	Ya bent elzena		☐							☐		
66.	عرصة	Cuckold	Arsa		☐		☐					☐		
66.	عقلها ضارب	crazy	Aklha dareb	☐			☐						☐	
66.	طز فيك	Screw you	Toz fiki		☐		☐					☐		
67.	اطفحي بسم الهاري	Eat burning poison	Itfahy besam elhary		☐	☐							☐	
67.	العما	Blindness	Elama		☐				☐				☐	
67.	الله لا يعطيكي العافية	May God not give you health	Alah la yeateky elafya		☐	☐				☐			☐	
67.	يقطع عمرك	May your die of a sudden	Ykta omrek	☐		☐							☐	
67.	يخرب بيتك	May god destroy your house	Yekhreb batek	☐		☐				☐				
67.	يلعن ابو امك	Curse your (maternal) grandfather	Yelan abo omak	☐		☐				☐				
66.	يلعن ابوكي	My god curse your father	Ylan abooky	☐		☐				☐				

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