

## **SEXUAL EUPHEMISM EXPRESSED IN POP AND HIP HOP LYRIC SONGS: A PRAGMATIC STUDY**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to describe and give an overview of the use of sexual euphemism in pop and hip hop lyric songs to avoid taboo words which are usually unfreely to mention in public. The researcher uses qualitative method and descriptive method to analyze the data. The researcher uses forty songs consist of twenty pop songs and twenty hip hop songs to be analysed. From forty songs, the researcher finds ninety seven data. Researcher believes the data are found to contain sexual euphemism in the utterance that included in pragmatic study. Researcher describes and analyzes every single of data that are included the theory of Allan and Buridge (1991). From the research data, the researcher found that there is a differential usage of sexual euphemism in pop and hip hop which is sexual euphemism in sexual activity appears more frequently in pop songs and sexual euphemism in sexual body parts appears more frequently in hip hop songs. Both pop and hip hop songs use representative speech act more frequently than directive speech act. Euphemism was used in the lyrics to avoid words that are considered taboo in some communities.

**Keywords:** *speech act, sexual euphemism*

### **INTRODUCTION**

In communication, we often face unpleasant situations which force us to say something in a soft way for controlling the situation. Many things cannot be spoken directly and we try to avoid embarrassing ourselves when we have to say something awkward. We are rarely being involved in sexual topic conversation with strangers or someone who does not really close to us, because there are

any taboo words surrounding sexual topic. But if we have to talk about sexual topic, most of us use the indirect words to replace the sexual words. Polite people use euphemism in sensitive social situations. If one encounter a friend whose mother has passed away a week prior, most of us avoid the neutral word "die" and a polite person would say "I am sorry to hear that your mom

passed away”. Indirect words for talking about that kind of difficult topic are euphemisms

Euphemism used in this manner is relatively harmless, helpful, humorous and even necessary in polite society. Euphemism permeates languages and coexists with taboo expressions as long as there are things that are forbidden to be mentioned. Euphemism serves to replace those “unpronounceable” in communication. The semantic domains for taboo euphemism are usually overlapping including bodily functions and effluvia, sexual activity, naming, diseases, the supernatural and death.

Euphemistic words and expressions allow us to talk about unpleasant things and neutralize the unpleasantness. As a consequence, the use of euphemism through words or expressions replacing unpleasant things is more acceptable, and it should be systematically studied. The writer is interested in doing the study about euphemism in sexual euphemism because there are many taboo words in sexual euphemism which are not normally freely mentionable to anyone and anywhere. The writer chooses the lyrics of pop and hip hop songs as the data source because the writer interested in searching the usage of euphemism in hip-hop and pop songs as these genres have different listeners. Hip-hop music is identical with the young people or teenagers while pop music can be from all generations such as kids, young people, and elder people.

### **The Formulation of the Research**

The present study seeks the answers to the following questions:

1. What kind of sexual euphemism expressed in pop and hip hop lyrics?

2. What kind of illocutionary speech act appears in sexual euphemism expressed in the lyrics of pop and hip hop songs?

### **The Objective of the Research**

Related to above formulation of the study, the present research attempts to:

1. To analyze and describe kind of sexual euphemism expressed in the speech act.
2. To analyze the illocutionary speech act that is used in the lyrics of pop and hip hop songs.

### **Theoretical Outline**

Pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Pragmatics can be defined as the study talking about relationship between language and context. There are several theories that will be applied in this research. The theory of pragmatics specifically speech act are taken from Grundy (2000) and Yule (1996). In addition to previous theories, the writer uses theory of Allan (1991) about euphemism.

### **METHODS OF THE RESEARCH**

The research method used by the writer is qualitative method. The researcher finds the data through the internet. Then it is classified and analyzed in accordance to the -topic discussed. The writer uses the non-participant observation because the writer is not involved as the subject of the study. Qualitative research is descriptive that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

### **THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **1. Pragmatics**

As we communicate every day to each other, then we have to make utterance to other people to make them understand what we really want. Every single word we say must be have a purpose and a meaning. It is impossible for the people to say something without a purpose. Pragmatics is linguistic branch that studies about the meaning of someone's utterance.

Grundy (2000, 13) says that "pragmatics are interested in the meaning of utterance". The word pragma is Greek and refers to activity, deed, affair (cf. fr.Prassein, pratein, to pass through, experience, practice) (Webster's third new international dictionary 1976). According to Longman dictionary of the English Language, 1991, pragmatics is defined as 1) a branch of semiotics (study of sign and symbols) dealing with the relation between signs or linguistic expressions and those who use them, 2) a branch of linguistics dealing with the context in which people use language and the behavior of speakers and listeners.

Yule in his book, Pragmatics (1996,3) "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves".

So, pragmatics allows humans into analysis because pragmatics learns the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. That is the difference among pragmatic, syntax and semantics. While syntax analyzes linguistic form and how they are arranged in sequence, and semantics analyze how words literally connect to things.

The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about

people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for example, request) that they are performed when they speak. Pragmatics is needed if we want a fuller, deeper, and generally more reasonable account of human language behavior.

For pragmatics in certain language, we need to understand the culture of the users. In various region in Indonesia, although we have one national language, but the way we communicate is not the same. Sometimes with the same question such as: "Ibu sudah bersuami? With "Ibu sudah berkeluarga?" will have different responds from hearer. The hearer will more appreciate to the second question. The explanation above show us the interaction among are being learned in pragmatics. In short, it can be said that pragmatical meaning is affected by things from the outside of the language.

## **2. Speech Act**

A person who speaks any utterances does not only present the grammatical structures of the words but also performs action through his utterances. The term speech act was coined by Austin (1962) and developed by Searle (1969). Speech act usually does actions in activity which is given more specific labels such as complaint, invitation, apology, promise or request. According to Austin (1962:2) when someone is saying something means he/she does something with his/her utterances. For example when he says "I am sorry", this utterances does not describe apology but it means that he does apology. Yule (1996:47) defines speech acts as an action which is performed by utterance.

### **2.1. Three Facets of Speech Acts**

Austin in Levinson (1995:236) identifies three distinct levels of action beyond of utterance itself:

#### **1. Locutionary Act**

Locutionary or locution acts according to Yule (1996:48) states locutionary produces a meaningful linguistic expression. Shortly locutionary act means people produce an utterance in written or oral form in particular structure and meaning.

For example:

I just have made some cookies.

Sentence above is locutionary act because it has correct order of words and has lexical meaning.

## 2. Illocutionary Act

People say something for some purposes in their mind. It is called illocutionary acts. This act is kind of making statement, offer, request, and promise, etc. in uttering a sentence by virtue of conventional force associated with it(or with explicit performance paraphrase). It is more or less what is done by someone in the act of saying something.

For example:

I just have made some cookies.

Sentence above the speaker makes an indirect offer. Here the speaker wants to say: do you want to eat some cookies?

## 3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts focus on the effect of the utterances which has been said by the speaker. In short, it is the effect that the speaker produces by saying something.

For example:

I just have made some cookies.

When the speaker produces that sentence as an offer then the hearer eats the cookies means that perlocutionary is fulfilled.

## 2.2 Illocutionary Speech Act Classification

Some linguists have attempted to classify speech acts into a number of categories or types. Searle (1969) in Yule (1996:53-54) lists five types of general functions performed by speech act; declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

Yule (1996 and Cutting (2002) in Elvi Citraesmana (2015;18) explains of each type are below:

- Declaration

This kind of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words, such as marrying, blessing and firing.

For example:

President: I declare a state of national emergency.

The sentence above tells it is appropriate that president makes a declaration that state of national emergency, in other hand it will be inappropriate when a student declare that state of national emergency.

- Representatives

Those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes or known, such as the statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

For example:

Chomsky did not write about peanuts.

The sentence above is an assertion of speaker belief that Chomsky writes linguistic books and never writes about peanuts.

This kind of illocutionary speech act is used to state:

1. Describing  
Give a description about the situation as clear as possible.
2. Insisting  
A behavior that asks someone to get what he wants assertively.
3. Hypothesizing  
A researcher's prediction of research expectation about the relation among the variables in the research topic.
4. Predicting  
A prediction of a situation, a thing, or someone to make us think whether the things are appropriate with the information that we are looking for.
5. Claiming  
Claim or ask or demanding recognition of a fact that someone (organization, association, country) is entitled to have something.

- Expressive

Those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow such as: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating.

For example:

I am sorry that I come late.

The sentence above tells that the speaker is doing apology for coming late.

This kind of illocutionary speech act is used to state:

1. Protesting  
People participate in protest to express their grievances stemming from relative deprivation, frustration, or perceived injustice.
2. Pleasing

The feeling happy when doing something.

3. Apologizing  
It belongs to the class of behaviorives which include the notions of reaction to other people's behavior and fortunes and of attitudes and expressions of attitudes to someone else's past conductor imminent conduct.
4. Praising  
Praise refers to evaluations made by a person of another's products, performances, or attributes, where the evaluator presumes the validity of the standards on which evaluation is based.
5. Thanking  
An expression of gratitude or appreciation in speech act theory

- Directives

Those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants such as commands, orders, requests, suggestions.

For example:

Turn on the TV please.

The sentence above shows that the speaker wants the hearer to turn on the TV so the speaker makes a request to hearer to turn on the TV.

This kind of illocutionary speech act is used to state:

1. Requesting  
To ask, to beg, to invite, to encourage, to press on (has function to make hearer do something).
2. Question  
To ask, to interrogate.
3. Requirements

To require, to order, to command, to dictate, to direct, to set.

4. Prohibition/forbidding

To prohibit and to limit-speech act that prohibit the hearer to do something.

5. Permissive

To give permission, to allow, to grant, to release, to introduce, to confers the authority, and to grace.

6. Advisories/suggesting

To advise, to warn, to propose, to guide, to suggest.

7. Commanding

Speech act that make the hearer do what the speaker's want.

8. Inviting

The speech act that is used to make the hearer get involve in one activity (invite or ask)

- Commissives

Those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals.

For example:

I will come to your party next week.

The sentence above tells that the speaker makes a promise that he/she will come to the party next week.

### 2.3. Taboos

The English word taboo derives from the Tongan tabu, which came to notice towards in the end of the eighteen century. According to Radcliffe-Brown in Allan and Burridge (2006:2):

In the languages of Ploynesia the word means simply 'to forbid', and can be applied to any sort of prohibition. A rule of etiquette, an order issued by a chief, an injunction to

children not to meddle with possessions of their the elders, may all be expressed by the use of the word tabu (Redeliffer-Brown,1939:5f).

Taboo is a proscription of behavior that affects everyday life. Some things are obviously difficult to speak about social, even to the point of being unspeakable or taboo. Taboos arise out of social constraints on an individual's behavior that may cause discomfort, harm or injury. Taboo is a community's way of managing risk. These perceived risks range from metaphysical (fear of incurring the wrath or lack of protection from the divine) to physical risk, with fears of disease of risk often lead to taboos that constrain behavior associated with the sacred (prescribed behaviors around religious object and rituals) and behaviors associated with death, cleanliness, contagion and bodily fluids (e.g menstruation). According to Allan and Burridge (2006;1) explains that taboos consider include:

- a. Bodies and their effluvia (sweat, snot, feaces, menstrual fluid, etc).
- b. The organs and acts of sex, micturition and defection.
- c. Disease, death and killing (including hunting and fishing).
- d. Naming, addressing, touching, and viewing persons and sacred beings, objects and places.
- e. Food gathering, preparation, and consumption.

In principle, any kind of behavior can be tabooed. For behavior to be proscribed, it must be perceived as in some way harmful to an individual or to his/her community; but the degree of harm can be fall anywhere on a scale from a breach of etiquette to downright fatality. People constantly censor the language the use to avoid taboo word to be said. Taboos and the consequent of censoring

of language change by promoting the creation of the highly inventive and often playful new expressions, or new meanings and for old expressions, causing existing vocabulary to be abandoned. There are basically two ways in which new expression arise: by a changed form for tabooed expression and by figurative language sparked by perceptions and conceptions about the taboo (feces, menstrual blood, genitals, death, and so on).

Allan and Burridge in *Forbidden Words Taboo and The Concerning of Language* divided taboo into five types:

#### **a. Fatal Taboos**

Taboo to describe prohibition against participation in any situation of such inherent danger that very act of participation will recall upon the violator of the taboo. It is as if the tabooed object were like a dire effects on anyone who comes into direct contact with it unless they know how to direct protect themselves. Cases are on record in which persons who had unwritingly broken a taboo actually died of terror on discovering fatal error.

In old Hawaii, a commoner who had sex with his sister was put to death. Although most taboo violations do not result in capital punishment, there are plenty of other sanctions on behavior prohibited under the law-whether this law as conceived and promulgated in a modern nation state or traditional lore.

#### **b. Uncleanliness Taboos**

Taboo in which notions of uncleanness are the motivating factor. Many communities taboo physical contact with a menstruating woman, believing that it pollutes males in particular; some orthodox New York Jews will avoid public transport, lest they sit where

a menstruating woman has sat. Many places of worship in this world taboo menstruating woman because they would defile holy sites

#### **c. Violating Taboos**

There is an assumption that both accidental breach and intentional defiance of the taboo will be followed by some kinds of trouble to the offender, such as lack of success in hunting fishing, or other business, and the sickness or the death of the offender or one of his/her relatives. In many communities, a person who meets with an accident or fails to achieve some goals will infer, as will others, what s/he has in some manner committed a breach of taboo.

Generally speaking, we do have the power to avoid tabooed behavior. When a breach can be ascribed to 'bad karma', there remains as suspicion that the perpetrator is somehow responsible for having sinned in a former life.

#### **d. Exploiting Taboos**

Taboos are open to beneficial exploitation. A person's body is unless s/he is a slave, sacrosanct. The genital organs of humans are always subject to some sort of taboo; those of women are usually more strongly tabooed than those of men, partly for social and economic reasons, but ultimately because they are the source of human life. Few women today are aware of the supposed power of the exposed vulva (commonly referred to as 'vagina') to defeat evil.

Images of a woman exposing her vulva are found above doors and gateway in Europe, Indonesia, and South America.

#### **e. Less Serious Taboos**

Taboo is more than ritual and avoidance. This type of taboo can cause discomfort, harm or injury to him/herself and to others. The constraint on behavior is imposed by

someone or some physical or metaphysical force the individual believes has authority or power over them for example, chocolates are taboo for me they give me migraine.

Taboo normally arise out of social constraints on the individual's behavior. They arise in cases where the individual's act can cause discomfort, harm, or injury to him or herself and to others.

A taboo is a proscription of behavior for a specifiable community of people, for a specified context, at a given place and time. There is no such thing as an absolute taboo that holds for all worlds, times, and contexts. Language is constantly subject to censoring: individuals who do not censor their language, and so normally say whatever first enters their head without considering the circumstances of utterance.

## 2.4 Euphemism

The term euphemism, according to Holder (2008: 65), has derived from the Greek word euphemo, meaning "speaking well". The latter is divided into eu, which means "good, well" and phemo, meaning "speech/speaking". In traditional scholarship, however, euphemism was used to substitute words and phrases which were considered impolite and embarrassing since people need to speak indirectly and politely. In this vein, Pyles and Algeo (1970: 201) state that "Euphemism is any term that replaces a taboo word in a language". In the same line of thought, Leech (1974:53) defines the term as follows:

(euphemism) consists of replacing a word which has offensive connotations with another expression, which makes no overt reference to the unpleasant side of the subject, and may even be a positive misnomer.

According to Rawson, euphemism are powerful linguistic tools that "are embedded so deeply in our language that few of us, even those who pride themselves on being plainspoken, ever get through a day without using them" (Linfoot-ham 2005,228). Euphemisms are needed both socially and emotionally.

Additionally, Allan and Buridge (1991:11) consider euphemism as a phenomenon closely related to the norms of society and politeness strategies used by its members, and define the terms as follows:

A euphemism is used as an alternative to a dispreferred expression in order to avoid possible loss of face, either one's face or, through giving offence, that of the audience, or of some third party.

## 2.5. Sexual Euphemism

Sexual euphemism is euphemism that is related with sexual activity and the state of the body and the bodies and even the clothing that is indirect contact with these bodyparts, for example underwear. Allan and Buridge (1991:96) state the degree of synonymy in the vocabulary for the genitalia and copulation has no parallel elsewhere in the English lexicon except in the term for 'whore'. They state that there are approximately 1.200 terms for vagina, 1.000 for penis, 800 for copulation, around 2.000 for whore.

### Lexicon for Sex Acts

Most of the lexicon for sex acts describes the act, the action, or the state of the body or bodies. According to Allan and Buridge (1991:86) euphemism for foreplay and its effects include touch, tickle, handle, fondle, feel (up), rub, and massage, which have the effect of getting one's partner (sexually) aroused/excitedly. There are no true euphemisms for oral sex, the most

neutral terms are fellatio and cunnilingus, whose colloquial counterparts are give head, sit on someone's face, get/go down, eat (out), give/do a blow job, sixty-nine, suck off, tongue, and so on.

Orgasm (the most neutral term) is perceived as the climax to a journey. There are many euphemism for orgasm such as coming, seminal discharge, come or cum, spit white, get his rocks off, spend himself, drop his load and shoot. Current euphemism for masturbation include self-abuse, play/fiddle/widdle with one self, self-pleasuring, and touching oneself.

The euphemisms sexual intercourse, sexual congress, copulation and coition all take note of the dyadic nature of copulation—that it takes (at least) two to tango. The lexicon for copulation can be classified according to at least the following general categories, each of which focuses on a different aspect in the perception of the act. Some terms appear in more than one category. Based on Allan and Burrige (1991:91) sexual activity is categorized into several categories that mention below:

a. DYADIC

Most members of the dyadic category are marked by the structure Noun Phrase Predicate with Noun Phrase. Have sexual intercourse with, copulate with, fuck with, screw with, score with, have one's way with, have union with, have sex with, have a good time with, have fun with, play around with, have it away with, have intercourse relation/an affair with, be intimate with, get together with, go with, be seeing, be with, lie with, go to bed with, sleep together, sleep with, take a roll with, get down with, and so on

b. HAVING

To have: a lover, a fuck, a screw, a bang, a rattle, sex, a piece of ass, a bit of tail, a beef injection, a naughty, a good time, a cuddle, a jump with, fun with, have someone away, have it away with, have an affair with, carnal knowledge of, relation/intercourse with, and so on.

c. GETTING

To get: some, lucky, laid, on top of, in(to), up(down) to it, under, over, down with, into the pants of, into bed with, a leg over, one's oats, one's rocks off, some nookie, and so on.

d. ACHIEVING

Make it, make out, get to it, score, have one's way with, go all the way, have someone away, possess, and so on.

e. HAVING FUN

Have fun, make whoopee, have a good time, play around, fool around, slap n tickle, hanky-panky, jiggling, jigjogging, up-tails-all, tumble, roll in the hay and so on.

f. CLOSENESS

Love, make love with, be intimate with, be with, cuddle, belly, slapping, exchange flesh/bodily fluids, and so on.

g. BED

Go to bed with, get someone into the cot, lie with, get between the sheets with, share a pillow with, sleep with, hit the hay, bury face upwards, and so on.

h. FOOD

Most, body parts are associated with food, some of them appear in describing sexual action, particularly the oral sex, for example the pork sword/the sausage, cut yourself a piece of poontang, which echoes the cutting of pie or cake (poontang is said from French

puntain “whore”). There is also the notion of the vagina as fish or fishpond.

i. ACTION

Euphemistic expression also involved action in sexual intercourse, for example rolling about: hump, roll in the hay, shag, horizontal, doggy-dancing. Other penetration terms are shaft, prod, root, get(it).

**Lexicon for Body-Parts**

Sexual euphemism does not only contain sexual activity but it is include in sexual body-parts. According to Allan and Buridge (1991;96) the classification of the lexicon for tabooed body-parts is categorized into several categories below:

a. MAXIMALLY-GENERAL-FOR-SOMETHING-SPECIFIC

For example, thing, what’s it, and so on. Member is not maximally general, but it is another instance of a general-for-specific euphemism.

b. GENERAL-FOR-SPECIFIC

For example, feminine itching for “vaginal irritation”.

c. SYNECDOCHID LOCATION

For example, down there, backside, bottom, tail.

d. PART-FOR-WHOLE

For example Tit for “breast” although it principally denotes the tabooed part of the breast, namely the nipple.

e. TERMS AMBIGIOUS BETWEEN BACKSIDE AND VAGINA

For example, children’s usage of bottom or botty; adult’s tail and scut.

f. METAPHORS BASED ON APPEARANCE

• FLACCID PENIS

For example, tail for flaccid penis.

• ERECT PENIS

For example, weapon, sword, gun, pistol, bill, pike for erect penis.

• BOLLOCKS

For example, little balls for bollocks.

• VAGINA

For example, a ring circle, O, wheel, do(ugh)nut for vagina.

• ANUS

For example, hole, brown-eye for anus.

• BREAST

For example, balloons, bazoomas, globes, melons, bouncers, headlights, a pair for breast.

• NIPPLES

For example, tits or rose buds as nipples.

g. FOOD

For example, a member of apposite sex is a dish perhaps a tasty dish; a virile man is described by the non-food animal names bull, stallion, or ram, but woman is a bird, chick(en), rabbit, or lamb. The sexual organs and perhaps the body that goes with them are meat: beef for penis.

h. FUNCTION

• PENIS

For example, joystick, creamstick, tool, love muscle as penis.

• VAGINA

For example, lovebox, bottle as vagina.

- ANUS  
For example, fartflapas anus.
- BREASTS  
For example, dairies, mammaries as breast.
- i. VAGINA AS SOURCE FOR STORE OF WEALTH  
For example, breadwinner, commodity, jewel, honeyspot, treasury, purse, money, money-box as vagina.
- j. GENEALOGICAL IMPORTANCE  
For example, the crown jewels, the family jewels, the family treasure, and so on.
- k. VITAL  
For example, arbor vitae, the vital organ.

#### 1. PROPER NAMES

A couple of proper names beginning with ‘p’ are used for “penis”: percy, peter.

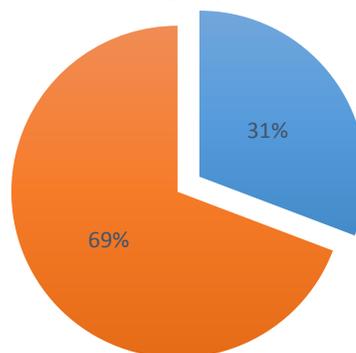
Allan and Burridge (1991;104) also explain about the animals category to replace the body-parts. Why genitalia body-parts are likened unto animals? They explain because close animals may also serve as near obscene euphemism for unmentionable parts of the human anatomy. People perceive a similarity and that perception somehow extends beyond one individual to become conventionalized into the concept or set of concepts evoked by the name of an animal. For example, people use cock to soften penis or the word pussy and beaver to replace woman genital organ.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the data analysis, the researcher compares the usage of euphemism for sexual organ and sexual act in pop lyric songs and hip hop lyric songs. The researcher found that sexual organ appears more frequently in hip hop lyrics than in pop lyrics, while sexual act appears more frequently in pop lyrics than in

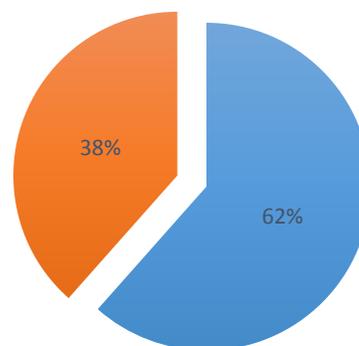
hip hop lyrics. The figure below shows the result of the research.

#### Sexual Euphemism in Pop Lyrics



■ Sexual Organ ■ Sexual Act

#### Sexual Euphemism in Hip Hop Lyrics

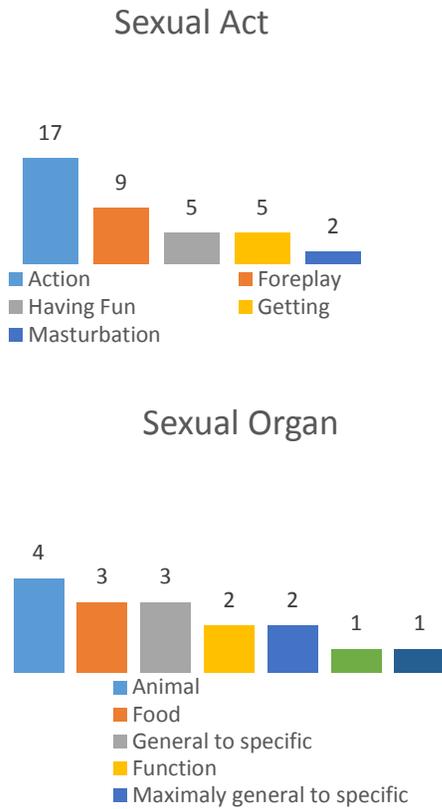


■ Sexual Organ ■ Sexual Act

In pop lyrics, the euphemism of sexual organ is dominated by animal category and euphemism of sexual act is dominated by action category. In hip hop lyrics animals category also dominates the euphemism of sexual organ and action

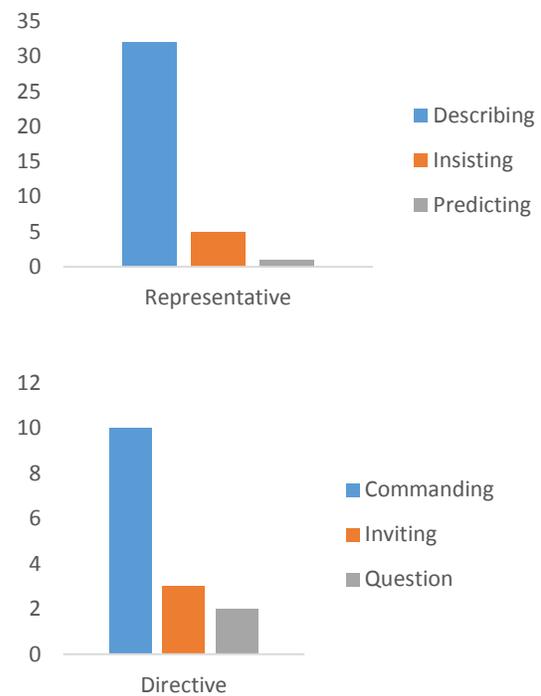
category dominates the euphemism of sexual act.

### Sexual Euphemism in Pop Lyrics

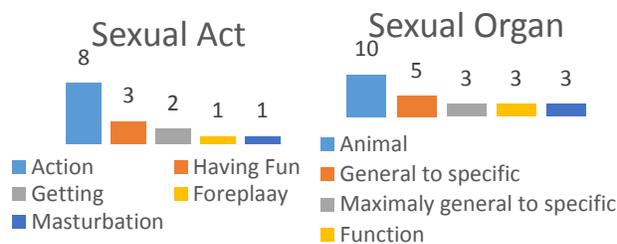


The researcher also compare the illocutionary speech act appears in sexual euphemism expressed in pop song lyrics and hip hop lyrics. And the analyses shows that both pop and hip lyrics are dominated by representative speech act which is categorized into describing.

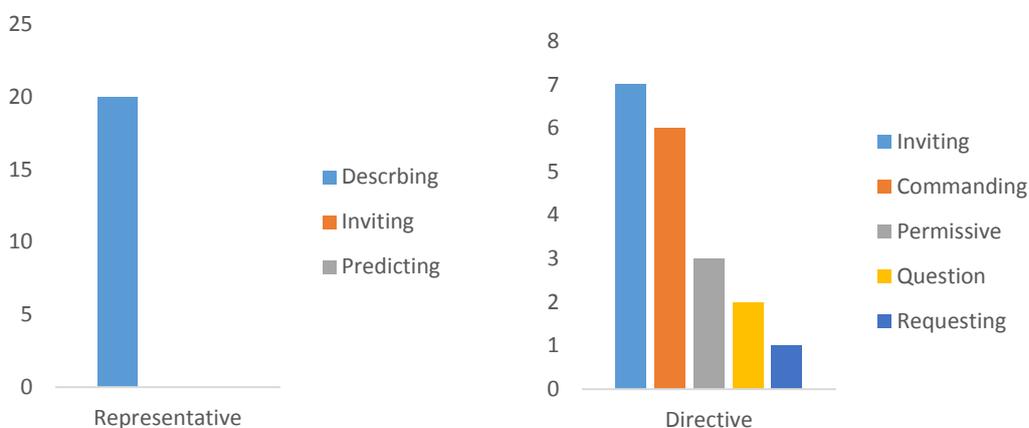
### Illocutionary Speech Act in Pop Lyrics



### Sexual Euphemism in Hip Hop Lyrics



### Illocutionary Speech Act in Hip Hop Lyrics



### CONCLUSIONS

After the researcher has finished analyzing the data, then those are concluded by pragmatics approaches, the researcher finds several results. The researcher takes data sample based on song lyrics. First, the data are classified into sexual euphemism expressions. The researcher finds the meaning in sexual euphemism data in song lyric that is always used to avoid taboo words in public conversation. Sexual euphemism is divided into two main types, there are sexual organ and sexual act.

From the research, the researcher gets several conclusion related with the formulation of the study. The conclusions are:

1. The sexual euphemism expressed in the illocutionary speech act in pop songs and hip songs are sexual organ and sexual activity. In pop lyrics, the euphemism of sexual organ is dominated by animal category and the euphemism of sexual act is dominated by action category. In hip hop lyrics, animals category also dominates the euphemism of sexual organ and action category dominates the euphemism of sexual act.

2. The illocutionary speech act appears in sexual euphemism expressed in pop song lyrics and hip hop lyrics is dominated by representative speech act which is categorized into describing.

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