What the @!&#?: UT Students' Bad Language Ideologies

Hannah Nelson, University of Tennessee

Abstract

Most languages in the modern world have a whole host of words that are "off limits" or "bad". These words have been deemed taboo by the social elite. Taboo words are usually related to taboo topics; for instance, the American social elite have determined that words referring to sex, scatology, and blasphemy are under the taboo umbrella.

Research Question

- •What 'Bad Language Words' (BLWs) are students using?
- •How do students use and feel about fuck, god/God, cunt, bitch, and nigger/nigga?
- •How offensive are these words to students? Why?

Background

Much research has been conducted on BLWs, particularly around older generation's swearword language ideologies (Jay 1992), the relationship between purity and power (McEnery 2006), and the relationship between gender and BLW usage (Kiesling 1998, de Klerk 1992, Wells 1989, etc.). There is little research revolving around Millenial/ Generation Z language ideologies of BLWs, though. This study is a sociolinguistic analysis of the University of Tennessee (UTK) students' use of and ideologies concerning BLWs. I restricted the survey sample to UTK students as most every student registered at UTK is in the Millenial/ Generation Z population.

Methods

- Distributed a survey (n=60) through various social media platforms and online group chats
- Survey asked students: what BLWs they used most frequently, in what context (description, anger, sarcasm, etc.), their daily usage of five specific BLWs- fuck, god, cunt, bitch, and nigger/nigga, and their rating of the offensiveness of these words on a 1 (not offensive) to 10 (highly offensive) scale.
- Compared and synthesized data to draw a general conclusion about UT students' language ideologies

Results

- 37% of students said *fuck* is their most used BLW. Shit, also at 37%, is tied for first place
- Nigger/nigga was rated as the most offensive and least frequently used. This pattern is consistent with cunt, though cunt is seen as less offensive and used more often than nigger/nigga.
- Fuck was rated as most frequently used by UT students, but was in the middle regarding offensiveness. This pattern is similar for bitch and God/god.
- 36% of responses explaining word offensiveness mentioned the social stigmatization and tabulization of the 5 BLWs. 31% mentioned the context in which each BLW is used.

Most Offensive (% of responses w/ score ≥ 5 on offensiveness scale)	Most Frequently Used (% of responses w/ usage of 4+ times a day)	
Nigger/nigga (86.7%)	Fuck (60.1%)	
Cunt (81.8%)	Bitch (50%)	
Fuck (58.4%)	God/god (48.3%)	
Bitch (51.7%)	Cunt (8.4%)	
God/god (48.4%)	Nigger/nigga (5.1%)	

	# of Responses that mention Context	# of Responses that mention Stigma/Taboo	# of Responses that mention destigmatization due to overusage
Fuck	²⁷ / ₆₀	¹³ / ₆₀	7/ ₆₀
God/god	¹¹ / ₆₀	³³ / ₆₀	⁷ / ₆₀
Cunt	¹¹ / ₆₀	¹⁷ / ₆₀	0/ ₆₀
Bitch	³⁰ / ₆₀	⁹ / ₆₀	¹⁷ / ₆₀
Nigger/Nigga	¹⁴ / ₆₀	³⁵ / ₆₀	³ / ₆₀
Total #/ Total # of Responses	⁹³ / ₃₀₀	¹⁰⁷ / ₃₀₀	³⁴ / ₃₀₀
Total Precentage:	31%	36%	11%

Conclusion

UT students perfectly demonstrate what Fägersten (2012) calls the Swearing Paradox (p. 77): UTK students' usage of BLWs does not directly correlate with how offensive students find each word. For example, 58.4% of respondents found fuck to be mildly to highly offensive, while 60.1% of respondents reported using fuck most frequently. Gendered or racial pejoratives showed more consensus on offensiveness, but there was little consensus on the contexts students used them. The findings suggest that UTK students know there is social stigma around BLWs, but they aren't entirely sure why. This reflects a need for more research on language ideologies of taboo words and the social reasons for the restricted usage of BLWs.

References:

Adams, Michael. 2016. In Praise of Profanity. England: Oxford University Press.
De Klerk, Vivian. 1992. How taboo are taboo words for girls? Language in Society 21. USA: Cambridge University
Press. 277-289.

Faegersten, Kristy Beers. 2012. Who's Swearing Now. England: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.

Jay, Timothy. 1992. Cursing in America: A psycholinguistic study of dirty language in the courts, in the movies, in the

schoolyards and on the streets. USA. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
Klesling, Scott 1998. Men's identities and sociolinguistic variation: The case of fraternity men. Journal of
Sociolinguistics 2/1). UK. Blackwell Publishers. 69-99.
McEnery, Tony, 2004. Swearing in English: Bad Language, Purity and Power from 1586 to the Present. London and

New York: Routledge.

Wells, Joel. 1989. Sexual language usage in different interpersonal contexts: a comparison of gender and sexual orientation. Archives of Sexual Behavior 18(2). USA: Pienum Publishing Corporation. 127-143.