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Lukáš Macek

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracoval samostatně a použil jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

V Plzni, duben 2014

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1. Introduction

As a theme of my thesis I have chosen the issue of cursing in Czech and English. This choice was made due to several reasons.

My main motivation for selecting this theme was the marginal status of cursing. Due to its marginal status cursing has seldom been the subject of academic research, it has been ignored for a long period of time, judged inappropriate or unworthy of scientific investigation.

The other reason was that despite its marginal status cursing is widely used in colloquial language and everybody encounters it since early childhood.

I assume that swearwords contained in cursing are very various, which is given due to different strength, different categories of usage, and different cultural and geographical background.

In my opinion cursing was not given sufficient space to research due to various taboos (eg. sexual, scatological, anatomical).

This thesis consists of theoretical and practical part. First part of the thesis is focused on theoretical aspects of cursing and slang and specifics of their research. In the practical part the results of my research are presented. The research is based on excerptum from relevant literature and is divided into pragmatic categories of cursing usage, categories of usage based on the intention of the speaker and a dictionary of most common swearwords in English and Czech.

Theoretical part

2. Subject of the research, aim of the research, methods of the work, hypothesis of the work

2.1 Subject of the research

The theme of my thesis is the issue of cursing in Czech and English language. The basis for my work was studying of expert literature devoted to slang and cursing in general. The following step was examining of studies, publications and dictionaries focused on the usage of cursing and swearwords. On the basis of theoretical knowledge I have chosen next methods and procedures of work. I was focused on the usage of swearwords within various categories and geographical location of swearwords usage.

2.2 Aim of the research

As the main aim of the thesis I have set to find the basic differences among the British and American usage of cursing and to compare the usage with Czech practice. The aim of the thesis is also to introduce the usage of cursing within various pragmatic categories. Swearwords

were classified according to the region of usage and the intention of the speaker. The results are presented in the form of a dictionary.

2.3 Methods of the work

The first step was gathering of sufficient amount of sources and studying of theoretical aspects of slang and cursing.

On the basis of theoretical findings I determined the next steps of the research. I decided to excerpt swearwords from various literature including studies and dictionaries. This method was also used for compilation of the swearwords dictionary. Swearwords were classified according to the intention of the speaker and the region of their usage.

2.4 Hypothesis of the work

The creation of the work is based on following assumptions:

1. One-word expressions will mostly occur in language material, due to requirement of clarity, rapidity and economy of expressing.
2. Analysed material will contain expressive expressions due to its colloquial usage.
3. From the viewpoint of parts of speech nouns will prevail.
4. Analysed material will contain various taboo words.
5. The literal meaning of taboo words will often be changed when used as swearwords.
6. Analysed material will contain words considered vulgar, rude or even illicit.
7. Expressions in analysed material will mostly have negative character.

3. Theoretical definition of terms cursing and slang

In the beginning of the thesis I consider it necessary to define terms slang and cursing, to introduce various definitions of the slang in their historical context and to summarize the development of opinions on this terms by various authors.

3.1 Definition of cursing

Cursing is the use of any word or phrase that is likely to cause offence when it is used in middle class polite conversation. Meaning and usage of term cursing has changed in the course of time as it is stated in the *Encyclopedia of Swearing* from Geoffrey Hughes¹: "The strict and

¹ Geoffrey Hughes, *An Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World*. M.E. Sharpe, 2006, s. 115

traditional meanings of curse are the appeal to a supernatural power to inflict harm or evil on a specific person, the form of words itself, and the sense that a person or place is harmed or blighted by being *under a curse*. Cursing now has the generalized sense of a profane or obscene expression of disgust, anger, or surprise and is commonly used as a synonym for swearing."

3.2 Etymology of cursing

Curse first appears as a noun in late Old English (ca. 1050), but according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*² its origins are problematic: "No word of similar form and sense is known in Teutonic, Romanic or Celtic. The original meaning of a prayer or wish that evil or harm befall someone was extended in the course of the Middle English period to include a formal sentence of anathema or excommunication."

There is a wide range of terms similar to cursing e.g. *bad, foul, strong, dirty* or *vulgar* language and *obscenity, oath, expletive, profanity* or *rude* words. The term cursing which is used in the title of the thesis is intended to cover all sorts of swear words usage.

3.3 Taboo words

All the words which were stated above can be considered as taboo words. Hughes³ defines taboo as follows: "Taboo generally describes something which is unmentionable, because it is either ineffably sacred, like the name of God, or unspeakably vile, like cannibalism or incest. Historically, taboos have tended to move from religious to secular, especially sexual to racial, topics, but they can manifest themselves in relation to a wide variety of things, creatures, human experiences, conditions, deeds, and words."

Michael Swan⁴ defines three groups of taboo words and expressions:

1. Words connected with Christian religion (e.g. the names Christ, God). These words are considered holy by some people, who may be shocked if these words are used in an informal and unrespectful context.
2. Words relating to sex (e.g. fuck, balls). Many of these words are regarded as shocking (some of them could not be until recently even printed). In polite or formal speech, and in writing, these words are generally avoided, or replaced by other words and expressions (e.g. make love, have sexual intercourse, testicles).

² Ayto, John, and John Simpson, *The Oxford Dictionary of Modern Slang*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999

³ Geoffrey Hughes, *An Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World*. M.E. Sharpe, 2006

⁴ Michael Swan, *Practical English usage*, 3rd ed, Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2005, s.589

3. Words referring to the elimination of body wastes (e.g. piss, shit) are also regarded as shocking and they are often replaced by more polite words and expressions with the same meaning (e.g. urinate, defecate)

Because of the shocking character of the taboo words, they are often used to express powerful emotions of people by using vulgar language. This is the process of cursing, in which the meaning of taboo words is usually changed (e.g. the literal meaning of fuck is "have sexual intercourse" and piss means "urinate", however if one tells someone to fuck off or piss off, the meaning is "go away" (in a more violent form). The strength of taboo words remains, however the original meaning disappears.

3.4 Strength of taboo words

The strength of the linguistic taboos is lower, than it used to be; however, non-native speakers should be very careful about using taboo words and swearwords, especially for two reasons. First reason is that it is not easy to recognize the exact strength of these expressions in a foreign language or to know what kind of people are offended by them and in what circumstances. Secondly swearing generally indicates membership of a group; people most often swear in front of people who they know well, who belong to their own social circle or age group, etc., also when a foreigner uses swearwords he may seem claiming a membership to a group that he does not belong to.

According to Hughes⁵ absolute taboos are obviously problematic, since they impede communication and may cause confusion. He states that they are also impractical, since in modern secular democratic society one cannot prevent people from uttering the offending terms. However, this is enforceable in the print culture, thus no major English dictionary included the most egregious of the "four-letter" words (e.g. *cunt*, *fuck*, *piss*) between 1728 and the 1960s.

Taboo words and swearwords are because of their offensiveness often replaced by euphemisms. Euphemism refers according to Hughes⁶ "to the use of deliberately indirect, conventionally imprecise, or socially comfortable ways of referring to taboo, embarrassing, or unpleasant topics." Hughes also states that the feared or prohibited semantic areas that promote the growth of euphemism vary enormously, and include the following: the names of God and the Devil, references to death, disease, madness, being crippled, being fired, being poor, excretion and copulation. Examples of some euphemisms would be : "*oh my gosh*" for oh my God, "*Jeez*" for Jesus, "*make love*" or "*sleep with*" for sexual intercourse, "*to go to the other side*" for death, "*F word*" for *fuck*, etc.

⁵ Geoffrey Hughes, *An Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World*. M.E. Sharpe, 2006, s. 151.

⁶ Geoffrey Hughes, *An Encyclopedia of Swearing: The Social History of Oaths, Profanity, Foul Language, and Ethnic Slurs in the English-Speaking World*. M.E. Sharpe, 2006, s. 151

As the strength of the taboo words is different for each expression, I would like to list *Michael Swan's*⁷ tally of the most common taboo words in English. The approximate strength of the expressions is shown by stars***; a one-star word will not upset many people, but a four- or five-star may be very shocking if it is used in the wrong situation. It is important to be noted that not everybody reacts to the same words in the same ways. The first six expressions are related to religion, these words are not shocking, when their meaning remains literal. The star indication of offensiveness shows their strength when they are used as swearwords. The strength of the other expressions is mostly the same for both literally and swearing usage.

Taboo word	Meaning
<i>damn</i> *	condemn to hell (rare in literal sense, mainly used as a swearword)
<i>blast</i> * (GB only)	strike down with divine punishment (rare in literal sense, it is mainly used as a swearword)
<i>hell</i> *	
<i>God</i> **	
<i>Jesus</i> ***	
<i>Christ</i> ***	
<i>piss</i> ***	urine, urinate
<i>crap</i> ***	excrement, defecate (same as <i>shit</i>)
<i>arse</i> *** (US <i>ass</i> ***)	bottom, buttocks, anus
<i>arsehole</i> *** (US <i>asshole</i> ***)	anus
<i>balls</i> ***	testicles
<i>bollocks</i> *** (GB only)	testicles
<i>tits</i> ***	breasts
<i>bastard</i> ***	illegitimate child (rare in literal sense, it is mainly used as a swearword)
<i>shit</i> ****	excrement, defecate
<i>prick</i> ****	penis (man's sexual organ)
<i>cock</i> ****	penis
<i>bugger</i> **** (GB only)	have anal intercourse with a person or animal, or a person who does so
<i>sod</i> **** (GB only)	homosexual (abbreviation of sodomite, it is rare in literal sense)
<i>fuck</i> ****	have sexual intercourse (with)
<i>screw</i> **** (especially US)	have sexual intercourse (with)
<i>come</i> ****	reach a sexual climax (orgasm)
<i>wank</i> **** (GB only)	masturbate
<i>cunt</i> ****	woman's sexual organs

⁷ Michael Swan, *Practical English usage*, 3rd ed, Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2005, s.590

Most of the words in the list above are used in swearing. Their usage is furthermore analysed in the chapter " The usage of swearwords from the perspective of their meaning".

3.5 Etymology of term slang

Firstly I would like to comment the etymology of word slang. Jaroslav Hubáček⁸ states in his work *O českých slanzích* that word slang has English origin and was discovered approximately in the half of the 18. century. This term was originally designated to name vulgar language. The origin is derived from english s'language, which means "someone's language". As an example can be stated student's language. Hubáček refers also to Soviet linguist Makovský. According to him there are more explanations of this word, for example that it originates from Romany language. E. Partridge states that it can come from Norway or from northern English dialects.

František Kopečný⁹ states that the most reliable explanation is documented history of the word. Furthermore he mentions that this English word belongs among the newer words, the first references about it states Skeat in 1785, he characterizes it as a "cant language" which means "hypocritical language".

Skeat defines the word slang as a word derived from *slang*- i.e. second grade of verb sling. Klein considers word slang for process name to sling as well, he explains that this verb is actually adopted from Norwegian and he supports this with Norwegian expression *slengja kjeften* which means "throw with mouth".

3.6 Slang definition

It is quite difficult to define slang unequivocally. It is because the conception of this term in both domestic and foreign literature is not unified. Some basically synonymous expressions occur besides the term slang (social or special dialects, language of social classes, working language, etc.)

*Příruční mluvnice češtiny*¹⁰ defines slang as follows: "Slang is a collection of words and phrases used by a group of people which are linked with same interest, or eventually profession."

Apposite definition of slang offers *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny*¹¹: "Slang is independent component of national language, which has form of non-standard or colloquial class of special naming (one-word and set phrase) and it is implemented in common, mostly half official or unofficial language contact of people, that are bounded with same work environment or same interest sphere and which is used as way to express the membership to environment or interest sphere."

⁸ HUBÁČEK Jaroslav, *O českých slanzích*, s.9.

⁹ KOPEČNÝ, František, *K původu termínů slang, argot, hantýrka a žargón*. *Naše řeč* 1981, ročník 64, číslo 2.

¹⁰ *Příruční mluvnice češtiny*, Grepl a kol., s.94 (translation mine)

¹¹ *Encyklopedický slovník češtiny*, kol. autorů, s. 405. (translation mine)

Jan Hugo¹² distinguishes in *Slovník nespisovné češtiny* between professionalism and slangism. Professionalism is here characterized as non-standard titles of terminological disposition, while slangism contains elements of emotionality and expressivity.

Jaroslav Suk¹³ states another interesting definition: "I define slang as group language, which has specific lexical index and which is naming primarily objects, persons, phenomena etc. that are not common for living outside the group. Slang serves for communication inside this group and often for separation of the group from other society, it has also integrating function."

It is needed to remind, that slang, professional language, but even argot counts among so called half units of national language. They cannot be counted among structural units (here belongs general and standard Czech, dialects and interdialects), because they have only resources from lexical level and they differ from other units only from the viewpoint of their specific vocabulary. This fact well depicts the definition of Vladimír Šmilauer¹⁴: "Whereas dialects and standard Czech have besides dictionary strangenesses also form, phonic and syntax strangenesses, the other units of non-standard language differ only in dictionary form, otherwise they use general Czech. The other units are: professional language used by people that are connected with same work (mineworkers), slangs (with strong emotional character) in interest groups (students, soldiers, sportsman) and argot, which is used in stratum that are socially isolated from society (robbers, fake players, homeless people)."

Slang contains just minimum of characteristic aspects, which are used to form grammatical constructions. According to Hubáček¹⁵ they are e.g.: "increased frequency of some syntactic schemes and inclination to form ellipsis in syntax, some phonic alternations in phonetics and using of progressive forms in morphology."

3.7 Fundamental aspects of slang – linguistic and extralinguistic

There are two possibilities how to examine the slang issue. It can be considered from the viewpoint:

- a) **linguistic**
- b) **extralinguistic**

I assume, that for complex understanding of this issue it is necessary to take both of these factors into account. Jaroslav Hubáček¹⁶ looked deeply into aspects of slang and defined both linguistic and extralinguistic aspects of slang. His classification can be described as following:

3.7.1 Linguistic aspects

- a) Non-standard register

¹² HUGO Jan, *Slovník nespisovné češtiny*, s. 12.

¹³ SUK Jaroslav, *Několik slangových slovníků*, s. 8. (translation mine)

¹⁴ ŠMILAUER Vladimír, *Nauka*, 1982, s. 22. (translation mine)

¹⁵ HUBÁČEK Jaroslav, *O českých slanzích*, s. 10. (translation mine)

¹⁶ HUBÁČEK Jaroslav, *O českých slanzích*, s. 19-27.

- b) Communicative functionality
- c) Using of productive onomasiological methods when creating words
- d) Systematism
- e) Effort to conceptual differentiation
- f) State of expert terminology
- g) Expressing of expressivity
- h) Suitability for spoken language displays

ad a) Non-standard register

The non-standardization is one of the characteristic aspects of slang expressions. Slang can be actually perceived as "slang synonymous namings to standard namings"¹⁷ (mostly to terms).

Some slang expressions are situated on the boundary of standard register. Some are indisputably non-standard up to vulgar. These expressions are strongly expressive.

ad b) Communicative functionality

Slang enables the user to express in an apposite, unequivocal way and briefly at the same time. Fitting example is here so called univerbation. Univerbation is applied when new word is being created (derivation, composition etc.) and when the word is created through transpositional proces.

Motivation through univerbation appears at metonymical and metaphorical slang expressions and is perceptible at some loanwords as well.

The best evidence, that univerbation is fully essential in the process of slang creation, is the fact, that collocations appear in slang minimally.

ad d) Systematism

This aspect of slang is difficult to grasp, because unlike the structural units of the national language, slang has its own specifics "only" in the vocabulary, it does not have its own grammar. Hubáček however points out that even slang expressions form particular system. For example he states, that one-word expressions can be perceived as systematical (collocational expressions can not be perceived in this way because of their sporadical occurrence). Systematism is also often used in slangs, where is apparent linguistic playfulness and which could often be very expressive (student slang, sport slang).

ad f) State of expert terminology

Not every slang may have the same level of sophistication, which is mainly due to the reason, that in some fields the Czech terminology began to form after the establishment of Czechoslovakian independence. Until then German terminology or terminology strongly influenced by German (Germanism) was used in Czech.

¹⁷ HUBÁČEK Jaroslav, O českých slanzích, s.19.

ad g) Effort to express expressivity

Even at slang are applied notional, unexpressive expressions, which serve only for factual description, but there are many expressions with the sign of expressiveness.

ad h) Suitability for spoken language expressions

Slang names are influenced by the the need to fulfill their functions in the context of spoken linguistic displays, which have their own characteristics.

3.7.2 Extralinguistic aspects¹⁸

a) Degree of isolation (uniqueness) of the social environment

b) The age and social composition of the members of the social environment

c) Psychological factors

ad a) Degree of isolation of the social environment

The degree is different in each environment. Each has its own specific conditions. For example in a mining environment is reflected the fact that users of the language are separated from the society thus separated from its influence during the time of work. Slang expressions are more stable and permanent in a closed environment. The degree of closeness also has an effect on whether slang penetrates into the wider consciousness.

ad b) Various composition of members of the slang environment

It should be noted that each environment has a specific range of users - for example students are mostly young people, so their expressing contains greater language playfulness, humor, and the pursuit of expressivity.

Regarding the level of intellect, the level of education can not be put in the context with the use of slang. Slang is actively used by college students, such as doctors.

ad c) Psychological factors

One of the reasons why slangs arise is the fact that members of the given environment try to show its uniqueness and they also want to demonstrate their membership to a particular interest or working group.

4. Internal differentiation of slang

¹⁸ HUBÁČEK Jaroslav, O českých slanzích, s. 26.

4.1 Dividing by field of work, activity and the environment to which the slang is connected

From this perspective it can be referred about various slangs (sport, student, medical, handball, mineworker etc.). Some of these slangs are still divided into various subtypes, which are given by the orientation on the particular field, also its specialization. For example, sports slang can be further divided into slang of athletes, skiers, climbers, etc.

Despite this variability each slang, either internally divided, has certain terms common and others are on the other hand different. The common part can be for each slang differently extensive.

It is important to take into account that particular slang term can be counted among two or more slangs. For example, elements of electricians slang penetrate in the slang of rock music because musicians normally come into contact with electrical apparatus and can not make it without electrotechnics.

4.2 Dividing in expressive and neutral expressions

Another important criterion for differentiation of slang is whether the slang is symptomatic or not. In some cases it could be spoken about the degree of informality of slang resources. This division has to be put into context with the functionality of slang resources.

From this viewpoint the slang is traditionally divided to slang professional and slang of interest.

However the term slang of interest was questioned by Bohumír Dejmek¹⁹, who described it as inaccurate.

Characteristic feature of professional slang is an effort for nocionality, communicative function dominates here. These linguistic resources are mostly neutral or only with a small degree of expressiveness.

Slang of interest is characterized by a far higher degree of expressiveness, motivation for creating slang tends to be the emotionality of its users and linguistic playfulness. Communicative function does not play a major role in this case and is transferred to the background.

For some expressions it is very difficult to accurately determine whether they rank among professional resources or resources of interest.

Helena Chýlová²⁰ also states to this issue: "In the slang of interest expressivity appears directly as a constitutive factor, while in the professional slang the expressivity is limited and this restriction is perceived as its characteristic feature."

¹⁹ DEJMEK B. Diferenciace slangu a jeho postavení v běžně mluveném jazyce. In: Sborník přednášek ze IV. konference o slangu a argotu v Plzni 9.- 12. února 1988, s. 51.

²⁰ CHÝLOVÁ H. K expresivitě ve slangu. In: Sborník přednášek z 8. konference o slangu a argotu konané

General slang is comprehended, despite these differences, as an expressive component of commonly spoken language. However, it still can not be claimed that the whole language unit of slang is expressive. It is necessary to take into account how we observe the slang. If it is appraised from the outside the particular slang resources will seem to a layman almost always expressive (also as a bearer of so called adherent expressivity). At the inception of slang so called inherent expressivity is applied and slangism are created very spontaneously.

Some originally expressive expressions become with gradual development neutral or interslang. Some can even penetrate into the general or colloquial Czech language.

Differences in expressiveness can be also found in the various fields – in some cases dominates communicative function (administrative slang), in other expressive function (student slang).

4.3 Differences in the form (single-word and multi-word names)

In the professional slang the effort to express yourself with single-word comes to the foreground, this is achieved through univertation, often are here applied formants –ák or –ka. Multi-word names and wordplays are contrarily more used in slang of interest.

4.4 Other Factors

- Territory in which slang is originated and used – in different areas the same denotation is named in different ways. Dialect and slang expressions are in certain aspects very close. Dejmek²¹ states, that both slang and dialectal phraseology are products, which we label as territorially social. In dialect prevails territorial aspect, in slang prevails social aspect.
- Age of users
- Periodical context (membership in a particular generation of users)

At the third conference of slang and argot which was held in Pilsen, Jaroslav Hubáček commented critically the basis of slang classification, which was until then considered essential, therefore to the differentiation by slang environment – work environment or interest environment. Hubáček stated that the environment is not reliable as a criterion for slang classification from a practical point of view.

Practically oriented works usually do not differentiate whether slang expressions belong to work or interest environment.

Colloquial names of terminological character were traditionally classified as professional slang, their origin was motivated by the pursuit of clarity and economy of expression.

v Plzni ve dnech 26.-27. února 2008, s. 92. (translation mine)

²¹ DEJMEK B. Diferenciace slangu a jeho postavení v běžně mluveném jazyce. In: Sborník přednášek ze IV. konference o slangu a argotu v Plzni 9.- 12. února 1988, s. 54.

Names which have expressed the acknowledgement of membership in the social group were classified as slang of interest, their origin was motivated by language playfulness.

This definition has however its weaknesses. Even in purely work environment slang names appear, that are not motivated by the demands of economy, but the language game, as it is in the case of slang of interest.

A variety of interest titles can be found in professional slang and on the other hand professional titles can be found in the slang of interest.

In the modern society it is about to come that the barrier between purely professional activities and activities of interest will be destroyed. A variety of activities can be found, which are for someone work but for someone hobby (musicians, athletes...).

Hubáček points out that the aspect of onomasiologic motivation of slang name is far more beneficial for proper differentiation of slang.

He defines professional titles as follows: "Professional titles can be considered titles, which have purely factual content and are motivated mostly by the pursuit of economy, clarity and „talkativeness“ (which is understood as mobility, convenience and advantageousness when used in spoken language), these titles are perceived as **colloquial terms**."²²

On the basis of this explanation of slang differentiation following can be deduced:

- **Names of interest** are more or less updated, symptomatic elements of synonymous lines.
- **Professional names** are neutral, asymptomatic colloquial terms, that are formed beside standard terms, they are alternatively formed as neutral terms in areas, where the terminology was not defined yet.²³

5. Methods of formation of slang expressions

5.1 General principles of slang expressions creation

From the linguistic point of view formation of slang expressions does not differ from the rules for creating new expressions in other structures of national language.

"Slangs are being enriched with equal naming procedures as the national language is, of which they are a part."²⁴

²² HUBÁČEK J. K vnitřní diferenciaci slangu In: Sborník přednášek ze III. konference o slangu a argotu. PedF Plzeň 1987, s. 14. (translation mine)

²³ Ibid. (translation mine)

²⁴ HUBÁČEK J. O českých slanzích, s. 163. (translation mine)

Slang expressions are mostly implemented as nouns, verbs are relative frequent, adverbs and adjectives have a lower frequency.

Hubáček defines two basic methods of slangism creating:

- a) **procedures of transformation** (word formation)
- b) **procedures of transposition** (these methods utilize already existing words)
 1. **Transformation procedure**

Within this procedure word-forming agents are applied: derivation, composition, abbreviation, mechanical contraction and distortion.
 2. **Transposition procedure**

Within this procedure semantic formation is applied, ie. metaphoric and metonymic transmission, the formation of multi-word names and the borrowing of names.

5.2 Theoretical definition of transformational means of word formation

5.2.1 Derivation

This is the most productive method in Czech language. It is based on connecting of phonetic units to the word formational base, which changes the meaning of word. This formation is applied through using prefixes or suffixes. Slang formation through a suffix can be almost always found.

a) Formation of nouns through derivation

1. **By occupation: realizer names:** frequent derivational suffixes, which are in slang applied, are *-ař* (*hnojář* = pejorative expression for somebody engaged in agriculture) or alternation *-ář, -ák* (*basák* = bass guitar player), extensions of type: *-ník, -ista, -íř* may occur (*šejdříř* = trickster,cheater)
2. **Formation from adjectives:** suffixes of types *-ost, -oba, -ota, -í, -ství* are here applied for names of qualities and states, furthermore suffixes *-ec, -ek, -ka, -ík, -ák* (*šmírák, chlípník*), *-ice, -ina* (*kravina* = *crap, bullshit*), *-oun* (*bašťoun* = naive person) are applied for names of persons and things according to their qualities.
3. **Formation from numerals:** suffixes *-ka* (*trojka* = sexual intercourse between 3 people), *ovka, -ice*
4. **Motionated expressions:** formed with suffixes *-ka, ajzna* (*šťabajzna*= pretty girl), *-(n)ice*
5. **Formation of diminutives:** it is realized with suffixes: *-ek, -ka, -ko, -ík, -eček* (*blbeček* = *twerp*), *-ečka, -ečko, -iček, -ička* (*pička* = little *pussy*), *-ičko*, by emotinal influenced words the suffix *-ínek, -inka, -inko* may appear.
6. **Augmentatives:** This procedure forms the opposite to the formation of diminutives, these are exaggerated expressions, they often have emotional

symptom and may even have pejorative meaning. Suffixes –isko, –áč, –ák (*čurák* = *cock, dick*) are applied here.

7. **Names of places:** Suffixes –isko, –ín, –inec (*babinec* = a place where are only women, *hambinec* = a place where sexual services are offered), –ník, –nice are most common, besides that appear suffixes: –na, –ovna, –árna (*drbárna* = a place where gossips and rumours are shared), –írna, –erna.
8. **Names of actions:** formed by suffixes –ní (*šukání* = *fucking*), –tí (*exnutí* = act of dying), other suffixes are e.g.:
–(č)ka (*mrdačka* = a screw (n)), –nda (*šuškanda* = a whisper (n)), –ina (*psina* = fun), –ák, –ství, –ctví

To the derivation of slang nouns should be added that the inventory of derivational suffixes is much smaller in comparison with the inventory of derivational suffixes of other vocabulary.²⁵ Within the formation of slangisms about 50 suffixes are to distinguish, while within the formation of national language about 470 suffixes are to distinguish.²⁶

Words derived from nouns are called denominatives.

b) Derivation from verbs (deverbatives)

In this group can be included:

1. **Names of results of actions** with suffixes –ek, –ec, –ina. These names are in slang represented very rarely.
2. **Names of people which make some actions** with suffixes –tel, –č, –ec, –čí, –k, –ka (*žebřák* = *beggar*) These names are not very frequent.
3. **Names of tools and resources of the process** with suffixes –dlo, –lo, –slo, –to, –ivo ("*řezivo*" for a pretty girl), –ák

Derived slang verbs are represented minimally. Frequent suffixes are –ovat by the verbs with the meaning "do what the model noun means" e.g. *křečkovat* (= hoard something up) or alternatively in the meaning "to use the thing as a tool and resource". The suffix –i can be here also found with a meaning "to behave or do something in the meaning of a model noun".

5.2.2 Abbreviation

Multisyllable word is shortened by one or more syllables, regardless of the word structure. this procedure is in slang and argot very widely used. New abbreviated words and initial abbreviations arise through shortening. So called mechanical contraction is applied here as well, this is motivated by an effort for short and simplified expression. Relatively many of these expressions can be found in vulgar language: *blb* (=an ass, about a person), *buchna* (=a syringe), *šukna* (= a pretty girl considered to be suitable for sexual intercourse).

²⁵ HUBÁČEK J. O českých slanzích s. 165.

²⁶ TAMTÉŽ

5.2.3 Distortion

The character of distortion is close to the mechanical contraction. The meaning of original word is usually modified with this word formational procedure. The motivation for this way of formation can be language playfulness or an effort for sound differentiation of the word.

5.2.4 Compounding

Compounding is not much frequented in slang. It is especially used for multi-word namings. Motivation is here an effort for one-word and thus economical expression (univerbation tendencies). Often hybrid composites can be seen. Proper determining composites are mostly applied in slang.

5.2.5 Word formation via univerbation

So called univerbation is when from multi-word expression a single-word expression is created. In slang it is a frequent method of word formation considering the demand of economical expressing. The reversed method – multiverbation is very rarely applied.

5.3 Semantic formation of slang expressions

This group includes metonymic and metaphoric formation, mostly represented is the formation through using metaphors.

"Within domestic and domesticated expressions there are semantic shifts and semantic enrichment."²⁷

5.3.1 Metaphorical transmission

This procedure is often applied in slang, it is particularly because of that the expression formed in this way are very demonstrative and meet the requirement of expresiveness and update in expressing. The motivation for choosing this procedure is to express new facts.

"Expressions common in standard language are used, as well as in general Czech, less often in some dialects to denote a new, specific meaning, this is based on similarity of one, usually conspicuous aspect, which is included and expressed in the source expression with some distinctive aspect, which is included in expression that is being named."²⁸

The tendency to create unambiguous and efficient expression is very often displayed by metaphorical transmission. It happens mainly when in professional terminology one-word expression for given object is missing, or when the existing expression is not sufficiently clear.

Hubáček defined the creating factors as follows:

- a) similarity in appearance or shape
- b) the presence of noticeable or important character
- c) the same or conspicuous coloration
- d) resemblance or relation of events expressed by the verb

²⁷ HUBÁČEK J. O českých slanzích, s.167. (translation mine)

²⁸ Ibid. (translation mine)

By metaphorical names with an addition of expressiveness is applied an effort to express intimate relationship, humour, exaggeration, emotional resentment or ridicule.

5.3.2 Metonymic transmission

This procedure is in slang less frequent. Expressiveness is here rarely applied, it can be usually recognized only from the context. Metonymy is sometimes cited as one of the types of univertation due to the fact that the metonymic expressions are mostly derived from multi-word expressions.

5.4 Multi-word expressions in slang

The formation of collocational expressions is in slang very rarely applied, univertation is usually typical in slang. Phraseological expressions are used frequently in this category: *být ožralý jako Dán* (to be drunk as a Dane).

According to *Hubáček* phraseological expressions are in slang used to express apposite, demonstrative and actualised formulation of some specific activity.²⁹

5.5 Borrowing from other languages

This method is not very productive. The reason for borrowing may be e.g. the absence of relevant domestic terminology in given field. It may be also motivated by an attempt for simplification if the domestic expression is a collocation.

"Borrowed expressions are more or less modified, adapted i.e. adjusted to the linguistic and morphological aspects of domestic language."³⁰

Examples of borrowing from English language are *šit* and *bulšit*, that are modifications of *shit* and *bullshit*.

5.6 Occasionalism

The category which is defined separately is the category of occasionalism, i.e. expressions that are used infrequently and within one closed working environment or group and determination of word-formation motivation would be in these individual cases difficult.

Practical part

6. The usage of swearwords from pragmatic perspective

²⁹ HUBÁČEK J. O českých slanzích, s. 171.

³⁰ HUBÁČEK J. O českých slanzích, s. 171.

This part of the thesis is focused on how cursing is used in particular contexts and gives identification which impact has the use of certain words on speaker and listener in a speech situation.

From a grammatic perspective it can be focused on how people actually curse in the real world situations. Swearwords will be listed in the categories of usage, in which each usage has a different intention or function for the speaker or listener. The use of term swearwords covers a number of different usage intentions. The categories are based on Timothy Jay's study *Cursing in America*³¹. In each category there is given a dictionary definition of the term from *Webster's New World Dictionary*³² which is followed by a brief psychological and pragmatic interpretation with a few examples of the particular type of usage.

6.1 Pragmatic categories

6.1.1 Cursing

Curse (vt): to call upon divine or supernatural power to send injury upon.

Curse (n): a prayer or invocation for harm or injury to come one.

The intention of cursing is to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words and phrases. These words gained their power mainly through religious or social demarcation. Institutions like religion pointed out that there exists a set of special words in the language. These words are sanctioned by the institution through penalty or punishment for the speaker when they are misused. Producing a curse is not without danger for the speaker, who may be labeled as a blasphemer that attempts to bring harm to the target of the curse, especially if the words used were too sacrilegious. In the past times people had to be careful of the selection of the target of the curse and of who heard the cursing. Nowadays what is referred to as cursing bears some resemblance to curses and hexes of ancient times, however, it is doubtful that modern men and women think that curse will bring them physical or mental harm as the bygone ancestors believed.

Jay³³ states as examples of religious curses: *damn you, goddamn you, damn you hide, to hell with you*

However cursing could have also non-religious form, but the wish to harm the target person still remains, as in:

- *Eat shit and die.*

³¹ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

³² Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

³³ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

- I hope you *break* your neck.
- You should *rot* in jail for that crime.

In both types the speaker wants some harm to happen to the listener. Most of the curses are short, simple and direct phrases, which are conventionalized expressions of hostility or anger. Both the speaker and the listener are aware what is going on, the speaker knows that the act of cursing is expressed and the listener knows that he or she is the target of cursing.

6.1.2 Profanity

Profane (vt): to treat (something sacred) with abuse, irreverence, or contempt.

Profane (adj): not concerned with religion or religious purposes: *secular*: not holy because unconsecrated, impure, or defiled: *unsanctified*.³⁴

Profanity is based on a religious distinction. To be profane means to be secular or behaving outside the customs of religion belief, or to be ignorant or intolerant of the guidelines of a particular religious order.³⁵

According to this definition of profanity the examples of profanity are not the words which seek to denigrate God, religion or holy affairs, but the words that are based on ignorance or indifference to these matters. Examples might be³⁶:

- *Jesus Christ, I'm hungry!*
- *For the love of Christ, get off the phone!*
- *Does the Pope shit in the woods?*

These expressions from religious terminology are commonly used in a profane, secular, or indifferent manner.

6.1.3 Blasphemy

The terms profanity and blasphemy can cause a confusion, because it is common opinion, that they mean the same thing. After a closer examination of the intent of each speech form, it is visible that profanity and blasphemy are different.

Blasphemy (n): the act of insulting or showing contempt or lack of reverence for God; the act of claiming the attributes of deity; irreverence toward something considered sacred or violable.³⁷

³⁴ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

³⁵ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

³⁶ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

³⁷ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

In comparison with profanity which is related to the secular or indifferent (to religion), blasphemy is directly aimed at the church and religion. It is in form of using the Lord's name in vain or cursing the deities. Blasphemy appears as a direct attack on religious figures or religious authority. The blasphemer is aware of the direct insult to these institutions, while the profane might not be. Some examples of blasphemy are³⁸:

- *Screw* the Pope!
- *Shit* on what it says in the Bible!

These expressions are particularly offensive for the very devout people, but they may be humorous for the non-believer.

The punishment for religious blasphemy used to be long ago death or excommunication. Nowadays blasphemy has lost its power to offend average American, Briton or Czech, however there are still geographic locations in these countries, where live the highly devout communities and where blasphemy is not tolerated.

6.1.4 Taboo

Taboo or tabu (adj): set apart as charged with a dangerous supernatural power and forbidden to profane use or contact.

Taboo or tabu (vt): to exclude from profane use or contact as sacrosanct esp. by marking with a ritualistic symbol

Taboo or tabu (n): a prohibition instituted for the protection of a cultural group against supernatural reprisal³⁹

The function of taboo is to prohibit certain behaviour like for example the behaviour of the speaker. Taboos were used in different cultures to preserve social order. Their power or strength is relative to the power of controlling authority which is able to punish the perpetrator. For example parents place restrictions on the vocabulary of their children. The common sanctions for using words for body parts (*dick*), body processes (*piss*), or sex (*screw, fuck*) are sending the offender to their room for isolation, washing their mouth with a soap or the ban of TV or computer.

Especially obvious is the taboo associated with death and dying. The powerful and direct language *died* is avoided and substituted through euphemisms such as *passed away* or *go to the heaven*.

³⁸ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

³⁹ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

6.1.5 Obscenity

Obscene (adj): disgusting to the senses; repulsive; abhorrent to morality or virtue; designed to incite lust or depravity.⁴⁰

Obscenity is a legal term, obscenity laws are designed to protect the listeners from harmful language. To call a word obscene means that it cannot be used freely, that it is a subject to restrictions and when such word is used there is a risk of sanctioning from the courts. In both American and Czech society there is free speech and only that speech which is defined or outlined in the law as controlled is subject to restrictions. Obscenity laws control the content of books and the content of broadcasts.

According to Jay⁴¹ obscenities are in America pointedly sexual in nature. It is the sex act and related imagery that have been deemed by the courts to be so offensive as not to be freely uttered. Obscene words are considered the most offensive and are rarely, if ever, used in public media. Words that gain universal restriction would be:

fuck, motherfucker, cocksucker, cunt or tits

The obscene word "*fuck*" which is restricted in the media is one of the most frequently recorded swearwords in public, especially in the form of an expletive.

By the media are also used terms "indecent" or "indecent language" to restrict or control the content of radio or television presentations via the Federal Communications Commission⁴² (FCC). This category is more open and includes milder obscenities and unsavoury references which are created through euphemism or circumlocution.

6.1.6 Vulgarity

Vulgar (adj): generally used, applied, or accepted; having an understanding in the ordinary sense; of or relating to common people; lacking in cultivation, perception or taste; coarse; morally crude, underdeveloped, or unregenerate; gross.⁴³

The term vulgarity is significant for the language of the common person, "the person in the street", or the unsophisticated, unsocialized, or under-educated person. From the historical point of view the term vulgarity refers to language of common people from lower classes. The upper classes were better educated thus were able to use a more prestigious lexicon.

⁴⁰ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

⁴¹ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

⁴² WIKIPEDIA, the free encyclopedia. *Federal Communications Commission* [online]. [cit. 2014-04-24]. Dostupné z: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Communications_Commission

⁴³ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

According to Jay⁴⁴ to be vulgar is to be common, not necessarily bad or evil and vulgarisms are not necessarily obscene or taboo, they just reflect the crudeness of street language. Examples of words which may be considered vulgar :

- *bloody, up yours, booger, slut, piss, crap, kiss my ass, puke*

6.1.7 Slang

Slang (n): language peculiar to a particular group; an informal nonstandard vocabulary composed typically of coinages, arbitrary changed words, and extravagant, forced or facetious figures of speech.⁴⁵

Slang words are developed for the ease of communication within certain sub-groups which can be based either on profession or interest (students, musicians, soldiers, drug users, athletes, etc.). Other important factors for the classification of a group may be income, race, and age of the members. The slang code is used for identification of the members of the group. The misuse or ignorance of it identifies the non-members, which may be especially important in illegal issues. The slang words are often abbreviated forms of more complex or wordy expressions. They may also provide a more specific reference to general names that the non-group members use. The example of this is the specific drug name "*black beauty*" which is equivalent term to *amphetamine*.

Occasionally slang names become popular and are used in standard language, other terms are never integrated to the general public because of their offensiveness.

Slang can be easily observed among students, musicians, soldiers, drug users, athletes and other sub-groups. Some of the slang terms are:⁴⁶

- *pimp, cherry, dweeb, bennies, mid-term, john, jock, meth, weed*

6.1.8 Epiphets

Epiphet (n): a characterizing word or phrase accompanying or occurring in place of the name of a person or thing; a disparaging or abusive word or phrase.⁴⁷

Epiphets are terms which are used to show emotions, they are brief and forceful. They are more powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other types of cursing, for example, joking. The epiphet is uttered from frustration, which may come for example when you hit your hand with a hammer. Epiphets may also mark the sense of hostility, as when someone jumps the cue in front of you in a supermarket check-out line.

⁴⁴ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

⁴⁵ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

⁴⁶ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

⁴⁷ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

Epiphets may also have habitual character which is displayed in always saying the same word or phrase when somebody hurts himself.

According to Jay⁴⁸ epiphets are outbursts, "the person on the street" yelling at a selected wrongdoer, or when a person does something stupid or frustrating. Examples of these simple, loud, one- or two-word outbursts are:

- *shit, damn, hell, son of a bitch, goddamn it, fuck you, fuck off, piss off, Jesus Christ*

Sometimes is the target of an epithet present even though he or she may be unknown, unidentifiable or anonymous. In other times the epithet is uttered for no corrective purpose (as in the targeted use), but mainly to reduce the anger level of the speaker.

6.1.9 Insults and slurs

Insult (vb): to treat with insolence, indignity, or contempt; to make little of.

Slur (vt): to cast aspersions upon; disparage.⁴⁹

Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. These words are uttered to harm the other person by using these words alone. The power of insults and slurs is not necessarily gained from religious sanctions or social taboos. Their power is gained by denoting real or imagined characteristics of the target of a curse.

According to Jay⁵⁰ slurs may be racial, ethnic, or social in nature and may indicate the stereotyping or prejudice of the speaker. Insults may denote the physical, mental, or psychological qualities of the target and they are commonly heard on the school playground. They both function to hurt the person directly through the particular word or phrase.

Examples of insults which use animal imagery:

- *pig, dog, bitch, son of a bitch, jackass*

Examples of insults based on social deviations:

- *whore, slut, bastard, homo, fag*

Children's insults are commonly based on abnormal physical, psychological or social characteristics, examples:

- *fatty, butt, booger nose, four eyes, dumb, weirdo, blabber mouth, fag, tattletale, fairy, wimp*

⁴⁸ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

⁴⁹ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

⁵⁰ Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

Examples of ethnic and racial slurs which are spoken in derogatory way to members of those groups:

- *honkey, dago, spic, nigger, wop, kike, chink, frog, wet back, gook, slope, mick*

Each of these insults and slurs is intended to hurt the listener. On the other hand, members of the ethnic group (e.g. African Americans) may use these terms within their own group as terms of group cohesion or as a joking term (*nigger*).

6.1.10 Scatology

Scatological (adj): of or relating to excrement or scatology.

Scatology (n): the study of excrement; interest in or treatment of obscene matters.⁵¹

Scatological terms refer to human waste products and processes. Scatological terms are among the early words, that children hear and use when they are trained for toilet. Scatological insults are common among children.

According to Jay⁵² different cultures pay attention to different types of taboo. People in America have a great penchant for coining childish terms rather than using standardized terms or those of scientific origin. Americans have a penchant for sexual and religious terms, French insults are more sexual than Americans and the Germans appear to be more attentive to scatological references than others. Examples of scatological references would be:

- *poo poo, poop, turd, crap, shit, shit ass, piss, fart*

The terms that are used by children usually differs from those that would be used from adults for the same referent.

6.2 The usage of swearwords based on the intention of the speaker

This chapter is focused on the usage of swearwords and their division into categories that are based on the intention of the speaker. Many expressions from the list of taboo words, which is included in the chapter "taboo words" are used here. When taboo words are used as swearwords, their meaning is always different from their literal meaning. The meaning is also often changed when different grammatical form of a swearword is used. An example of this would be the difference between *piss off* and *pissed off*, where *piss off* is an aggressive way of saying "go away" and *pissed off* means to be "fed up".

⁵¹ Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Language. Cleveland : World Publication, 1966

⁵² Timothy Jay, *Cursing in America: A Psycholinguistic Study of Dirty Language in the Courts, in the Movies, in the Schoolyards, and on the Streets*. John Benjamins Publishing, 1992

There will be also stated the most common differences between swearwords from US English and GB English. An example of this difference can be well observed in the sentence "*I was pissed.*" – In British slang the meaning is "to be drunk", but in American slang the meaning is "to be angry" or "to be fed up".

Swearwords are often grammatically very flexible. Some swearwords can be used as adjectives or as intensifying adverbs. Examples of this flexibility are well noticeable on the swearword *bloody*, which is mainly used in British English – *bloody fool*, *bloody good*, *bloody soon*, *it is bloody raining*, *bloody well shut up*.

The division of individual categories of usage according to the intention of the speaker is made according to Michael Swan.⁵³ It shows the most common expressions which are used in cursing.

6.2.1 Exclamation of annoyance:

The most common swearwords that are used to express annoyance are:

- *Damn (it)!, Hell!, My God! Jesus Christ!, God!, Jesus!, Christ!, Shit!, Fuck (it)!*

In Czech are mostly used these swearwords:

- *do prdele!, do hajzlu! do píči! kurva! sakra! proboha! krucinál! krucifix!*

Especially American is the expression *God damn (it)!*. In British English are also used expressions *Blast (it)!*, *Bugger (it)!*, and *Sod (it)!*

Examples of their usage in sentences:

- *Christ!* It is raining again!
- *Oh, fuck!* I have lost the address.
- *Damn it!* Cannot you hurry up?
- *Proboha* proč ti to trvalo tak dlouho?!
- *Do hajzlu*, ztratil jsem peněženku!

6.2.2 Exclamation of surprise

Surprise is mostly expressed with following swearwords:

- *God!, Christ!, My God!, Jesus Christ!, Jesus!*

Especially American are the expressions *God damn!* and *Well, I will be damned!* Mainly British expressions are *Damn me! Bugger me! Sod me! Fuck me! Well, I am damned!, Well, I am buggered!*, and *Well, I will be buggered!* In Britain there is also tendency to use the euphemism *gosh* instead of god.

In Czech language is surprise mostly expressed by:

⁵³ Michael Swan, *Practical English usage*, 3rd ed, Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2005, s.589

- *bože!, ty vole!, panebože! proboha! můj bože!*

Examples of the usage in sentences:

- *My god! Look at those tits!*
- *Well, I am damned! What are you doing here?*
- *Bugger me! There is Mrs Smith – I thought she was on holiday.*
- *Proboha! Někdo nám vykradl auto.*

6.2.3 Surprised question

Surprised question is mostly formed by swearwords *fuck* or *hell*:

- *What the hell...? – Who/Where/How/Why/When the hell...?*
- *What the fuck...? – Who/Where/How/Why/When the fuck...?*

Especially British form of surprised question is *What the bugger...?*

- *Who/Where/How/When the bugger...?*

In Czech language is surprised question mostly expressed by swearwords *doprdele, sakra, kurva* and *proboha*:

- *Co to doprdele/sakra/kurva/proboha...? – co/kdo/kdy/jak/proč*

Examples of the usage in sentences:

- *What the hell do you think you are doing?*
- *Where the fuck are the car keys?*
- *What the bugger are you talking about?*
- *Co tu sakra chceš?*
- *Kdy se to proboha stalo?*

6.2.4 Insult (in the form of a noun)

Insults is a verbal attack on other person with the target to harm the other person by using this words.

The most common swearwords which are used to form an insult are:

- *prick, fucker, cunt, bastard, bitch, son of a bitch* (often in abbreviated form as *SOB*)

In the British English are also common expressions *bugger, shit, wanker, twat* and *arsehole*. In American English the expression *asshole* is used instead of *arsehole* and also the expressions *motherfucker* and *cocksucker* are often used.

In Czech language the most common swearwords for creation of an insult are:

- *sráč, vůl, blbec, blbeček, pitomec, debil, dement, idiot, kretén, čurák, kokot, píča, děvka, kurva, kripl*

Examples of their usage would be:

- *You bastard!*

- He is a *prick*!
- John is a real *motherfucker*!
- That *son of a bitch* lied to me!
- Stupid *fucker*!
- That *asshole* stole my money!
- To je ale *kretén*!
- Co jsi to provedl ty *pitomče*?

6.2.5 Insult (formed by an imperative verb and object)

Expressions that are common to form this type of insult are:

- *Damn...!, Fuck...!*

In British English are also used expressions *Bugger...!, Blast...! and Sod...!* The expression *Screw...!* is especially used in the American English. In Czech language is this type of insult mostly formed by expressions *srát na co, nasrat si s čím, jít s čím do prdele/hajzlu* and *mrdat na co*.

Examples of their usage are:

- *Screw* the government!
- *Damn* that child!
- *Fuck* you!
- Jdi už s tím výsledkem *do prdele*!
- *Ser* na práci, pojď radši na pivo.

6.2.6 Insulting request to go away

Expressions mostly used to form such request are:

- *Fuck off!, Piss off!*

In the British English the expressions *Sod off!* and *Bugger off!* are also used. In Czech language the expressions *vypadni, zmiz, odprejskni, odpal* and *vypal* are used, that are not swearwords in nature, but they are often used in a rude context. For this purpose are also often used terms *jít do prdele/hajzlu* and.

Example of this insult is:

- "Can I have a word with you?" – "*Fuck off!*"
- He can just *sod off* if he thinks I will pay him that much.
- Sbal si věci a *vypadni* odtud!
- Neštví mě a *odprejskni* odtud!

6.2.7 Expression of unconcern

Expressions in this category are used to show the lack of interest in the meaning that the speaker does not care about the discussed theme:

- *not to give a damn, not to give a shit, not to give a fuck*

In the British slang the term *not to give a bugger* is also used. In Czech language terms *srát na co, mrdat na co, kašlat na co*.

Example of expression of unconcern is:

- "Your mother is very angry with you." – "*I do not give a fuck*"
- "Když si nepospíšíš, tak ti ten vlak ujede." – "Na to *kašlu*."

6.2.8 Violent refusal

Expressions that are used to form a violent refusal are:

- *(I will be) damned if I will!*
- *(I will be) fucked if I will!*
- *Stuff it!*
- *Get stuffed!*

In the British English the expression (I will be) *buggered if I will!* is also used. In Czech language expressions *nasrat si, políbit si (co) a jít se vycpat* are preferred. Examples of the usage of these expressions are:

- "Give me a kiss." – "*Get stuffed*"
- "Mr Parsons wants you to clean out the lavatories." – "*Fucked if I will.*"
- "Uklid' ten bordel" – "*Naser si!*"
- "Dej mi to." – "*Jdi se vycpat.*"

6.2.9 Expression of defiance

Expressions *Balls!, Balls to...!,* and *Bollocks!* are common in the British slang. In Czech language is defiance mostly expressed by *srát (na), mrdat (na)* and *kašlat na*. Examples of their usage are:

- "You are afraid to fight!" – "*Balls!*"
- *Balls to the lot of you, I am going home!*
- *Seru na vás, jdu domů!*

6.2.10 Intensifying adjective/adverb

Swearwords in this category are used in the form of intensifying adjective or adverb to emphasize an emotion such as surprise, anger, disappointment or contempt.

Swearwords used in both American and British English are *damn(ed)* and *fucking*. In American English is also used the expression *goddam*, in British English the expressions *blasted*, *bloody*, *sodding* and *bleeding* are common. The most common intensifying adverbs in Czech language are *kurevsky*, *zasraně*, *zatraceně*, *zpropadeně*. Examples of their usage are:

- Where is the *bloody* switch?!
- Put the *fucking* cat out!
- It is *bloody* raining again!
- That car is going *damn(ed)* fast!
- She is a *fucking* marvellous singer.
- Kde jsem nechal ty *zasraný* klíče?
- Ta cesta je ale *kurevsky* dlouhá!
- Ta *zatracená* lednice už zase nefunguje!

The word *well* may be often added when these expressions are used before verbs:

- It is *bloody well* raining again!
- I am not *fucking well* paying this time.
- I *damn well* hope you never come back!

6.2.11 Miscellaneous

Expressions *fuck (up)*, *screw (up)* and *bugger (up)*, (*bugger (up)* is mainly used in the British slang) can mean "ruin", "spoil" or "destroy", in Czech language the terms *zkurvit*, *dojebat*, *dokurvit*, *zmrvit* and *posrat* are used in this meaning:

- You have *buggered* my watch!
- Somebody has *fucked up* the TV.
- Ty jsi mi *zkurvil* notebook!
- Přijímací testy jsem pěkně *posral*.

Expressions *fucked* and *buggered* can also mean "exhausted" in the British English, in Czech language the expressions *hotovej*, *zpráskanej* and *vyždímanej* are used in this sense, however they are not considered as swearwords, they are rather colloquial expressions:

- "Do you want another game of tennis?" – "No, I am *fucked*."
- "Půjdeš s námi do kina?" – "Ne, jsem úplně *vyždímanej*."

Expression *screw* can be in American slang used to mean "cheat", in Czech language the matching expressions *podělat*, *ochcat*:

- Do not buy a car from that garage, they will *screw* you.
- Jak se ti povedlo *ochcat* zkoušky?

Expressions *fuck-up*, *screw-up* and in the British slang expressions *cock-up* and *balls-up* can be used as verbs to refer to mistakes of organization. In Czech language the terms *posrat*, *zkurvit*, *podělat* are used for this purpose:

- The bloody secretary has *fucked-up* my travel arrangements.
- Ta *hloupá* úřednice to *posrala* a dala mi špatný formulář!

In addition the nouns *cock-up*, *balls-up*, *fuck-up*, *screw-up* and *poděl*, *voser* and *pakárna* in Czech language may be used in the same meaning:

- The conference was a complete *fuck up*.
- Sorry you did not get your invitation to the party – Mary made a *balls up*.
- Ta výstava byla pěkná *pakárna*.

Expression that is used to mean "nonsense" is *crap*, in the American English the term *bullshit* is preferred and in the British English the term *balls* is used. The matching examples in Czech language are *hovno*, *sračka* and *hovadina* :

- Do not talk *crap*!
- "What is his new book like?" – "A load of *balls*."
- That is *bullshit* and you know it!
- *Nemel sračky!*
- Ten film byl pěkná *hovadina*.

Expressions *bugger all* and *fuck all* are also used in the British English to mean "nothing", the Czech equivalents are *úplný hovno* and *kulový*:

- There is *fuck all* in the fridge. We will have to eat out.
- Po včerejšku mi v peněžence zůstalo *úplný hovno*.

In the British English the expression *pissed* means "drunk", while in American English it means "fed up".

- One glass of beer and she is *pissed*.
- The teacher was really *pissed* about it.

In the British English the expression *pissed off* means "fed up".

- I am getting *pissed off* with London.

In Czech language the expressions *nalitej*, *zlitej*, *ožralej*, mean "drunk" and expressions *nasranej* and *vytočenej* mean "fed up"

- Ten řidič byl *zlitej* jako dělo.
- Z těch všudypřítomných reklam jsem už vážně *nasranej!*

7. Dictionary of swearwords

7.1 Organization of the dictionary and entries

The compilation of the dictionary is based on these principles:

1. Entries are ordered alphabetically.
2. Each entry word is written bold, swearwords are written in representative shape i.e. nouns in the nominative singular, or plural, verbs are written in infinitive form.
3. By each swearword is stated its grammatical form, meaning, preferable region of usage (US or GB) and equivalent of a swearword, which is used in Czech.
4. For the definition of meaning *British and US English Oxford Dictionaries*⁵⁴ were used, equivalents used in Czech are originated in *Wang Dang American Slang*⁵⁵ and *Lingea Wazzup? dictionary*⁵⁶.

⁵⁴ Oxford Dictionaries. [online]. [cit. 2014-04-25]. available from: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>

⁵⁵ NICHOLAS, Sinclair. *Wang dang americký slang*. 3., rozš. vyd. Čelákovice: WD Publications, 2003, 269 s. ISBN 80-900-0477-6.

⁵⁶ KOLEKTIV autorů. *Wazzup? Slovník slangu a hovorové angličtiny*. Brno : Lingea, 2009. 240 s. ISBN : 978-80-87062-31-9.

7.2 Dictionary of swearwords

<i>Swearword</i>	<i>Grammatical form</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>	<i>Equivalent used in Czech</i>
<i>arse</i>	noun	1. Person's buttocks or anus. 2. Stupid, irritating, or contemptible person.	GB	1. zadek, prdel 2. blbec
<i>arsehole</i>	noun	1. Person's anus. 2. Stupid, irritating or contemptible person.	GB	1. řiť, prdel 2. kretén, debil
<i>ass</i>	noun	1. Person's buttocks. 2. Foolish or stupid person. 3. A donkey.	US	1. prdel 2. vůl, blb 3. osel
<i>asshole</i>	noun	1. Person's anus. 2. An irritating or contemptible person.	US	1. řiť, prdel 2. vůl, kretén, debil
<i>balls</i>	noun	1. testicles 2. courage or nerve 3. nonsense	GB	1. koule 2. Mít koule na co. 3. blbost, žvásty, kecy
<i>bastard</i>	noun	1. Unpleasant or descable person.	GB	1. hajzl, parchant, darebák
<i>bitch</i>	noun	1. Spiteful or unpleasant woman. 2. A female dog, wolf, fox, or otter.	GB/US	1. kráva, píča (about a woman) 2. fena, čubka
<i>blabbermouth</i>	noun	1. A person who talks indiscreetly or incessantly.	GB/US	1. drbna, mluvka
<i>blast</i>	noun	1. An exclamation expressing annoyance.	chiefly GB	1. zatraceně, sakra
<i>bloody</i>	adjective	Used to express anger, annoyance, or shock, or simply for emphasis.	chiefly GB	zatracený, blbý, podělaný
<i>bollocks</i>	noun	1. the testicles 2. nonsense, rubbish	chiefly GB	1. koule 2. blbost, žvásty, kecy
<i>booger (nose)</i>	noun	1. A person who is picking their nose.	US	1. Není ekvivalentní označení pro osobu dloubající se v nose.
<i>bugger</i>	1. noun 2. verb	1. A person who commits buggery. 2. Penetrate the anus of someone during sexual intercourse.	GB	1. teplouš, buzerant 2. šukat do zadku
<i>bugger off</i>	verb	Imperative to go away.	chiefly GB	Vypadni! Jdi do prdele/hajzlu!
<i>butt</i>	noun	1. buttocks	GB/US	1. zadek, prdel

<i>cock</i>	noun	1. A man's penis. 2. nonsense	GB	1. <i>péro, čurák</i> 2. <i>kecy, žvásty</i>
<i>cocksucker</i>	noun	1. A contemptible person. 2. A person who performs fellatio.	US	1. <i>zmrda, hajzl, čurák</i>
<i>cock-up</i>	noun	1. Something done badly or inefficiently.	GB	1. <i>zpackat, zkurvit</i>
<i>come</i>	verb	1. Have an orgasm.	GB/US	1. <i>ejakulovat, stříkat</i>
<i>cow</i>	noun	1. An unpleasant or disliked woman.	GB/US	1. <i>kráva</i>
<i>crap</i>	1. noun 2. verb	1.1 nonsense, rubbish 1.2 excrement 2. defecate	GB/US	1.1 <i>hovadina, nesmysl, blbost</i> 1.2 <i>hovno</i> 2. <i>srát</i>
<i>cunt</i>	noun	A woman's genitals.	GB/US	<i>píča, kunda</i>
<i>dago</i>	noun	An Italian, Spanish or Portuguese speaking person.	GB/US	<i>Talián, Španělák</i>
<i>damn</i>	1. exclamation 2. verb 3. adjective	1. Expressing anger, surprise, or frustration. 2. Curse (someone or something) 3. Used for emphasis, especially to express anger or frustration.	GB/US	1. <i>hergot, sakra, krucinál</i> 2. <i>proklít koho/co, nadávat na koho/co</i> 3. <i>zatracený, zpropadený</i>
<i>dick</i>	noun	1. a penis 2. a short for dickhead	US	1. <i>péro, kokot, čurák</i> 2. <i>debil, kretén</i>
<i>dumb</i>	adjective	stupid person	US	<i>hloupý, stupidní, blbý</i>
<i>dumb-ass</i>	adjective	stupid, brainless person	US	<i>hloupý, stupidní blbý</i>
<i>fag</i>	noun	1. A male homosexual. (also faggot) 2. A cigarette.	1. US 2. GB	1. <i>buzna, buzerant, teplouš</i> 2. <i>cigáro, žváro</i>
<i>fairy</i>	noun	A male homosexual.	US/GB	<i>buzerant, buzna, teplouš</i>
<i>fart</i>	1. noun 2. verb	1. An emission of gas from the anus. 2. Emit gas from the anus.	US/GB	1. <i>prd</i> 2. <i>prdět</i>
<i>four-eyes</i>	noun	A person who wears glasses.	US/GB	<i>čtyřočko, brejloun</i>
<i>frog</i>	noun	A French person.	US/GB	<i>žabožrout, Frantík</i>
<i>fuck</i>	1. verb 2. noun 3. exclamation	1.1 Have sexual intercourse with (someone). 1.2 Damage or ruin something. 2. An act of sexual intercourse.	US/GB	1.1 <i>prcat, šukat, mrdat</i> 1.2 <i>zkurvit, rozmrdat</i> 2. <i>šukání, mrdání, prcání</i> 3. <i>kurva!, do prdele!, do hajzlu!</i>

		3. An exclamation expressing annoyance, contempt or impatience.		
<i>fucker</i>	noun	A contemptible or stupid person.	US/GB	<i>zmrđ, sráč, parchant, hajzl</i>
<i>fuck off</i>	verb	Imperative to go away.	US/GB	<i>Vypadni! Jdi do hajzlu!</i>
<i>fuck-up</i>	verb	Do something badly or ineptly.	US	<i>zvorat, posrat, zkurvit, dojebat, dokurvit</i>
<i>God</i>	exclamation	Used for emphasis or to express emotions such as surprise, anger or distress.	US/GB	<i>bože, proboha</i>
<i>goddamn (also goddam, goddamned)</i>	1. adjective 2. adverb	Used for emphasis, especially to express anger or frustration.	chiefly US	<i>zatracený/ně, proklatý/tě, mizerný/ně</i>
<i>gook</i>	noun	A foreigner, especially a person of SE Asian descent.	US	<i>rákosník</i>
<i>hell (also the hell)</i>	exclamation	Used for emphasis or to express anger, contempt or surprise.	US/GB	<i>sakra, kruci, hergot</i>
<i>honkey</i>	noun	A disparaging term for a white person.	chiefly US	<i>V češtině ekvivalentní výraz neexistuje.</i>
<i>chink</i>	noun	A chinese person.	US/GB	<i>šikmookej</i>
<i>Christ</i>	exclamation	An oath used to express irritation, dismay or surprise.	US/GB	<i>prokrista, prokristapána</i>
<i>jackass</i>	noun	A stupid person.	chiefly US	<i>blbec, trouba, hňup</i>
<i>Jesus (also Jesus Christ)</i>	noun	An oath used to express irritation, dismay or surprise	chiefly US	<i>ježíšikriste, krucinál</i>
<i>kike</i>	noun	A jewish person.	US	<i>židák</i>
<i>mick</i>	noun	An Irishman.	US/GB	<i>irčan</i>
<i>motherfucker</i>	noun	A despicable or very unpleasant person or thing.	US	<i>svině, kurva, čurák, zmrđ</i>
<i>nigger</i>	noun	A contemptuous term for a black person.	US/GB	<i>negr</i>
<i>pig</i>	noun	A greedy, dirty, or unpleasant person.	US/GB	<i>prase, čuně</i>
<i>piss</i>	1. verb 2. noun	1. Urinate. 2. Urine	US/GB	1. <i>chcát</i> 2. <i>chcanky</i>
<i>piss off</i>	verb	Imperative to go away.	US/GB	<i>Vypadni! Jdi do prdele/hajzlu!</i>
<i>poo poo</i>	noun	A childish word for feces.	US/GB	<i>kakat</i>
<i>poop</i>	1. verb 2. noun	1. Defecate. 2. Excrement.	chiefly US	1. <i>hovínko, bobek</i> 2. <i>kakat</i>
<i>prick</i>	noun	1. A man's penis.	US/GB	1. <i>čurák, péro</i> 2. <i>hajzl, bídák</i>

		2. A stupid or contemptible man.		
<i>screw</i>	1. verb 2. noun	1.1 Have sexual intercourse with. 1.2 Used to express anger or contempt. 2. An act of sexual intercourse.	chiefly US	1.1 <i>šukat, prcat, mrdat</i> 1.2 <i>nasrat si, jít do hajzlu</i> 2. <i>mrdačka, šoust</i>
<i>screw up (also screw-up)</i>	1. verb 2. noun	1. Completely mismanage or mishandle a situation. 2. A person who screws up.	chiefly US	1. <i>posrat, zkurvit, podělat</i> 2. <i>kazisvět, nemehlo</i>
<i>shit</i>	1. noun 2. verb 3. exclamation	1.1 Feces. 1.2 A contemptible or worthless person. 1.3 Something worthless; garbage; nonsense 2. Expel feces from the body. 3. An exclamation of disgust, anger, or annoyance.	US/GB	1.1 <i>hovno, sračka</i> 1.2 <i>sráč, hajzl</i> 1.3 <i>kšunt, krám, pitomost, blbost</i> 2. <i>srát, posrat se</i> 3. <i>do prdele!, do hajzlu!</i>
<i>slope</i>	noun	Offensive term for a person from southeast Asia, especially Vietnam.	US	<i>šikmoočko</i>
<i>slut</i>	noun	A woman who has many casual sexual partners.	US/GB	
<i>sod</i>	1. noun 2. verb	1. An unpleasant or obnoxious person. 2. Used to express one's anger or annoyance at someone or something.	chiefly GB	1. <i>šmejd, zmetek, hajzl, parchant</i> 2. <i>Do prdele (s tím)!, Jdi do prdele! Kašlu/seru na to!</i>
<i>son of a bitch</i>	noun	Used as a general term of contempt or abuse.	US/GB	<i>zkurvysyn, zmrđ</i>
<i>spic</i>	noun	A contemptuous term for a Spanish speaking person from Central or South America.	US	<i>španělák</i>
<i>tattletale</i>	noun	A person, especially a child, who reveals secrets or informs on others.	US	<i>práskač, udavač</i>
<i>tit (mostly used pl. tits)</i>	noun	A woman's breast or nipple.	US/GB	<i>kozy, cecky</i>
<i>turd</i>	noun	1. A lump of excrement. 2. A person regarded as obnoxious or contemptible.	US/GB	1. <i>hovno</i> 2. <i>debil, idiot</i>
<i>twat</i>	noun	1. A women's genitals.	US/GB	1. <i>piča, kunda</i> 2. <i>debil, idiot, kretén</i>

		2. A person regarded as stupid or obnoxious.		
wank	1. verb 2. noun	1. Masturbate (typically of a man). 2. An act of masturbating.	GB	1. <i>honit si</i> 2. <i>honění, onanie</i>
wanker	noun	1. A person who masturbates. 2. A person regarded as contemptible or unpleasant.	GB	1. <i>honimír, honibrk</i> 2. <i>čurák, kokot</i>
weirdo	noun	A person whose dress or behavior seems strange or eccentric.	US/GB	<i>podivín, magor</i>
wetback	noun	A Mexican living in the US, especially without official authorization.	US	<i>Mexikánec</i>
whore	1. noun 2. verb	1.1 A prostitute. 1.2 A promiscuous woman 2. Work as prostitute (of a woman).	US/GB	1.1 <i>šlapka, kurva</i> 1.2 <i>děvka, kurva</i> 2. <i>kurvit se</i>
wimp	noun	A weak and cowardly or unadventurous person.	US/GB	<i>padavka, bábovka, slaboch</i>
wop	noun	An Italian or other southern European.	US/GB	<i>Talián</i>

8. Conclusion

The theme of my thesis was cursing in Czech and English. The aim of the thesis was to introduce the usage of cursing and to find the basic differences among British and American usage of cursing and to compare it with Czech practice. My motivation for selecting this theme was that cursing has seldom been the subject of academic research, despite the fact that cursing is widely used in colloquial language since childhood.

The language material for practical part of the thesis was collected by excerption from literature, mainly from works of Timothy Jay and Michael Swan and from dictionaries focused on English slang.

Works from Jaroslav Hubáček and Lumír Klimeš were very helpful for compilation of theoretical part.

With the method of excerption I managed to collect 90 English swearwords in total and to find 227 expressions with the same meaning in Czech language. The bigger amount of Czech swearwords is on the one hand caused by better knowledge of Czech language and on the other hand because sometimes for the meaning of English swearword more Czech equivalents are suitable.

Collected swearwords were firstly divided into pragmatic categories of usage. Following categories were defined: **Cursing** (*damn you, goddamn you*), **Profanity** (*Jesus Christ, Christ*), **Blasphemy** (*Screw the Pope!*), **Taboo** (*dick, piss, screw, fuck*), **Obscenity** (*cocksucker, motherfucker, tits*), **Vulgarity** (*bloody, slut, crap, bitch*), **Slang** (*weed, meth*), **Epiphets** (*damn, fuck off, piss off, hell*), **Insults and slurs** (*jackass, son of a bitch, fag, bastard, whore*), **Scatology** (*turd, crap, shit, piss, fart*).

Swearwords were secondly divided into categories according to the intention of the speaker together with Czech equivalents of usage. Following categories were defined: **Exclamation of annoyance** (*God!, Damn it!, Shit!, Fuck (it)!, do prdele!, do hajzlu!, kurva!, sakra!*), **Exclamation of surprise** (*God!, Christ!, Jesus!, bože!, proboha!, panebože!*), **Suprised question** (*What the hell/fuck...?, Co to sakra/proboha...?*), **Insult as a noun** (*prick, fucker, cunt, bastard, sráč, vůl, blbec, čurák*), **Insult as imperative verb and object** (*Damn you!, Fuck it!, Bugger it!, Screw it!, jít s čím do prdele/hajzlu, nasrat si s čím*), **Insulting request to go away** (*Fuck off!, Piss off!, Sod off!, vypadnout, odprejsknout, jít do prdele*), **Expression of unconcern** (*not to give a fuck/shit, kašlat na co, srát na co*), **Violent refusal** (*Get stuffed!, jít se vycpat*), **Expression of defiance** (*Balls!, Bollocks!, srát na co*), **Intensifying adjective/adverb** (*bloody, damn(ed), fucking, blasted, zasraně, zatraceně, zpropadeně*), and **Miscellaneous** (*fuck (up), screw (up), bullshit, crap, pissed, zkurvit, podělat, posrat, hovno*).

I have also set individual hypothesis, from which I wanted to proceed.

My first assumption was that in language material one-word expressions will mostly occur. This assumption is confirmed, because in language material one-word expressions prevail,

which is mainly due to rapidity and economy of expressing. Following expressions can be stated as an example: *weirdo, twat, slut, shit, screw, fuck, crap, čurák, hovno, hajzl, blbec*.

My next assumption was that analysed material will contain expressions considered vulgar, rude, or even illicit. This assumption was definitely confirmed, majority of analysed material is considered that way, as examples can be listed: *motherfucker, cunt, cocksucker, kokot, čurák, magor, piča*.

The third assumption was that nouns will prevail from the viewpoint of parts of speech. The majority of expressions are nouns, however some of them can be used either as nouns or as verbs: *crap, bugger, fart, fuck, piss, poop, screw, sod*. Nouns are mostly used for names of people or things, or for exclamations: *prick, fucker, whore, slut, cow, poop, shit, God, blbec, trouba, hňup, parchant, blbost, kecy*.

I also assumed that analysed material will contain various taboo words. This assumption was validated as well, it contains mostly sexual, scatological and religious taboo expressions. Examples of these taboo words are: *fuck, cock, dick, cunt, shit, piss, crap, turd, goddamn, hell, Christ, šukat, mrdat, srát, chcát, sakra, krucifix*.

Furthermore I assumed that the literal meaning of taboo words will often be changed, when they are used as swearwords. This assumption was confirmed, I also have discovered, that the meaning is often changed, when different grammatical form is used. Examples of these changes are obvious by expressions: *bloody, piss off, shit, fuck, screw, arsehole, bitch, blast, crap, damn*.

My final assumption was that analysed expressions will mostly have negative character, which was also confirmed. They have almost always negative character, when they are used as swearwords, for example: *cock, cow, pig, four-eyes, balls, bastard, twat, šlapka, bábovka, péro, prase, kráva, svině*.

From the analysis of language material I was able to distinguish some chiefly American expressions: *ass, asshole, booger (nose), cocksucker, dick, dumb, dumb-ass, fag (as male homosexual), fuck-up, goddamn (also goddam, goddamned), gook, honkey, jackass, Jesus (also Jesus Christ), kike, motherfucker, pissed (meaning angry), poop, screw, screw up (also screw-up), slope, spic, tattletale, wetback*.

Chiefly British expressions are: *arse, arsehole, balls, blast, bloody, bollocks, bugger, bugger off, cock, cock-up, fag (meaning a cigarette), pissed (meaning drunk), wank, wanker*.

In my opinion the amount of 90 collected swearwords illustrates sufficiently the most regularly used expressions for cursing.

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11. Abstrakt

MACEK, L. Nadávání v českém a anglickém jazyce. Bakalářská práce. Plzeň: Fakulta filozofická ZČU v Plzni, 47 s., 2014

Klíčová slova: cursing, swearword, slang, swearing

Tato bakalářská práce pojednává o problematice nadávání v českém a anglickém jazyce, zároveň se zabývá jednotlivými aspekty slangu jako takového. Cílem práce bylo teoretické vymezení pojmů slang a nadávání, shromáždění dostatečného množství nadávek a jejich zařazení do skupin dle způsobu užívání a vzájemné porovnání.

Teoretická část práce si klade za cíl definovat termíny nadávání a slang, přiblížit čtenáři slova, jež jsou hodnocena jako tabu a nastínění jejich přibližné expresivity. V teoretické části je také blíže specifikována diferenciací slangu z různých hledisek a prezentace tvoření slangových názvů.

V praktické části práce jsou vymezeny kategorie, do nichž lze vulgarismy řadit z pragmatického hlediska, vulgarismy jsou pak dále rozděleny do kategorií dle intence autora. Vulgarismy byly sesbírány formou excerptce z literatury a následně seřazeny do slovníčku. Shromážděné vulgarismy jsou popsány na základě několika hledisek. Prvním hlediskem je jejich slovnědruhová platnost, druhým hlediskem je jejich význam, přičemž některé zastávají významů více, třetím hlediskem je region jejich nejčastějšího užití a závěrečným hlediskem je přiřazení českých ekvivalentů. Jednotlivá hesla slovníčku jsou seřazena abecedně.

12. Abstract

MACEK, L. Cursing in Czech and English. Bachelor thesis. Pilsen: University of West Bohemia, 47 p., 2014

Key words: cursing, swearword, slang, swearing

This bachelor thesis deals with issue of cursing in Czech and English language and simultaneously it looks into individual aspects of slang. The focus of the thesis was theoretical definition of slang and cursing, the collection of sufficient amount swearwords and their dividing into categories based on the way of their usage and their mutual comparison.

The aim of theoretical part of the thesis is to define terms cursing and slang, to describe words which are considered as taboo and to outline their approximate expressivity to the reader. In theoretical part is also closer specified the differentiation of slang from various viewpoints and there is also given the presentation of slang expressions formation.

In practical part of the thesis there are defined pragmatic categories of swearwords, vulgarisms are next divided into categories based on the intention of a speaker. Swearwords were collected by excerpting from literature and subsequently divided into the dictionary. The description of collected swearwords is based on several viewpoints. First viewpoint is part of speech in which they belong to, second viewpoint is their meaning where some may have more than one, third viewpoint is the region of their most common usage and final viewpoint is matching of Czech equivalents to them. Individual entries in the dictionary are listed alphabetically.