CHAPTER V

CONCLUSISON AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion, some conclusions can be formulated as follows.

1. Concerning the objective of the study, which is identifying the types of the euphemism in online political article *The Washington Times*, 6 types of euphemism are found which are *metaphor, remodeling, circumlocution, abbreviation, one-for-one substitution,* and *hyperbole*. Meanwhile, the 6 types that the writer is not found, they are *clipping, omission, acronyms, understatement, borrowing,* and *jargon*. The euphemism type of circumlocution is dominated in this research because it is used for replace the negative connotation or expression with the less negative or softer one. Circumlocution is found 9 times out of 17 representative data. The lowest frequencies of types of euphemism applied in this research are *remodeling, abbreviation* and *hyperbole* with only 1 datum.

2. The writer of article uses the euphemism in online political article of *The Washington Times* mostly in order to avoid the bad effects of taboo or offensive word due to have a sensitive sense, pointing directly, or embarrassment.

3. Regarding the other objective of the research which is describing the meaning relation. The writer found 4 types of meaning relation between the

euphemism and taboo word, phrase or clause which are *hyponymy, synonymy, antonym,* and *meronymy*. The highest frequency of meaning relation types in this research is synonymy. It shows 12 times out of 17 representative data. Synonymy relation is categorized as the highest frequency because it defines as a relationship words that can substitute each other due to the same meaning and value. On the contrary, antonym is counted the lowest frequency of meaning relation types that applies in this research.

4. With regard to objective of the research which is figuring out the semantic change between the euphemism and taboo word, phrase or clause, the writer only found 4 out of 6 kinds of semantic change which are *narrowing, broadening, pejoration* and *metaphor*. The highest frequency of the semantic change applied in this research is semantic change of broadening. It emerges 7 times out of 17 representative data. Broadening is considered as the highest usage, because it changes the meaning taboo into the euphemism word, phrase and clause into more general or more extensive than the old meaning in order to sound softer and keep the sensibility of the reader and the third parties. In the meanwhile, semantic change of narrowing is counted as the lowest frequency in this research.

5. The other kinds of semantic change which are *amelioration* and *semantic shift*, the writer did not find in this research. *Amelioration* is not found in this research because *amelioration* turns new meaning into more positive value which is not happened in the research, because if euphemism word changes meaning into taboo, it always undergoes to negative one. Meanwhile,

semantic shift turns new meaning by losing some aspect of its former meaning, but in this research, the writer did not find the euphemism which losing their aspect of its former meaning.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research which have been obtained, some suggestions are stated for further research. The suggestions are presented as follows.

1. To students of English Language and Literature Department and other researchers

   The students who are interested in linguistics, especially in the sociolinguistics subfield are considerably expected to research the euphemism, the writer suggests to the next researchers to develop this research in a wider context such as social context of the general public.

2. To the readers

   This study is relatable in daily life. Many sensitive topics in daily life can be employed with euphemism as the alternative ways to say sensitive topics. From the result of this research, the writer suggests by reading this research can be the benchmark for the readers to know how the important role of euphemism in a sensitive topic and how to apply euphemism in order to keep the topics are acceptable.

3. To the writer

As the writer hopes that this research can be useful for the readers in terms of as a related reference in analyzing works of sociolinguistics, the writer is delightful if there are some advices or criticisms regarding this research in order to make this research better.