

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As the final section of this research, this chapter presents the conclusion of the study, implications for the translation field and recommendations for future researchers and translators regarding the findings discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusions

This study examines the use of euphemism and dysphemism in BBC news texts and translations retrieved from the bbc.com and bbc.com/Indonesia websites on the subject of 'War in Palestine'. These two types of terms, euphemism and dysphemism, are often used in news writing to represent the news writer's point of view. The choice of the BBC news text was made because one of the bbc.com news texts was translated into Indonesian on the bbc.com/Indonesia page. This will undoubtedly make it easier for researchers to collect data for the study.

The data processing results show that BBC news writers prefer to use dysphemism rather than euphemism. This can be seen from the number of dysphemic sentences: there are 13 euphemistic expressions in the source language, which increase to 17 in the target language. Conversely, the number of dysphemisms decreases from 47 in the source language to 45 in the target language. On the basis of these preliminary findings, the author concludes that dysphemism is a linguistic style commonly used by news writers to present information in the news. This suggests that the writer is aware that the reader is more interested in something serious, harsh and negative. Furthermore, the news contradicts the reader's worldview.

From these initial findings, the author then proceeds to the translation of euphemisms and dysphemisms, which are full of these ideologies. How the expressions of euphemism and dysphemism are translated, how the translation techniques of the sentences containing expressions of euphemism and dysphemism are carried out, and how the techniques chosen by the translator affect the quality

of the translation. The following are conclusions that can be drawn from the results of a detailed analysis of the translation of euphemism and dysphemism expressions.

1. Euphemisms and Dysphemism Expression Translation into Indonesian

The research on translating euphemism and dysphemism expressions from English to Indonesian in the context of the 'War in Palestine' BBC news texts reveals several critical insights. Despite the similar frequency of euphemisms and dysphemisms in both the source and target languages, the trends differ, indicating that the translator does not merely retain the original expressions. Instead, there is a deliberate effort to adjust the tone, with some dysphemisms being softened into euphemisms and some euphemisms being altered. This adjustment reflects the translator's nuanced approach to conveying the intended message and the inherent attitudes of the source text, highlighting the complexity of maintaining the original meaning and tone while adapting to cultural and linguistic norms of the target language.

The translator's choices reflect a deliberate strategy rather than a direct retention of the source expressions. Out of 47 dysphemisms in the source language, 35 are retained in the target language, while 16 are converted to euphemisms. Conversely, of the 13 euphemisms in the source language, only 5 are kept unchanged, with the rest being modified. This suggests that the translator evaluates each expression carefully, aiming to balance the original tone and the target audience's reception. The findings underscore the importance of understanding both linguistic and cultural contexts to maintain the integrity of the message while ensuring it is appropriately conveyed in the target language.

2. Translation Technique Used in the Sentences Containing Euphemisms and Dysphemism Expression Translation into Indonesian

The analysis of translation techniques for euphemisms and dysphemisms from English to Indonesian in the context of BBC's reporting on the war in Palestine reveals a clear preference for the Established Equivalent technique. This technique, applied in 86% of the sentences, indicates a strong tendency to use well-known and widely accepted terms or expressions in the target language that convey the same meaning as the source language. This high frequency demonstrates the translator's emphasis on maintaining accuracy and clarity, ensuring that the nuanced meanings of the original euphemisms and dysphemisms are effectively preserved in the Indonesian translations.

In addition to the dominance of the Established Equivalent technique, the use of Particularization in 12% of the sentences suggests a strategic approach to translation where more specific terms are employed to capture the precise meaning of the source expressions. The minimal use of Linguistic Amplification, with only 1% of the total sentences, indicates that this technique was seldom necessary for conveying the intended message. Overall, the findings highlight the importance of selecting appropriate translation techniques to ensure that the subtle meanings of euphemisms and dysphemisms are accurately and effectively communicated in the target language.

3. Assessment of translation quality of sentences containing euphemisms and dysphemisms

The assessment of translation quality in the study underscores the significance of accuracy and acceptability in conveying the intended meaning of euphemisms and dysphemisms from the source to the target language. With 61.5%

of the translations rated as accurate, the findings highlight the translator's proficiency in maintaining the nuanced meanings of these expressions. However, the presence of 20% less accurate and 18.5% inaccurate translations indicates that there is room for improvement. The use of the Established Equivalent technique in 39 of the 41 accurate translations reflects its effectiveness in ensuring clarity and consistency. The analysis also shows that while the particularization technique was used in a few instances, the Linguistic Amplification technique was not utilized at all.

Furthermore, the high rate of acceptability, with 64 out of 65 translations deemed acceptable, demonstrates the effectiveness of the translation techniques in maintaining the original content's meaning and nuances. The Established Equivalent technique, accounting for 86.1% of acceptable translations, proved to be the most effective, followed by particularization at 12.3%, while Linguistic Amplification was not employed. This high level of acceptability suggests that the translations successfully conveyed the intended message, fitting well within the cultural and contextual norms of the target language. Overall, the study emphasizes the importance of choosing appropriate translation techniques to ensure accuracy and acceptability, particularly when dealing with complex expressions such as euphemisms and dysphemisms.

5.2 Suggestions

This study examines the translation of euphemisms and dysphemisms, highlighting the different challenges that these expressions present in different languages. It emphasises the diversity inherent in euphemism and dysphemism concepts across languages, noting that an expression considered euphemistic in the source language (SL) can be perceived as dysphemistic in the target language (TL). Through a thorough analysis of BBC news texts, the study offers valuable insights and recommendations for future researchers and translators. It suggests that future studies should compare the ideologies of the original writers and translators regarding the use of euphemisms and dysphemisms, and examine how these

expressions might affect the objectivity of the news, potentially leading to bias or neutrality in reporting.

For translators, the study recommends maintaining neutrality and carefully considering the ideological context of the source text. This approach aims to produce translations that are as accurate as possible, free from the translator's bias, allowing readers to interpret the original message without ideological influence. Translators should strive to use translation techniques that best fit the context of the source language, ensuring that the translated messages faithfully convey the original intent. This practice supports accurate communication and helps prevent the distortion of information, thereby preserving the integrity of message content.

