

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As the last section in this research, this chapter elaborates the conclusion of the study, implication to the translation field and the recommendation for the next researcher and translator in the future regarding to the finding which was discussed in the previous chapter.

#### 5. 1. Conclusions

This study examines the euphemism and dysphemism terms present in BBC news texts and translations retrieved from the websites [bbc.com](http://bbc.com) and [bbc.com/Indonesia](http://bbc.com/Indonesia) on the topic "War in Ukraine." These two sorts of terms, euphemism and dysphemism, are frequently used in news writing to represent the news writer's viewpoint. Meanwhile, the BBC news text was chosen since one of the [bbc.com](http://bbc.com) news texts was translated into Indonesian on the [bbc.com/Indonesia](http://bbc.com/Indonesia) page. This will undoubtedly make collecting study data easier for researchers.

Data processing results show that BBC news writers prefer to utilize dysphemism over euphemism. This is demonstrated by the number of dysphemism phrases, which reached 33 out of 50 data in 12 news pieces. Meanwhile, the euphemisms discovered by the writer amounted to only 17 terms. Based on these preliminary findings, the author concludes that dysphemism is a style of language commonly utilized by news writers to expose information in the news. This suggests that the writer is well aware that the reader will be more interested in

something severe, harsh, and negative. Furthermore, the news contradicts the readers' ideologies.

From these initial findings, the author then proceeds to the translation of the expressions of euphemism and dysphemism which are full of these ideologies. How the expressions of euphemism and dysphemism are translated, how are the translation methods of the sentences containing euphemism and dysphemism expressions, and how the impact of the methods chosen by the translator on the quality of the translation. The following are conclusions that can be drawn from the results of an in-depth analysis of the translation of euphemism and dysphemism expressions.

### **1. Euphemisms and Dysphemism Expression Translation into Indonesian**

This study discovered that euphemism and dysphemism expressions in BBC news texts were translated using four approaches, including translating dysphemism into dysphemism, euphemism into euphemism, dysphemism into euphemism, and euphemism into dysphemism. The expression of dysphemism, which is translated into dysphemism, accounts for 25 of the total 50 data. 7 dysphemism expressions were transformed into euphemisms in the target language. The different case goes for euphemisms. The majority of the euphemisms in source language news texts are converted into dysphemism expressions in the target language. A total of 9 euphemism expression data were converted into the opposing type of expression, which is dysphemism expression, and 8 euphemism expression

data were translated into the same expression, namely euphemism expression. The translator's ideology increased the quantity of dysphemism phrases in the target language news content while decreasing euphemism expressions in the target language. The expression of dysphemism increased from 33 data points in the source language to 35 data points in the target language. Meanwhile, euphemism expressions totaling 17 data points were reduced to 15 data points of euphemistic terms in the target language.

According to these findings, news writers in the source languages and the translator in the target language tend to use dysphemism terms to describe, tell, and provide details about events written in the news. Furthermore, for material classified as hard news, which mostly includes information concerning conflicts and criminal activities that occur in Ukraine based on conflict with Russia, the expression of dysphemism is thought to be capable of accommodating the message the author wishes to convey.

## **2. Translation Method Used in the Sentences Containing Euphemisms and Dysphemism Expression Translation into Indonesian**

Various translation approaches are used to translate sentences in the BBC news text that contain euphemism and dysphemism expressions. In this study, four approaches were discovered in the translation of 50 sentences comprising euphemism and dysphemism expressions, which are literal, faithful, adaptation, and free translation methods. The faithful translation method is used the most in translating the sentences containing euphemism and dysphemism expressions with

the total as much as 26, this indicates that the translator tries very hard to maintain the messages and context from the source language into the target language while still maintaining the grammatical and lexical degree. In addition to the faithful translation method, this study also finds other methods in translating sentences containing euphemism and dysphemism expressions, in order from the most to the least are literal, free, and adaptation translation method.

### **3. Translation Quality Assessment of Sentences containing Euphemisms and Dysphemism Expression**

The use of appropriate translation methods when translating words, phrases, sentences, and even entire texts demonstrates the translator's proficiency. This demonstrates that no translation process is inherently superior or worse. It all depends on whether the approach is used for translation or not. A translator who selects the appropriate translation methods is a handyman who selects the appropriate method to support his task. The quality of the output translation will be improved by using the proper method. The translation method used in sentences including euphemism and dysphemism expressions has a largely beneficial impact on translation accuracy. The four translation methods discovered have a good impact on translation: faithful, literal, free, and adaptation translation methods.

#### **5. 2. Suggestions**

This study is a translation study that focuses on the expression of euphemism and dysphemism as the major topic. The diversity of euphemism and dysphemism terms owned by two separate languages is diverse. A euphemism

expression in language A may be a dysphemism expression in language B. Following an in-depth examination of the data on euphemism and dysphemism expressions contained in the BBC news text, the author might make many recommendations to the future writer and translators.

Research on euphemism and dysphemism expressions, particularly connected with translation, is still rarely done. Existing research is mostly concerned with translating euphemisms only or dysphemism only. Thus, the suggestions proposed to the next writers is to compare the ideologies of the writer and translator on the usage of euphemism and dysphemism expressions in the source and target texts. The other thing that can be discussed is the degree of impact caused by euphemism and dysphemism expressions used in the news, whether the news becomes biased and defends one party involved in the news or it stays neutral by only presenting facts without exaggerating the situation.

As for the translator, it is better to stay neutral and examine carefully the ideology of the text news in the source language; thus, the translation produced can be as accurate as possible without leaving any traces that can imply the ideology of the translator. The purpose of this observation is to detach the biased perception and the reader can study the original messages in the source language. Furthermore, to support the accuracy of translating the messages from source language to the target language, the translators can carefully implement translation methods which are most suitable with the context of the source language.