CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This section presents the conclusions of the research results that have been processed and reviewed, the implications, and recommendations regarding the use of translation techniques for future researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

This research that focuses on euphemism and dysphemism takes data from online articles published on the BBC News English and BBC News Indonesia pages which present news translated into Indonesian. Regarding data collection, the researcher deliberately chose the topic of the Itaewon incident, which killed hundreds of young people and became one of the significant phenomena in 2022, where this case caught the attention of the world community. Related to the use of euphemisms and dysphemism, in the seven news texts, the researcher concludes that both the author and the news translator use more language variation of a euphemism than dysphemism. In the original English text, the use of euphemism and dysphemism is 31: 27. Meanwhile, in the translated news text displayed on the BBC News Indonesia page, the comparison between euphemism and dysphemism is 35: 23.

Based on these results, it can be concluded that in presenting news related to the Itaewon incident, tends to use language variation which is a euphemism—especially considering that euphemism is a language variation that aims to disguise or reduce the impression of being rude, offensive, and rude from a language. It is understandable since news should use neutral and non-offensive language to respect

the victim's family and present neutral news. In addition, the use of euphemisms in a news story is also to gain social legitimacy and prevent moral panic, especially for readers and those related to the news content. Nevertheless, the use of dysphemism found in this news also shows that words or phrases that use dysphemism aim to emphasize what points are to be conveyed to the target reader so that the target reader can more easily understand and apprehend the message to be conveyed by the author. In addition, the use of dysphemism in the news related to the Itaewon incident also aims to make the reader focus on observing or finding fault with those responsible who seem incapable of dealing with the Itaewon incident so that it makes people angry and demand justice.

Meanwhile, the translation technique that is most widely used in translating both euphemisms and dysphemism is Established Equivalent (21), in which translators tend to use equivalent words or phrases with values, meanings, and goals that follow the source language. The Established Equivalent technique also helps the target reader understand the news content better through the use of words that are often used in everyday life or those already in the dictionary. The use of an Established Equivalent also produces a translation that is more accurate and easily understood by the target reader. At the same time, the least used techniques are Borrowing (Naturalised) (1), Calque (1), Compensation (1), Discursive Creation (1), Reduction (1), Substitution (1), and Variation (1). Among the seven least used techniques, six techniques: Borrowing (naturalized), Calque, Compensation, Reduction, Substitution, and Variation, provide accurate translation results, easily

understood by readers. In contrast, using the Discursive Creation technique gives results that are less accurate but with a high level of readability.

5.2 Suggestions

This research that focuses on translation techniques only examines the use and function of euphemism and dysphemism in the news related to the Itaewon incident as well as translation techniques and the level of accuracy of the translation results. Nevertheless, it is hoped that this research can help students majoring in English and future researchers better understand the functions of euphemism and dysphemism, translation techniques in specific contexts, and the impact of translation techniques on translation results. However, because this research is limited to online news on BBC News and BBC News Indonesia regarding the Itaewon incident, there are several suggestions, such as:

1. The translator must be able to translate euphemism and dysphemism with equivalent words in the target language closest to the meaning, values, and goals used in the source language.

2. Translators must be able to use appropriate techniques to produce an accurate translation, keeping the message the author wants to convey.

3. Translators must also be able to use euphemism and dysphemism and the most appropriate translation techniques to produce neutral translations, especially in news translation which is required to present news content that is factual, balanced, and impartial.

4. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to study the use of euphemism and dysphemism as well as translation techniques and their effects using more complex objects and theories to obtain more accurate results.