

An Analysis of Students' Indonesian-English Translation of Dysphemism and Euphemism Expression on Online News Text

Sabila Auliatun Nisa¹, Eline Rozaliya Winarto², Susilawati³

^{1,2,3}English Education Study Program, Teacher Training and Education Faculty,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Cirebon, Indonesia.

corresponding author

Email: eline.rozalia@umc.ac.id

Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out the forms and meaning changes of dysphemism and euphemism expression on online news text used in Indonesian-English translation. This research is a qualitative descriptive study and document analysis used as the instrument. The participant in this research was nine students of 6th semester of English Education Department at Universitas Muhammadiyah Cirebon in the academic year of 2022/2023. Data collection was collected with documents students' translation result in translating online news text. The results showed that five euphemisms were found, namely colloquial, jargon, understatement, hyperbole, circumlocution and one for one substitutions. Meanwhile, the forms of dysphemism found were IST dysphemism (racist) and Derogatory or Disrespectful Terms Invoking Contempt for the Character Intended. This research also shows that euphemism and dysphemism experienced meaning changes.

Keywords: *dysphemism; euphemism; translation*

INTRODUCTION

Television media is growing rapidly and may be accessed online. Television media presents various kinds of information in terms of politics, economics, sports, and crime. The news that is presented through television or online cannot be separated from the use of text which aims to inform the latest news from all corners of the world. The news text provides the latest information not only from within the country but also from abroad and provides important news that can make it easier for the readers to understand the chronology of events. In this case, translation has a crucial function in delivering information messages from the source language to the reader's language.

Translation is the process of translating the equivalence of the original author's message from the source language to the target language by paying attention to language style and semantic structure (Rahmawati et al., 2016). Translation takes a role in producing the results of the translation in oral and written form. Nowadays, a news text uses expressions on its writing. The expressions used are intended to provide

confirmation and make the contents seem alive. A news writer is required to present the news briefly but attract the readers. The writers often use language styles or types of expressions in writing information that will be uploaded or shown on television, some of these types of expressions include dysphemism and euphemism. Dysphemism is the substitution of an utterance that means neutral or smooth with other utterances that have the same meaning but are taken into consideration to have a coarser value (Jayanti et al., 2019). (Sulistyo, 2016) defines euphemism as a rugged language refinement evoked by dysphemism. Euphemism is a more subtle expression to replace a harsh and detrimental expression.

Dysphemism and euphemism expressions are forms of meaning change in language. Allan and Burridge (1991) argues 15 types of euphemism, they are figurative, metaphor, flippancy, remodeling, circumlocution, clipping, acronym, abbreviation, omission, one-for-one substitution, general for specific, hyperbole, understatement, jargon, and colloquial. According to Allan and Burridge cited in Anjani and Ginanjar (2021), dysphemism can be divided into eight forms, they are taboo terms used to curse, ridicule, and hurt, cursing and obscene swearing, the comparison of humans with animals that are conventionally considered to have certain behaviors, the terms or nicknames derived from taboo body organs, body effluvia (smell or secretions), and sexual behavior, nicknames or greetings taken from visible physical characters so that they are considered as abnormal people, curses and nicknames that use the term mental abnormality or mental illness, sexist, racist, speciesist, classist, ageist, and other and other -ist that serve as insults, and derogatory or disrespectful terms invoking contempt for the character intended. In the other hand, semantic changes can occur when a word undergoes a shift or has a new meaning. Sankaravelayuthan (2018) states that there are types of meaning changes in semantics, they are widening, narrowing, branching, pejoration, amelioration, metaphor, metonymy, and synecdoche.

There are some researchers that applied componential analysis in their journals, Ariani et al. (2020) applied componential analysis to find out the semantic change in euphemism and dysphemism on news text of Tempo Magazine edition 2019 and they found that there are six types of semantic change such as semantic broadening, semantic narrowing, semantic metaphor, semantic pejoration, semantic amelioration, and semantic metonymy. Furthermore, Matondang et al. (2020) describes the meaning aspect analysis was performed to analyze euphemism or dysphemism utterances by showing the components that make up the meaning of utterance and evaluating them with the components of neutral utterance. From the results, they concluded that euphemism and dysphemism were found in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.

Semantic changes are inseparable from the components or features that bind a word. According to Trask cited in Naseer and Salih (2020), semantic feature refers to one of the basic elements through which the meaning of a word can be deciphered through component analysis. It can be said that, to find out the features of semantic changes, component analysis can be used. Componential analysis in translation is a basic comparison between source language words and target language words which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by showing first their

common and their components (Newmark, 1988). Based on Newmark (1988) theory, by component analysis, it is possible to express the smallest indivisible lexical unit or minimal component. Componential analysis reduces word meaning to its main contrasting element. The meaning dimension is given a labeling system (+ and -) so that the marked features carry (+) and the unmarked features carry (-).

The research on semantic change through componential analysis in this research focused on meaning changes of euphemism and dysphemism on online news text and its translation. The significances of this research are: theoretically, this research is significant in meaning changes of dysphemism and euphemism expression based on the translation text. Practically, this research is significant in translation products, especially in the translation class. Pedagogically this research is significant to give contribution to the students in the development of translation and increase students' insight about dysphemism and euphemism expressions as part of linguistics study.

METHODS

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were taken from bilingual news text entitled "*Rudal Rusia Hancurkan Mal di Ukraina, Zelensky: Putin adalah Teroris*". The data was shared and collected via WhatsApp. Then, find out the forms of dysphemism and euphemism contained in online news text. After that, the words or phrases of the source language and the target language are defined according to their meaning and synonym forms using dictionaries, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Indonesian words or phrases and Oxford Learner's Dictionary for English words or phrases. Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia for Indonesian synonym and Thesaurus.com for English synonym. Finally, analyzing the meaning changes of dysphemism and euphemism based on the students' translation results.

The theories used to analyze the data were based on the theories of Euphemism and Dysphemism by Allan and Burridge (1991) and Allan and Burridge 2006 edition cited in (Anjani & Ginanjar, 2021), semantic change theory by Sankaravelayuthan (2018) and componential theory by Newmark (1988) .

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of dysphemism and euphemism in this study focused on semantic change of students' Indonesian-English translation on online news text. There are six types of euphemism and two types dysphemism found based on Allan and Burridge's theory such as colloquial, jargon, understatement, hyperbole, circumlocution and one for one substitutions. Meanwhile, the forms of dysphemism found were IST dysphemism (racist) and Derogatory or Disrespectful Terms Invoking Contempt for the Character Intended.

In addition, semantic changes in euphemism and dysphemism on online news text translated by the students using Sankaravelayuthan (2018) theory only found three forms of semantic change such as narrowing, widening, and pejoration. Each issue of those findings is presented and discussed as follows.

1. The form of Euphemism and Dysphemism on Online News Text

Six forms of euphemism, they are colloquial, jargon, understatement, hyperbole, circumlocution and one for one substitutions. In the form of dysphemism, the researcher only found two forms of dysphemism, namely IST dysphemism (racist) and derogatory or disrespectful terms invoking contempt for the character intended.

Table 1.1 Forms of dysphemism and euphemism expression

Forms of Euphemism and Dysphemism	Frequency	Percentage
Colloquial	4	23.5%
Jargon	5	31.2%
Understatement	1	5.8%
Hyperbole	1	5.8%
Circumlocution	1	5.8%
One for One Substitutions	1	5.8%
IST dysphemism (racist)	2	13.3%
Derogatory or Disrespectful Terms Invoking Contempt for the Character Intended	1	6.6%
Total	16	100%

The forms of euphemism and dysphemism found are as follows:

a. Euphemism

1) Colloquial

Colloquial expression is a form of euphemism that is used every day.

(SL): *Sementara itu, Ukraina dan Rusia saling **tuding** pada pertemuan Dewan Keamanan PBB pada Selasa.*

(TL): Meanwhile, Ukraine and Russia were **blaming** each other at a UN Security Council meeting on Tuesday.

The form of euphemism in the data above is **tuding**. The word **tuding** is a euphemism in the form of colloquial expression. The word **tuding** is a euphemism expression in the source language translated into **blaming** in the target language.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word **tuding** has the meaning of tunjuk; menunjuk. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **tuding** is synonym with tunjuk. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **blaming** comes from the root word **blame** which means to think or say that somebody/something is responsible for something bad. Based on thesaurus.com, the word **blaming** is synonym with criticize, condemn, denounce, etc. It can be concluded that the form of **tuding** sounds more subtle than the word **blaming** in the target language.

2) Jargon

Jargon expression is a form of euphemism that has the same meaning but different forms.

(SL): *Jelas bahwa pembunuh Rusia menerima **koordinat** seperti itu untuk rudal ini.*

(TL): It is clear that the Russian killer received such **coordinate** for this missile.

The euphemism in the data above is **koordinat**. The word **coordinate** is a euphemism in the form of jargon expression. The word **coordinate** is a term used to

indicate a location. According Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) online, the meaning of the word **koordinat** is a number used to indicate the location of a point in a line, surface, or space. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **koordinat** is synonym with sudut and vektor. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **coordinate** in the target language means either of two numbers or letters used to fix the position of a point on a map or graph. Based on thesaurus.com, the word **coordinate** is synonym with correlative, correspondent, equal, and parallel. It can be concluded that the word **coordinate** in the data above has a more subtle impression as a substitute for the word location. It can be concluded that the word **koordinat** translated into **coordinate** is the form of euphemism.

3) Understatement

Understatement expression is a form of euphemism that means one word that is independent of the meaning of the word.

(SL): *Salah satunya Ludmyla Mykhailets (43), yang sedang berbelanja bersama suaminya ketika ledakan itu **melemparkannya ke udara**.*

(TL): One of them was Ludmyla Mykhailets (43), who was shopping with her husband when the explosion **threw her in the air**.

The euphemism in the data above is **threw her in the air**. The phrase above is included in the form of understatement euphemism because understatement expression is a form of euphemism in the form of a word meaning outside the meaning of the word itself.

The phrase **threw her in the air** means to explode in the air. However, the writer pays attention to the reader's impression so that the phrase is refined to make it more positive. The use of phrase **threw her in the air** sounds more polite than the word explode. It can be concluded that the phrase above is included in understatement expression.

4) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a form of euphemism by exaggerating or exaggerating the actual statement.

(SL): *Saya **terbang** dengan kepala lebih dulu dan serpihan menghantam tubuh saya.*

(TL): I **flew** headfirst and debris hit my body.

The form of euphemism in the data is **flew**. The word **flew** is included in the form of hyperbole euphemism, which is a form of refining words by exaggerating the actual statement.

The word **flew** is an activity carried out in the air. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the meaning of the word **terbang** is moving or hovering in the air with the power of wings (birds and so on) or with engine power (airplanes and so on). Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **terbang** is synonym with melayang or mengapung. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **flew** is past tense form of **fly** that has the meaning to move through the air, using wings. Based on thesaurus.com, the word **fly** is synonym with drift, float, and aviate.

The form of the word **fly** has a subtle as a substitute for the word fall down. If the word fall down is used, it will cause negative worries. In real life, basically humans do not have the ability to **fly** and do not have wings. However, in the context of news, the word **fly** is used for word refinement. The use of the word **fly** in the data above is considered exaggerate.

5) Circumlocution

Circumlocution is a form of euphemism with several longer words that are indirect.

(SL): *Ukraina mengalami hari yang berat lagi di medan perang di wilayah Donbas timur **menyusul hilangnya** kota Sievierodonetsk.*

(TL): Ukraine is having another tough day on the battlefield in the eastern Donbas region **following the loss** of the city of Sievierodonetsk last week.

The data above is marked with the phrase **following the loss**. The phrase is included in the form of a circumlocution euphemism, smoothing language by giving a word that is longer than the actual word which is indirect.

The phrase following the loss means destroyed. However, in writing it is not written directly but uses longer words to smooth the sentence so it does not seem negative. The use of the phrase **following the loss** seems more subtle and polite than the word destroyed.

6) One for One Substitutions

One for one Substitution is one word to replace one another. In this case it can be said to be synonymous.

(SL): *Moskow mengatakan bahwa mereka telah menyerang **depot senjata** terdekat secara keliru mengklaim bahwa mal itu kosong.*

(TL): Moskow says that they had attacked a nearby gun **warehouse** and falsely claimed that the mall was empty.

The expression of euphemism which is translated into euphemism in the target language is the word **depot** in the news fragment above. The expression **depot** is a euphemism expression in the source language which is translated into **warehouse**.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word meaning of the word **depot** is a place to store goods (merchandise and so on) or a small house where selling ice, cigarettes, drugs, etc. Based Tesaaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **depot** is synonym with toko, etalase, lemari, dan lumbung. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **warehouse** in the target language means a building where large quantities of goods are store, especially before they are sent to shops to be sold. According to thesaurus.com, the word warehouse is synonym with barn, stockpile, depository. It can be concluded that the word depot translated into the word warehouse are euphemism metonymy, because the two words bind each other.

b. Dysphemism

- 1) Sexist, Racist, Speciesist, Classist, Ageist, and other -ist dysphemisms that serve as insults.

This type of dysphemism is usually used to insult or mock someone by using Sexist, Racist, Speciesist, Classist, Ageist, and other -ist dysphemisms.

(SL): *Presiden Ukraina Volodymyr Zelensky menyebut Presiden Rusia Vladimir Putin sebagai seorang **teroris**.*

(TL): Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky called Russian President Vladimir Putin a **terrorist**.

The form of dysphemism in the data is **terrorist**. The word **terrorist** belongs to racist dysphemism, which is an expression of insulting someone. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the meaning of the word **teroris** is a person who uses violence to create fear, usually for political purposes. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **teroris** is synonym with pelawan, pemberontak, demonstran, pembangkang, penentang. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **terrorist** in the target language means a person who takes part in terrorism. Based on thesaurus.com, the word **terrorist** is synonym with assassin, anarchist, bomber, fanatic, etc.

2) Derogatory or Disrespectful Terms Invoking Contempt for the Character Intended

This type of dysphemism is usually used to insult someone by using expressions, such as bastard, killer, coward, stupid person, etc.

(SL): *Jelas bahwa **pembunuh** Rusia menerima koordinat seperti itu untuk rudal ini.*

(TL): It is clear that the Russian **killer** received such coordinates for this missile.

The form of dysphemism in the data is **killer**. The word killer is a form of dysphemism using an expression because it is intended to insult someone. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) online, the meaning of the word **pembunuh** is someone who kills. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **killer** in the target language means a person, an animal, or a thing that kills.

The word **killer** is a word that has a harsh connotation because it is aimed at someone through the expression.

2. The meaning changes of dysphemism and euphemism expression on online news text translated by students

There are four types of semantic change which occurs in the translation of euphemism and dysphemism translated by the students such as semantic change narrowing, semantic change widening, and semantic change pejoration.

Table 2.1 Data finding of semantic changes of dysphemism and euphemism

Semantic Changes of Dysphemism and Euphemism	Frequency	Percentage
Narrowing	1	33.3%
Widening	1	33.3%
Pejoration	1	33.3%
Metonymy	1	33.3%
Total	4	100%

Each issue is presented and discussed as follows:

a. Semantic Change Narrowing

Semantic changes narrowing or specialization is the meaning of a word or lexeme that gets a more specific meaning. The semantic change narrowing also known as specialization occurs when there is a narrowing of meaning into the same class. Words or lexemes acquire a more specific meaning.

(SL): *Moskow mengatakan bahwa mereka telah menyerang depot senjata terdekat dan secara **keliru** mengklaim bahwa mal itu kosong.*

(TL): *Moskow said it had attacked a nearby weapons depot and **falsely** claimed that the mall was empty.*

The expression of euphemism which is translated into dysphemism in the target language is the word terrorist in the news fragment above. The word **keliru** is an expression of dysphemism in the source language translated into falsely which is also an expression in the target language.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the the word **keliru** has the meaning of wrong. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **keliru** is synonym with khilaf, salah, luput, melenceng, silap. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word falsely in the target language means wrongly; in a way that is based on something that is not true or not correct. Based on thesaurus.com, the word falsely is synonym with incorrect, invalid, and faulty.

In the target language, the word **keliru** is translated into falsely. The meaning of the word in English is not much different from the definite on of the word in Indonesian. The value is the same. Thus, the word **falsely** can be said to be included in semantic narrowing because there is a narrowing or specialization based on the previous meaning. The translation of **keliru** into **falsely** experiences semantic change that can be described in the componential analysis below.

Table 2.2 Semantic Change Narrowing

SEMANTIC FEATURE	SL	TL
	Keliru	Falsely
Something done consciously	-	+
Do it on purpose	-	+
Make a blunder	+	+

In the componential analysis above, the word keliru and falsely share the same semantic features in common, they are [MAKE A BLUNDER]. Based on the components, it indicates that the sense relations between **keliru** and **falsely** have similarities.

b. Semantic Change Widening

Semantic change is a change of one meaning. When a feature is removed, it is called widening. Semantic change widening occurs when there is a widening of the meaning of a word or lexeme.

(SL): *Sementara itu, Ukraina dan Rusia saling **tuding** pada pertemuan Dewan Keamanan PBB pada Selasa.*

(TL): Meanwhile, Ukraine and Russia were **blaming** each other at a UN Security Council meeting on Tuesday.

The form of euphemism in the data above is **tuding**. The word **tuding** is a euphemism in the form of colloquial expression. Colloquial expression is the use of words or expressions used in everyday life, which means that it has become a common term in society. The expression of euphemism which is translated into dysphemism in the target language is the word **tuding** in the news fragment above. The word **tuding** is a euphemism expression in the source language translated into **blaming** in the target language.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word **tuding** has the meaning of tunjuk; menunjuk. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **tuding** is synonym with tunjuk. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **blaming** comes from the root word **blame** which means to think or say that somebody/something is responsible for something bad. Based on thesaurus.com, the word **blaming** is synonym with criticize, condemn, denounce, etc. The word **tuding** is a form of refinement to replace the word pointing or accusing. There will be no euphemism if these synonyms are used.

Pointing or accusing is usually done and directed at someone with bad or disrespectful intentions, but it is a rude expression that means dysphemism. That is why the word **tuding** is a word that is included in the euphemism.

In the target language, the word **tuding** is translated into **blaming**. The meaning of the word in English has shifted slightly but remains in the same class in Indonesian. The word **tuding** in Indonesian language has been worded to replace the word pointing or accusing which is categorized as dysphemism. Therefore, the word **tuding** can be said to be included in semantic widening because there is a shift in meaning but remains in the same class by translating the word **tuding** into **blaming** in the target language. The translation of **tuding** into **blaming** experiences semantic change that can be described in the componential analysis below.

Table 2.3 Semantic Change Widening

SEMANTIC FEATURE	SL	TL
	Tuding	Blaming
Judge someone	+	+
Criticize something	+	+
Worry about something	+	+
Proved guilty	-	+

In the componential analysis above, the word **tuding** and **blaming** share the same semantic features in common, they are [JUDGE SOMEONE], [CRITICIZE SOMETHING], and [WORRY ABOUT SOMETHING]. Based on the components, it indicates that the sense relations between **tuding** and **blaming** have similarities.

c. Pejoration

The semantic change pejoration occurs when the meaning of a word deteriorates results in degeneration or pejoration which produces a less positive and negative meaning in the mind of the user.

(SL): *Namun hal itu dibantah oleh kerabat korban tewas dan hilang, serta puluhan korban yang selamat.*

(TL): But it was denied by relatives of the **dead** and missing, as well as dozens of injured survivors.

The expression of euphemism which is translated into dysphemism in the target language is the phrase of **korban tewas** in the news fragment above. The phrase **korban tewas** is an expression of euphemism in the source language which translates to **dead**.

The word **korban tewas** consists of two words korban + tewas. According to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the meaning of the word **korban** is a person, animal, etc, who suffer (died and so on) due to an event, evil act, and so on. Moreover, the word **tewas** has the meaning of death. Based on Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **korban** is synonym with pasien or penderita. In addition, the word **tewas** is synonym with binasa, gugur, mati, musnah, wafat. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **dead** in the target language means no longer alive. According to thesaurus.com, the word **dead** is synonym with buried, deceased, lifeless.

In the target language, **korban tewas** is translated as **dead**. The translation of the word **korban tewas** in the source language into dead in the target language refers to the same thing, namely someone who passed away. The meaning of **korban tewas** in the source language tends to be milder than the word **dead** in the target language. Since the word **korban tewas** translated into **dead** changed its categories from euphemism into dysphemism, it undergoes a semantic change that will describe through componential analysis as follows.

Table 2.4 Semantic Change Pejoration

SEMANTIC FEATURE	SL	TL
	Korban tewas	Dead
Lifeless	+	+
Perish	+	+
An accident or tragic event	+	-
Stop breathing and move	+	+

In the componential analysis above, the phrase **korban tewas** and the word **dead** share the same semantic features in common, they are [LIFELESS], [PERISH], and [STOP BREATHING AND MOVE]. Based on the components, it indicates that the sense relations between **korban tewas** and **dead** have similarities.

d. Metonymy

Semantic changes metonymy semantics can occur in the translation of euphemisms into euphemisms. It is a name shift between things connected in the source language to the target language.

(SL): *Moskow mengatakan bahwa mereka telah menyerang **depot senjata** terdekat secara keliru mengklaim bahwa mal itu kosong.*

(TL): Moskow says that they had attacked a nearby gun **warehouse** and falsely claimed that the mall was empty.

The expression of euphemism which is translated into euphemism in the target language is the word **depot** in the news fragment above. The expression depot is a euphemism expression in the source language which is translated into **warehouse**.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word meaning of the word **depot** is a place to store goods (merchandise and so on) or a small house where selling ice, cigarettes, drugs, etc. Based Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, the word **depot** is synonym with toko, etalase, lemari, dan lumbung. Meanwhile, according to Oxford Learner's Dictionary, the word **warehouse** in the target language means a building where large quantities of goods are store, especially before they are sent to shops to be sold. According to thesaurus.com, the word warehouse is synonym with barn, stockpile, depository.

In the target language, the word depot is translated into warehouse. The translation of the word depot in the source language into a warehouse in the target language refers to the same thing, namely a place to sell goods. In the explanation above, it shows that the word depot and the word warehouse have functional similarities but are slightly different in meaning. The words depot and warehouse undergo semantic changes that will be describe through componential analysis as follows.

Table 2.5 Semantic Change Metonymy

SEMANTIC FEATURE	SL	TL
	Depot	Warehouse
A place to sell goods	+	+
Produce goods in large quantities	-	+
Empty space at home	+	+
A place to store things	+	+

In the componential analysis above, the word **depot** and the word **warehouse** share the same semantic features in common, they are [A PLACE TO SELL GOODS], [EMPTY SPACE AT HOME], and [A PLACE TO STORE THINGS]. Based on the components, it indicates that the sense relations between **depot** and **warehouse** have similarities.

CONCLUSIONS

Euphemisms are subtle expression for considerations that are deemed insulting or inappropriate. The use of language in the form of expressions containing satire and rudeness can be categorized as an expression of dysphemism. The translation of euphemism and dysphemism on online news entitled “*Rudal Rusia Hancurkan Mal di Ukraina, Zelensky: Putin adalah Teroris*” experienced six types of euphemism, they are colloquial, jargon, understatement, hyperbole, circumlocution, and one for one substitutions. Meanwhile, the forms of dysphemism found were IST dysphemism (racist) and Derogatory or Disrespectful Terms Invoking Contempt for the Character Intended. In semantic change, three types of semantic changes found, namely narrowing, widening, pejoration and metonymy. The meaning changes still occur even though the forms of euphemism and dysphemism are the same. Although there is a change in the translation meaning of euphemisms and dysphemisms from the previous word, the meaning relation still binds the words because they still have a relationship between the source language and the target language.

REFERENCES

- Allan, K., Allan, S. L. L. K., Burridge, K., & Burridge, L. L. K. (1991). *Euphemism & Dysphemism: Language Used as Shield and Weapon*. Oxford University Press.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Z8NZAAAAMAAJ>
- Anjani, L. D., & Ginanjar, B. (2021). Fenomena Disfemisme dalam Kartun Anak Pada Pertelevisian Indonesia. *Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa*, 10(1).
<https://doi.org/10.26499/rnh.v10i1.1787>
- Ariani, N. P., Beratha, N. L. S., & Malini, N. L. N. S. (2020). SEMANTIC CHANGES IN TRANSLATION OF EUPHEMISM AND DYSPEMISM IN TEMPO MAGAZINE. *Research and Innovation in Language Learning*, 3(2).
<https://doi.org/10.33603/rill.v3i2.3255>
- Dagilienè, I. (2012). Translation as a Learning Method in English Language Teaching. *Studies About Languages*, 0(21).
<https://doi.org/10.5755/joi.sal.o.21.1469>
- Jayanti, R. R., Maulida, N., & Musdolifah, A. (2019). EUFEMISME DAN DISFEMISME PADA JUDUL BERITA SURAT KABAR HARIAN BALIKPAPAN POS PERIODE APRIL-MEI 2018. *Jurnal Basataka (JBT)*, 2(1).
<https://doi.org/10.36277/basataka.v2i1.61>
- Matondang, Z., Sumarlam, & Purnanto, D. (2020). Meaning Component Analysis of Euphemism and Dysphemism in Indonesian Da'wah. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*, 3(9).
<https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2020.3.9.6>

- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice-Hall International.
<https://books.google.co.id/books?id=ABpmAAAAMAAJ>
- Rahmawati, A. A., Nababan, N., & Santosa, R. (2016). KAJIAN TEKNIK PENERJEMAHAN DAN KUALITAS TERJEMAHAN UNGKAPAN YANG MENGANDUNG SEKSISME DALAM NOVEL THE MISTRESS'S REVENGE DAN NOVEL THE 19TH WIFE. *PRASASTI: Journal of Linguistics*, 1(2).
<https://doi.org/10.20961/prasasti.vii2.1032>
- Sankaravelayuthan, R. (2018). *AN INTROUCTORY COURES ON SEMNATICS AND PRAGMATICS Compiled by*.
- Sembiring, V. B. (2020). ANALYSIS OF STUDENT'S ABILITY IN IDENTIFYING FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN MARIAH CAREY'S SONGS. *JURNAL BASIS*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.33884/basisupb.v7i1.1748>
- Sulistiyono, Y. (2016). THE STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS OF EUPHEMISMS IN "OBITUARI" RUBRIC OF "KOMPAS" DAILY (STRUKTUR DAN FUNGSI EUFEMISME DALAM RUBRIK "OBITUARI" HARIAN 'KOMPAS'). *Leksema: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.22515/ljbs.vii2.248>