



Euphemism in the September 2022 Edition of Kompas Daily and Its Implementation as Indonesian Language Teaching Materials in High Schools

Zora Meilina Kartikasari, Markhamah^(✉), Atiqa Sabardila, and Agus Budi Wahyudi

Indonesian Language and Literature Education, Faculty of Teaching and Education,
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia
mar274@ums.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of euphemism in the editorial of the September 2022 edition of Kompas Daily and its implementation as Indonesian language teaching materials in high schools. This research employed both descriptive and qualitative methods. Data collection techniques included observation and documentation techniques. Data analysis used the distribution method with the replacement technique. This study found euphemisms in the form of: 2 abbreviations, 6 loanwords, 3 foreign terms, 9 metaphors, and 7 periphrases. The results of this study were implemented as teaching materials for Class XII Indonesian language learning. It fulfills Base Competency 3.10: evaluating information, both facts and opinions, in an article, and 4.10: arranging opinions in the form of articles. The implementation also hone students' skills in compiling opinions by using good and polite language.

Keywords: euphemism · editorial · opinion text teaching material

1 Introduction

Language functions as a medium of communication orally and in writing, to represent ideas, discourses, thoughts, and emotional conditions during oral and written communication [1]. Written language can be found in a variety of places, including mass media, such as newspapers. The language found in media is a type of language with a sense of appropriateness. It emerges as the result of an editor's skill in packaging information. The goal of achieving a sense of appropriateness or value is to ensure that the packaged information can be easily conveyed to readers without causing offense, humiliation, or harassment to specific parties. The language in editorials is an example of language with a sense of appropriateness. When viewed through the euphemisms contained in it, the editorials on Kompas Daily has their own uniqueness.

In the media, specific language styles are frequently used. Students can use this as a reference tool to practice critical reading in order to understand the message conveyed. Euphemism is defined as a type of figurative language used to soften the language [2].

© The Author(s) 2023

M. H. Hikmat et al. (Eds.): ICOLAE 2022, ASSEHR 757, pp. 2541–2559, 2023.

https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-086-2_201

Euphemisms are used to replace words that are considered impolite so that they become polite language. Expressions to display words that are considered to have a smoother or more polite meaning in order to replace words that are considered harsh are called euphemisms [3]. Euphemism is frequently defined as a refinement of terms or words. Thus, euphemism refers to an expression that disguises a meaning that was previously considered rude and impolite in order to create an expression that is pleasant to hear and does not harm the other person.

The word euphemism comes from the Greek word *euphemizein*, which means “to use words” with good purposes [4]. Euphemism is a type of reference in the form of a group of expressions designed to avoid offending people’s feelings or that can be interpreted as gentle or polite expressions to replace expressions that may be perceived as insulting, offensive, or containing indications of unpleasant things. Euphemism is a type of expression that is used to replace impolite or dangerous expressions in a more subtle, polite, and safe manner [5].

Based on its usage, euphemism has five expressions: (1) abbreviation, (2) loan-words, (3) foreign terms, (4) metaphors, and (5) periphrases [5]. In line with this theory, euphemism is used in an utterance to indicate something that is taboo, so that the language sounds more polite and civilized when heard by various levels of society [6]. The study of euphemism is inseparable from semantic theory. Euphemism is said to be closely related to semantics because euphemism examines the meaning of more subtle or polite expressions as a substitute for expressions that are considered rude, detrimental and or unpleasant in a conversation or writing.

Not only related to semantic studies, euphemism is also related to stylistics. There is a relationship between euphemism, language style, and politeness [5]. A style of language that is utilized to soften an expression that is likely to offend the feelings of others is the definition of euphemism [5]. Figurative language, also known as figure of speech, includes euphemism. It is a comparative figure of speech required to reduce conflict with an interlocutor. As a result, euphemism is known as the science of stylistics. Euphemisms allow people to avoid saying or doing things that could harm their relationships with others. In stylistics, euphemisms are classified as follows: (1) figurative expression, (2) unwritten statement, (3) frivolity, (4) remodeling, (5) omission, (6) clipping, (7) acronym, (8) abbreviation, (9) circumlocution, (10) word-for-word replacement (11) colloquial, (13) hyperbole, (14) hyphenym, (15) jargon, and (16) metaphor [7].

Euphemisms are frequently found in various forms of mass media, such as newspapers, particularly in editorials. Expressions in the form of euphemisms appear every day in response to the topics being discussed in the community, as the times progress. The definition of “editorial” is: opinions on current events written by an editor and included in a main article. The Kompas Daily newspaper is one of the journalistic products that contains editorials. Kompas Daily is a media or news website that publishes various articles and information in daily editions.

The author chose the editorial for the September 2022 edition of Kompas Daily because it contained opinions or ideas from newspaper editors, who is an expert in his field in relation to the issue or problem being discussed. There were ten editorials examined by the researchers.

Euphemism is very suitable to use when learning Indonesian. Because it is critical for students to understand how to communicate in Indonesian so that the intended meaning reaches the interlocutors without offending them. Thus, euphemism study is important because euphemisms are used frequently in the September 2022 edition of the Kompas Daily newspaper and can assist in learning proper Indonesian.

Studies about forms of euphemism were performed by [1, 2, 8–19]. Those research and this study have a similarity in the focus of using euphemism to soften language. The difference with this study lies in the object of research. This study examined Kompas Daily and implement the results as a teaching material for text opinion in high school.

Relevant research on euphemisms and their implementation as opinion text teaching materials has also been carried out by [20] and [21]. The similarity between them and this research is the focus on editorials which results are implemented as opinion text teaching material. The difference, this research focused on the forms of euphemism in editorials of Kompas Daily to be implemented as opinion text teaching material.

Based on the described background, the author formulates the problem of (1) the form of euphemism in the editorial in the September 2022 edition of Kompas Daily and (2) the implementation of euphemism research findings as teaching material for opinion texts?

2 Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative descriptive research is research that discusses an object or subject that is studied objectively to produce a fact in a precise and systematic manner [22]. The study focused on sentences in the editorials of the September 2022 issue of Kompas Daily that contained euphemisms. The research subjects were the authors of the relevant editorials. Data collection techniques included observation and documentation. Data analysis in this study employed the distribution method with the replacement technique. Theory triangulation was used in data validity testing. Data was considered valid if it was in accordance with the euphemism theory. Inductive reasoning was used to reach conclusions.

3 Result and Discussion

The refinement of the use of terms or words is often referred to as euphemism. According to the definition of euphemism, it is “a pedestal in the form of an expression that was created so as not to offend other people and can even be used as a substitute for an expression that may bring something unpleasant” [23]. In line with this theory, this study found forms of euphemisms in the editorials of the 2022 edition of Kompas Daily.

3.1 Euphemisms in the Editorial of the September 2022 Edition of Kompas Daily

Based on the editorial text studied, it was found that there were 27 expressions. Expressions are grouped into 5, namely euphemisms in the form of: (1) abbreviations, (2) loanwords, (3) foreign terms, (4) metaphors, and (5) periphrases. The frequency of the expressions is shown in the following Table 1.

Table 1. Frequency of Euphemisms Found

No.	Euphemism Form	Amount
1	Singkatan (Abbreviation)	2
2	Kata Serapan (Loanword)	7
3	Istilah Asing (Foreign term)	2
4	Metafora (Metaphor)	9
5	Perifrasis (Periphrasis)	7
Total		27

3.1.1 Abbreviation

An abbreviation is a common way of condensing a word or several words into a single word. An abbreviation is one of the processes of shortening letters or combinations of letters, whether or not the rules of reading are spelled out letter by letter [24]. In this study, euphemisms in the form of abbreviations were found. Table 2 contains some examples of the data and its analysis.

Table 2 includes an euphemisms with abbreviated form, PNG. This PNG abbreviation is a type of initial abbreviation for the phrase “Papua New Guinea.” The editor chose the word “PNG” to disguise the meaning of a country mentioned in the news editorial as a state in danger of becoming a failed state. Abbreviations can be used to reduce feelings of offense between countries while also making the intended meaning politer.

3.1.2 Loanword

The use of words originating in other languages and then collaborating into a language so that they can be accepted by the general public is defined as loanwords. The term “loan” refers to a similar process of “absorbing” or taking words and terms from foreign or regional languages [5]. The functions of using loanwords in Indonesian include: (1) the emergence of special foreign terms that do not have Indonesian equivalents; (2) discouraging word waste; and (3) having a high euphemistic value because the coarse meaning of words is concealed. This study discovered a type of loanword euphemism as displayed in Table 3.

In the quotation data (4), it is found that euphemisms for *ekspor* loanword include an equivalent word which is absorbed from English, namely *export* (shipping merchandise abroad). According to the theory, word *ekspor* is a type of adaptation loanword because there is a change in the writing (export-export) [5]. According to the reasons, the word “*ekspor*” has a very high euphemistic value because its meaning is so obscured. The editorial staff wrote the word so that readers or the general public can be informed that

Table 2. Euphemism in the form of Abbreviations

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
“... Bebasnya jaksa Pinangki dan sejumlah napi korupsi lain karena menyakitkan rakyat.” (Jumat, 9 September 2022) (“... The release of prosecutor Pinangki and a number of other corruption convicts is because it hurts the people.” Friday, September 9, 2022)	(1) napi (prisoner)	bandit (bandits)	Napi (narapidana) yaitu orang yang berada dalam masa “Hilang kemerdekaan” dilembaga masyarakat. (Prisoners/convicts are people who are in a period of “losing independence” in community institutions.)
“...Sebelum menjadi runyam, seperti PNG yang pernah disebut terancam menjadi negara gagal, Timor Leste tampaknya mau mengambil jarak dengan Australia.” (10 September 2022) (“...Before it becomes complicated, like PNG which was once said to be threatened with becoming a failed state, Timor Leste seems to want to distance itself from Australia.” (10 September 2022))	(2) PNG	Papua Nugini	Penggunaan singkatan PNG (Papua Nugini) dimaksudkan untuk menyamarkan makna suatu negara. (The use of the abbreviation PNG (Papua Nugini) is intended to disguise the meaning of a country.)

people are concerned about oil shipments to other countries. The editorial utilized the euphemism to avoid unwanted reader responses, such as public concern about the issue that says they will continue to send oil abroad.

3.1.3 Foreign Terms

The careful use of words or phrases originating from foreign languages to express concepts, processes, ideas, or characteristics in a specific field is referred to as the use of foreign terms/words. Understanding of the use of foreign terms is demonstrated by the use of a foreign language at the level of word units, clauses, or phrases in a sentence or discourse using Indonesian orally or in writing [5]. The use of foreign terms contained in the editorial for the September 2022 edition of the Kompas Daily is presented by the author in Table 4.

Quote (10) contains a euphemism for a Javanese term, *mulat sarira hangrasa wani*, which means “dare to be self-aware”. The editor chose the foreign term to obscure the

Table 3. Euphemism in the form of loanword

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“Pendidikan juga harus dipastikan adil <i>inklusif</i> untuk semua.” (Kamis, 8 September 2022) <i>(“Education must also be ensured that it is fair, inclusive for all.” (Thursday, 8 September 2022))</i></p>	(3) inklusif <i>((3) inclusive)</i>	menyeluruh, besar <i>(thorough, big)</i>	Pendidikan dipastikan adil dan menyeluruh untuk semua. <i>(Education is ensured that it is fair and comprehensive for all.)</i>
<p>“Ini dijawab pihak Rusia dengan mengatakan akan menghentikan <i>ekspor</i> minyak ke negara yang melakukan usul AS tersebut.” (Kamis, 8 September 2022) <i>(“This was answered by the Russian side by saying that it would stop exporting oil to the country that carried out the US proposal.” (Thursday, 8 September 2022))</i></p>	(4) ekspor <i>((4) export)</i>	menjual barang atau jasa ke luar negeri <i>(selling goods or services abroad)</i>	Akan menghentikan kegiatan penjualan minyak ke luar negeri. <i>(Will stop selling oil overseas.)</i>
<p>“Pinangki divonis 10 tahun penjara oleh majelis hakim pertama, dikurangi menjadi empat tahun penjara oleh hakim banding. Ia mendapatkan <i>remisi</i>.” (Jumat, 9 September 2022) <i>(“Pinangki was sentenced to 10 years in prison by the first panel of judges, reduced to four years in prison by the judge on appeal. He got a remission.” (Friday, September 9, 2022))</i></p>	(5) remisi <i>((5) remission)</i>	pengurangan <i>(subtraction)</i>	Pinangki mendapatkan pengurangan masa tahanan oleh hakim banding. <i>(Pinangki received a reduced prison sentence by the appellate judge.)</i>
<p>“Ia memilih mundur dari jabatan ketua DPRD setelah <i>insiden</i> tidak hafal ketika harus membaca teks Pancasila.” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) <i>(“He chose to resign from the position of chairman of the DPRD after an incident he did not memorize when he had to read Pancasila texts.” (Thursday, 15 September 2022))</i></p>	(6) insiden <i>((6) incidents)</i>	kasus <i>(case)</i>	Ia mundur dari jabatan ketua DPRD setelah kasus tidak hafal Pancasila. <i>(He resigned from the position of chairman of the DPRD after the case of not memorizing Pancasila.)</i>

(continued)

Table 3. (continued)

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
“Dia juga kehilangan akses dan <i>privilese</i> yang hanya akan dia peroleh ketika menduduki jabatan itu.” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) (“ <i>He also lost the access and privileges he would only have had in that position.</i> ” (Thursday, 15 September 2022))	(7) <i>privilese</i> (7) <i>privileges</i>)	kebebasan (<i>freedom</i>)	Dia juga kehilangan akses dan kebebasan pada jabatan itu. (<i>He also lost access and freedom to the office.</i>)
“Rencana investasi disosialisasikan dengan <i>masif</i> kepada masyarakat.” (Jumat, 16 September 2022) (“ <i>The investment plan is socialized massively to the public.</i> ” (Friday, 16 September 2022))	(8) <i>massif</i> (8) <i>massive</i>)	padat, pejal (<i>dense</i>)	Rencana investigasi disosialisasikan dengan pejal kepada masyarakat. (<i>The investigation plan is socialized in full to the community.</i>)
“Sudah diproduksi isu dan perdebatan politik yang tidak produktif dan <i>tidak substantif</i> .” (Kamis, 29 September 2022) (“ <i>End the production of unproductive and substantive political issues and debates.</i> ” (Thursday, 29 September 2022))	(9) tidak Substantif (9) <i>no substantive</i>)	tidak nyata (<i>not real</i>)	Menyudahhi produksi isu dan perdebatan politik karena dirasa tidak produktif dan tidak ada wujud nyata nya. (<i>End the production of political issues and debates because they are felt to be unproductive and have no real form.</i>)

meaning of the words in the quote. According to quote (10), Anang took steps and made decisions that are inspirational because he felt he had an introspective attitude toward himself. It is possible to avoid negative reader understanding by writing euphemisms for foreign terms that the editorial staff wrote down, and the euphemism expressions was perceived as politer than the actual meaning of the expression.

3.1.4 Metaphor

Metaphor is the use of words that have the meaning of an imagery or a figurative meaning that contains similarities or comparisons but do not have their true meaning. A metaphor is a simile or a parable with concrete properties because of their resemblance between

Table 4. Euphemism in the form of foreign terms

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
“Langkah dan keputusan Anang tersebut layak disebut inspirasi untuk <i>mulat sarira hangrasa wani</i> .” (Kamis, 15 Sep 2022) (“ <i>Anang’s steps and decision deserve to be called an inspiration for mulat sarira hangrasa wani.</i> ” (Thursday, 15 Sept 2022))	(10) <i>mulat sarira hangrasa wani</i>	Mawas diri (<i>Self aware</i>)	Langkah dan keputusan Anang tersebut layak disebut inspirasi untuk orang yang bersikap kehati-hatian. (<i>Anang’s steps and decisions are worthy of being called inspirations for people who are careful.</i>)
“Penyelesaian konflik antara investor dan masyarakat idealnya dalam konsep <i>win-win solutions</i> .” (Jumat, 16 September 2022) (“ <i>Conflict resolution between investors and the public is ideally in the concept of win-win solutions.</i> ” (Friday, 16 September 2022))	(11) <i>win-win solutions</i>	saling untung (<i>mutual benefit</i>)	Penyelesaian konflik antara investor dan masyarakat idealnya dalam konsep saling menguntungkan. (<i>Conflict resolution between investors and the public ideally in the concept of mutual benefit.</i>)

two things that have the most fused (melting) character [25]. The parable has been said to be unified or melted. Table 5 summarizes the use of metaphorical forms in this study.

The phrase *cermin keberhasilan* in quote (12) is a metaphor euphemism. When it comes to metaphor, according to the theory described above, there is a separate meaning that is close to the expression. The euphemism’s meaning here is a mirror of success, a picture of what will happen if the intended activity, which is related to education, is carried out. The phrase means that something that will be depicted or a perspective on educational success will produce quality human resources. The term was used by the editorial to avoid negative responses and to use language that is polite to readers while also painting a picture of the success of an education with a high literacy level.

3.1.5 Periphrasis

Periphrasis is a figurative language used to explain statements in which other words are substituted for the actual phrase. Periphrasis is the use of words that are longer than necessary. Periphrasis is a method of re-expressing the meaning of a text in writing or orally by using words or sentences that are longer than the original text [5]. Periphrasis, according to this theory, is defined as “re-expressing the meaning of a text in written or

Table 5. Euphemism in the form of metaphors

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
“Tingkat literasi tinggi merupakan <i>cermin keberhasilan Pendidikan</i> ,... (Kamis, 8 September 2022) (“ <i>A high literacy rate is a reflection of the success of education</i> ,... (Thursday, 8 September 2022))	(12) cermin keberhasilan, melahirkan ((12) <i>mirror of success, giving birth</i>)	acuan keberhasilan, mewujudkan (<i>benchmark of success, realizing</i>)	Tingkat literasi yang tinggi adalah acuan keberhasilan pendidikan yang mewujudkan sumber daya manusia yang berkualitas. (<i>A high level of literacy is a reference for successful education that creates quality human resources.</i>)
“Berbagai program penuntasan <i>buta aksara</i> , mulai dari program pendidikan keaksaraan hingga taman bacaan masyarakat,...(Kamis, 8 September 2022) (“ <i>Various illiteracy programs, ranging from literacy education programs to community reading gardens</i> ,...(Thursday, 8 September 2022))	(13) buta aksara ((13) <i>illiterate</i>)	buta huruf (<i>illiterate</i>)	Orang yang kurang mempunyai kemampuan membaca dan menulis dalam pemenuhan kebutuhan kehidupan sehari-hari. (<i>People who lack the ability to read and write in meeting the needs of everyday life.</i>)
“..., angka <i>melek aksara</i> di Indonesia mencapai 98 persen.” (Kamis, 8 September 2022) (“..., <i>the literacy rate in Indonesia reaches 98 percent.</i> ” (Thursday, 8 September 2022))	(14) melek aksara ((14) <i>literate</i>)	melek huruf (<i>literacy</i>)	Orang yang mempunyai kemampuan membaca dan menulis (<i>People who have the ability to read and write</i>)
“Ketika kehidupan politik kita <i>makin diwarnai</i> dengan pelanggaran etika,... (Kamis, 15 September 2022) (“ <i>When our political life is increasingly colored by ethical violations</i> ,... (Thursday, 15 September 2022))	(15) makin diwarnai ((15) <i>increasingly colored</i>)	terpengaruh (<i>affected</i>)	Ketika kehidupan politik kita terpengaruh dengan pelanggaran etika, bahkan pelanggaran hukum namun dianggap biasa saja bahkan dinetralisasi dengan manipulasi hukum. (<i>When our political life is affected by violations of ethics, even violations of the law, they are considered normal and even neutralized by legal manipulation.</i>)

(continued)

Table 5. (continued)

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“Tindakan Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Lumajang yang mengundurkan diri itu <i>laksana oase di tengah padang pasir.</i>” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) <i>(“The action of the chairman of the Lumajang Regency DPRD who resigned was like an oasis in the middle of the desert.”</i> <i>(Thursday, 15 September 2022))</i></p>	<p>(16) laksana oase di tengah padang pasir <i>((16) like an oasis in the middle of the desert)</i></p>	<p>terciptanya kebahagiaan <i>(creation of happiness)</i></p>	<p>Oase adalah sumber mata air di suatu daerah yang subur dan terpencil yang berada di tengah gurun, umumnya mengelilingi suatu mata air atau sumber air lainnya dan memiliki beberapa pepohonan disekitarnya. <i>(Oasis is a spring in a fertile and remote area in the middle of the desert, generally surrounding a spring or other water source and has some trees around it.)</i></p>
<p>“Tindakan Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Lumajang yang mengundurkan diri itu laksana oase di tengah padang pasir, seperti seberkas sinar di kegelapan.” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) <i>(“The act of the chairman of the Lumajang Regency DPRD who resigned was like an oasis in the middle of the desert, like a beam of light in the dark.”</i> <i>(Thursday, 15 September 2022))</i></p>	<p>(17) seperti seberkas sinar di kegelapan <i>((17) like a ray of light in the darkness)</i></p>	<p>harapan yang diimpi-impikan akan terwujud <i>(the hopes that are dreamed of will come true)</i></p>	<p>Layaknya sebuah harapan yang jauh-jauh hari di impikan akhirnya terwujud juga. <i>(Like a wish that has been dreamed of for a long time has finally come true.)</i></p>
<p>“Kaburnya terpidana korupsi Joko Tjandra menjadi <i>sorotan publik</i> sebab...” (Jum’at, 9 September 2022) <i>(“The escape of the corruption convict, Joko Tjandra, is in the public spotlight because...”</i> <i>(Friday, 9 September 2022))</i></p>	<p>(18) sorotan publik <i>((18) public scrutiny)</i></p>	<p>menjadi perhatian khusus <i>(be of particular concern)</i></p>	<p>Terpidana korupsi Joko Tjandra menjadi perhatian seluruh masyarakat. <i>(Corruption convict Joko Tjandra is the concern of the whole community.)</i></p>

(continued)

Table 5. (continued)

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“Distribusi bantuan sosial berpotensi <i>tidak menyentuh</i> masyarakat yang paling rentan terdampak inflasi.” (Jum’at, 9 September 2022)</p> <p>(“<i>The distribution of social assistance has the potential to not touch the people who are most vulnerable to inflation.</i>” (Friday, 9 September 2022))</p>	<p>(19) tidak menyentuh (<i>(19) did not touch</i>)</p>	<p>tidak ikut campur (<i>don’t interfere</i>)</p>	<p>Menyentuh mempunyai maksud singgung/desak/sodok masyarakat yang paling rentan terdampak inflasi.</p> <p>(<i>Touching has the intention of offending/pushing/pobbing people who are most vulnerable to inflation.</i>)</p>
<p>“Kita berharap ini bukan tanda awal mengarah pada <i>kebangkrutan</i> moral.” (Jum’at, 9 September 2022)</p> <p>(“<i>We hope that this is not an early sign of moral bankruptcy.</i>” (Friday, 9 September 2022))</p>	<p>(20) kebangkrutan moral (<i>(20) moral bankruptcy</i>)</p>	<p>tidak bermoral (<i>immoral</i>)</p>	<p>Kita berharap ini bukan tanda awal mengarah pada seseorang yang tidak bermoral.</p> <p>(<i>We hope that this is not an early sign of targeting someone who is immoral.</i>)</p>

oral form by using words or sentences that are much longer than the original text” [26]. As a result, the use of periphrastic expressions must still adhere to the order of ideas in the original text and is not permitted to present something that is a new interpretation. This study discovered the use of periphrasis as shown in Table 6.

In the data (27), there is a periphrasis *meninggal dunia*, meaning *mati* (died). The euphemism is written in 2 words while the original meaning is just 1 word, which classifies it as a periphrasis. This utilization of expression is to obscure the original meaning and soften the language. Thus, the readers do not feel offended or get negative feeling.

In the data, it is discovered that the expression contains euphemisms in the form of abbreviations: (1) *napi*, which is synonymous with *narapidana*, and (2) PNG, which is the initial form of Papua New Guinea. The abbreviation is a shortening of words into one word, according to the data that has been grouped above. There are many different types of abbreviations, one of which is initials. Sutarman (2017: 67) defines initials as a type of abbreviation that is formed by taking each initial letter of a word and forming a row of letters. The abbreviated forms are intended to conceal the original meaning, making the expressions more polite and thus more likely to be accepted by the interlocutor or reader.

This research discovered some usage of loanwords: (3) *inklusif* is a loanword from inclusive, (4) *ekspor* is a loanword from export, (5) *remisi* is a loanword from remission, (6) *insiden* is a loanword from incident, (7) *privilese* is a loanword from privilege, (8) *massif* is a loanword from massive, dan (9) *substantif* is a loanword from substantive. A loanword is a word in a language absorbed or originated from another language

Table 6. Euphemism in the form of periphrasis

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“..., kenaikan harga energi menaikkan biaya produksi yang kemudian <i>menjerembakkan</i> ekonomi ke dalam resesi.” (“..., <i>rising energy prices increased production costs which then plunged the economy into recession.</i>”)</p>	<p>(21) Menjerembakkan ((21) <i>Desperate</i>)</p>	<p>menjatuhkan (<i>drop</i>)</p>	<p>Kenaikan harga energi menaikkan biaya produksi yang kemudian menjatuhkan ekonomi dalam resesi. (<i>Rising energy prices raise production costs which then plunge the economy into a recession.</i>)</p>
<p>“..., kenaikan harga energi menaikkan biaya produksi yang kemudian menjerembakkan ekonomi ke dalam <i>resesi</i>.” (Kamis, 8 September 2022) (“..., <i>rising energy prices increased production costs which then plunged the economy into recession.</i>” (Thursday, 8 September 2022))</p>	<p>(22) resesi ((22) <i>recession</i>)</p>	<p>ekonomi yang memburuk (<i>deteriorating economy</i>)</p>	<p>Kenaikan harga energi menaikkan biaya produksi yang kemudian menjatuhkan ekonomi dalam ekonomi yang memburuk. (<i>The increase in energy prices raises the cost of production which then brings down the economy in a deteriorating economy.</i>)</p>

(continued)

Table 6. (continued)

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“Bangsa ini seperti tak berdaya melawan korupsi. Awan kegelapan <i>menggelayut</i> dan napi korupsi <i>sedang berpesta</i>.” (Jumat, 9 September 2022) <i>(“This nation seems powerless against corruption. The dark clouds are drifting and the corruption convicts are having a party.” (Friday, September 9, 2022))</i></p>	<p>(23) <i>Menggelayut</i>; sedang berpesta <i>((23) Hanging; partying)</i></p>	<p>cemas, tergelantung/ sedang menikmati kebahagiaan <i>(anxious, hanging / enjoying happiness)</i></p>	<p>Bangsa ini seperti tak berdaya melawan korupsi, selalu merasa cemas sedangkan napi korupsi sedang menikmati kebahagiaan. <i>(This nation seems powerless against corruption, always feeling anxious while corruption convicts are enjoying happiness.)</i></p>
<p>“Tanda-tanda <i>pecah kongsi</i> terlihat jelas,…” (Sabtu, 10 September) <i>(“Signs of partnership breakdown are clear,…” (Saturday, September 10))</i></p>	<p>(24) <i>pecah kongsi</i> <i>((24) broke the partnership)</i></p>	<p>bercerai/ putus kerja sama <i>(divorced/dissolved)</i></p>	<p>Tanda putus kerjasama terlihat jelas dari kritikan terbuka Presiden Timor Leste Ramos Horta ketika berkunjung ke Australia. <i>(Signs of breaking up cooperation can be seen clearly from the open criticism of the President of Timor Leste Ramos Horta when visiting Australia.)</i></p>

(continued)

Table 6. (continued)

Kalimat (Sentence)	Data (Data)	Sinonim (Synonym)	Maksud (Meaning)
<p>“Anang mengatakan pengunduran diri sebagai Ketua DPRD Kabupaten Lumajang tanpa tekanan dan <i>intervensi</i> dari siapa pun.” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) <i>(“Anang said his resignation as Chair of the Lumajang Regency DPRD without pressure and intervention from anyone.” (Thursday, 15 September 2022))</i></p>	<p>(25) intervensi <i>((25) intervention)</i></p>	<p>ikut campur/ perselisihan <i>(meddling/dispute)</i></p>	<p>Seseorang yang mengundurkan diri dari Ketua DPRD tanpa tekanan dan perselisihan dari siapapun. <i>(Someone who resigns from the chairman of the DPRD without pressure and disputes from anyone.)</i></p>
<p>“Di tengah <i>banalitas</i> Jabatan publik dan politik, ternyata masih ada pejabat beretika tinggi.” (Kamis, 15 September 2022) <i>(“In the midst of the banality of public and political positions, it turns out that there are still officials with high ethics.” (Thursday, 15 September 2022))</i></p>	<p>(26) banalitas <i>((26) banality)</i></p>	<p>kasar/ tidak elok/ kejahatan <i>(rude / unsavory / evil)</i></p>	<p>Di tengah kejahatan jabatan publik dan politik ternyata masih ada pejabat beretika tinggi. <i>(In the midst of the crimes of public and political office, it turns out that there are still officials with high ethics.)</i></p>
<p>“Rahayu Supanggah yang <i>meninggal dunia</i> pada 10 November 2020,...” (Jumat, 16 September 2022) <i>(“Rahayu Supanggah who passed away on November 10, 2020...” (Friday, September 16, 2022))</i></p>	<p>(27) meninggal dunia <i>((27) passed away)</i></p>	<p>mati/ sudah hilang nyawanya/ tidak hidup lagi <i>(died / lost his life / no longer alive)</i></p>	<p>Rahayu Supanggah yang telah kehilangan nyawanya pada 10 November 2020. <i>(Rahayu Supanggah who lost his life on November 10 2020.)</i></p>

[27]. Loanwords are used in Indonesian for a variety of reasons, one of which is the use of foreign terms for certain things that are perceived to be safer and have a higher euphemistic value because the meaning of the word is more obscured [5]. The data presented above supports this theory because it was discovered that several loanwords were used with the intention of concealing the original meaning, which was thought to be safer and had a higher euphemistic value.

This study found a few foreign words/terms such as: (9) *mulat sarira hangrasa wani* pairs with the bravest, and (10) *win-win solutions* means mutually beneficial solution. Using foreign terms in a communication serves the same purpose as using borrowed language. Speakers who use foreign terms are seen as more prestigious, intelligent, and modern [5].

This study found metaphors such as: (12) *cermin keberhasilan* means mirror of success, (13) *buta aksara* means illiteracy, (14) *melek aksara* means literacy, (15) *makin diwarnai* means influenced by, (16) *laksana oase di tengah padang pasir* means creation of happiness, (17) *seperti seberkas sinar di kegelapan* means hope in the dark, (18) *sorotan publik* means public attention, (19) *tidak menyentuh* means not interfering, and (20) *kebangkrutan moral* means lack of morality. The use of metaphorical euphemisms is a comparison of two things that are linked by similarities. A metaphor is a change in meaning brought about by the similarity of two objects [23]. Metaphors can also be figures of speech, which are formed through comparisons and the transfer of semantic features, either directly or indirectly. The purpose of using metaphorical euphemisms is to compare groups of words that have both metaphorical and literal meanings. Of course, the speaker or writer interprets the word in order to make it more flamboyant and rich in meaning.

The periphrasis in this study are euphemisms of other words. The pair have similar meanings but are softened in expression, such as: (21) *menjerembabkan* pairs with *menjatuhkan*, (22) *resesi* pairs with *ekonomi yang memburuk*, (23) *menggelayut* pairs with *tergelantung*, *sedang menikmati kebahagiaan*, (24) *pecah kongsi* pairs with *bubar*, (25) *intervensi* pairs with *perselisihan* (26) *banalitas* pairs with *kejahatan*, and (27) *meninggal dunia* pairs with *mati*. The sequence of ideas or discourse from the author of the original text must be maintained when compiling the periphrasis [5]. A purpose of the usage of periphrasis is to soften the meaning of a text.

The use of metaphors dominates the findings of the data in the form of euphemistic expressions in the editorial of the 2022 edition of Kompas Daily. Because, as the form suggests, these euphemisms are closely related to the socio-cultural background of the speaking community, which can be found in an oral or written conversation. Euphemism is a form of tolerance in communication that has existed since ancient times and is still evolving today [5]. A polite sentence that does not offend or hurt the interlocutor is the foundation of good communication. As a result, a speaker should use language in his speech that contains more subtle euphemisms and avoid taboo word forms.

3.2 Implementation of Euphemisms as Teaching Materials in Senior High Schools

Learning interaction refers to a teaching and learning activity that involves both the teacher and the students. In this interaction, a teacher is expected to be able to communicate effectively so that the learning material delivered can be received and understood by students. When it comes to communicating in the classroom, the teacher must also pay attention to the use of appropriate language without losing the politeness or subtlety of the language. Because students have a tendency to imitate their teacher's actions, the teacher must be able to carefully choose and use the words, sentences, or expressions spoken so that there are no various errors in language. Following on from this, teachers can use euphemisms to disguise words or expressions that appear rude or offend students, resulting in student development. Teachers can introduce their students to newspapers not only in terms of speech but also in terms of reading. A daily editorial is typically published in newspapers. The editor's viewpoint is expressed in the editorial.

The researcher chose to implement euphemisms in learning Indonesian in high school (SMA) so that students in terms of communication achieve good communication and pocket various scientific developments in their learning process. In terms of increasing communication knowledge using good and useful language as an educational tool for students, euphemisms are suitable for eliminating words or expressions that are rude, impolite, and can offend the other person's feelings. In accordance with this, this research can be used as teaching material for learning Indonesian, particularly in class XII even semester on Basic Competency (KD) 3.10: evaluate information in a read article, whether fact or opinion; and 4.10: compile opinions in the form of articles. Students are expected to organize their opinions into creative writing forms that the general public can read in order to demonstrate their productive abilities in writing opinion articles.

The mass media is known as a vehicle for communication and information, and its purpose is to publish information in large quantities so that it is easily accessible to the public. The media is a tool or a platform for disseminating news, opinions, and comments, among other things [27]. A newspaper is an example of mass media, and newspapers typically contain editorials. Newspaper editorials can be used to help students find learning references in opinion-writing teaching materials. The relevant Base Competency includes several indicators, including: (1) identifying problems, facts, and opinions from an article; (2) understanding the procedure for preparing an opinion; (3) criticizing problems, facts, opinions, and linguistic aspects in the article; and (4) writing opinions in the form of articles while taking the elements of the article into consideration.

The teaching material in this case consists of euphemisms found in this study, specifically euphemisms in the form of abbreviations, loanwords, foreign terms, metaphors, and periphrases. Each euphemism is accompanied by an example of data and analysis, as shown above.

In a nutshell, the learning process consists of: preliminary, core, and closing activities. Preliminary activity begins with greetings; followed by the teacher setting the tone, taking attendance, and expressing gratitude. The core activities are: observing, asking questions, identifying polite and impolite opinion texts, as well as their justifications. The activity is then continued by compiling opinions in the form of articles and presenting them in advance using euphemisms.

The writer chose editorial text as a source for identifying problems, facts, and opinions in this study. This is due to the editorial's opinion, which contains various forms of euphemism. As a result, the editorial text is appropriate for use as an example of teaching material on opinion formation in the form of articles on learning Indonesian in senior high school (SMA) class XII.

In the 10 editorials of the September 2022 edition of Kompas Daily, 27 euphemistic expressions were found, consisting of: 2 abbreviations, 7 loanwords, 2 foreign terms, 9 metaphors, and 7 periphrasis. The euphemisms were used to replace words that are considered rude or impolite. The results of this research are implemented in learning Indonesian, especially in terms of language style. The learning objectives achieved are that students can write opinion texts using a good and polite language style. Students are also expected to be able to control and avoid things that could damage good relations between one person and another.

Acknowledgments. The author would like to express gratitude to the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teaching and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, for facilitating and fully supporting the publication process. Gratitude is also due to the article reviewers who provided constructive feedback on the article. And to the editors who edited this article so that it is well structured. And to family and friends for their motivation and moral support in completing this article.

Authors' Contributions. The first author contributed by expressing ideas and thoughts gleaned from the entire process of observation, research, and data analysis, as well as preparing manuscripts for publication. Other authors' contributions included providing suggestions, corrections, correcting inaccurate analysis, and improving the article in general.

References

1. M. Nursilawati, E. Nurhasanah, and S. Triyadi, "Analisis Eufemisme pada Kolom Detik.com Terkait Covid-19 dan Implikasinya Terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Di Sekolah," *Literasi J. Bhs. dan Sastra Indones. serta Pembelajarannya*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 317–325, 2021.
2. A. Nawangwulan and A. H. Prabawa, "Pemakaian Eufemisme pada Tajuk Rencana Solopos Edisi Februari-Maret 2017 dan Implikasinya sebagai Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMP Kurikukulum 2013 KD 4.1." Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2017.
3. A. Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Rineka Cipta, 1990.
4. M. Muhammad, "Eufemisme Berbahasa di dalam Surat Kabar," *Lingue J. Bahasa, Budaya, dan Sastra*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 36–53, 2020.
5. Sutarman, *Tabu Bahasa dan Eufemisme*. Surakarta: Yuma Pressindo, 2017.
6. M. Z. Daud, M. S. N. Abd Wahid, and R. Gedat, "Penggunaan Eufemisme dalam Kalangan Penutur Iban," *Int. J. Lang. Educ. Appl. Linguist.*, 2018.
7. K. Allan and K. Burridge, *Euphemism & Dysphemism: Language Used as Shield and Weapon*. Oxford University Press, USA, 1991.
8. B. Irawan, "Analisis Eufemisme dalam Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar Riau Pos Edisi Maret 2019." Universitas Islam Riau, 2020.

9. R. Setiawaty and A. B. Wahyudi, "Eufemisme dan Realisasi Wujud Analogi pada Komentar Akun Facebook Presiden Joko Widodo sebagai Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia Kelas VIII." Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, 2018.
10. T. Apriyani, S. S. Madeten, and A. Syahrani, "Eufemisme pada Kolom Editorial Koran Tribun Pontianak," *J. Pendidik. dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa*, vol. 8, no. 10, pp. 1–9, 2019.
11. P. Sesi, "Analisis Bentuk dan Makna Eufemisme dalam Bahasa Tabu pada Pergaulan Remaja di Desa Selante Kecamatan Plampang Kabupaten Sumbawa." Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, 2019.
12. N. Heryana, "Eufemisme dan Disfemisme pada Media Berita Daring Republika: Perkembangan Kasus Setya Novanto Edisi Januari 2018," *J. Visi Ilmu Pendidik.*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 72–83, 2019.
13. R. Safitri, "Analisis Eufemisme dalam Berita Utama Surat Kabar Dumai Pos." Universitas Islam Riau, 2020.
14. S. Sahani, "Representasi Eufemisme dalam Surat Kabar Jawa Pos." INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI MADURA, 2020.
15. V. Ramadhani, "Analisis Eufemisme pada Berita Utama Surat Kabar Kaltim Post Edisi Desember 2018," *J. Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Budaya*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 354–365, 2020.
16. S. N. Priani, "Eufemisme pada Berita Surat Kabar Tribunjateng.com Edaran Bulan Februari-Maret 2020 dan Implikasinya terhadap Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMP." Universitas Pancasakti Tegal, 2021.
17. R. E. Septiana and L. E. Rahmawati, "Implementasi Eufemisme dalam Berita Utama Surat Kabar Tempo sebagai Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMP," *Prasi J. Bahasa, Seni, dan Pengajarannya*, vol. 16, no. 01, pp. 40–50, 2021.
18. S. Lestari, "Eufemisme dalam Editorial Surat Kabar Tribun Pekanbaru." Universitas Islam Riau, 2021.
19. W. Ariesta and L. E. Rahmawati, "Bentuk Eufemisme pada Headline Berita Online 'Demonstrasi Mahasiswa' (Forms Of Euphemism in Student News Online 'Demonstration Headlines')," *Met. J. Penelit. Bhs.*, vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 61–70, 2022.
20. A. F. Sabilla, B. Setiawan, and A. Setyawan, "Bentuk dan Fungsi Eufemisme dalam Artikel Opini Tempo.co serta Pemanfaatannya sebagai Materi Ajar Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA," in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)*, 2021, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 517–526.
21. F. Puspitasari, "Eufemisme dalam Surat Kabar Solopos dan Relevansinya sebagai Materi Ajar Bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Menengah Atas," 2019.
22. C. M. Zellatifanny and B. Mudjiyanto, "Tipe Penelitian Deskripsi dalam Ilmu Komunikasi," *Diakom J. Media Dan Komun.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 83–90, 2018.
23. D. Gorys Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009.
24. K. Harimurti, "Pembentukan Kata dalam Bahasa Indonesia." Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2007.
25. E. Subroto, "Pengantar Studi Semantik dan Pragmatik," *Surakarta: Cakrawala Media*, 2011.
26. A. Soraya, "Eufemisme dalam Novel Buku Besar Peminum Kopi Karya Andrea Hirata," *BELAJAR Bhs. J. Ilm. Progr. Stud. Pendidik. Bhs. Dan Sastra Indones.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 95–106, 2021.
27. Soedjito, *Kosakata Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1993.
28. D. K. Habibie, "Dwi Fungsi Media Massa," *Interak. J. Ilmu Komun.*, vol. 7, no. 2, p. 79, 2018.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

