CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, euphemism is not only applied in the relation of taboo or religious expressions, but also it use in politic and in movie. In adition, euphemism is kind of camouflage and a means of avoiding embarrassment, in the use of euphemism, a listener or reader has possibility to determine that there is word or phrase which is used to show a sensitive matter in more polite and wise manner. in the world of cinema the editors choose euphemism as the explicit word that are considered polite. in this regard, the meaning of euphemism changes or shift so the reader might find it difficut to understand the message.

Sociolinguistics is the distinct investigation of the impact of any parts of society, including social standards, assumptions, and setting, in transit language is utilized, and society's impact on language. It varies from social science of language, which centers around the impact of language on society.

In this study, there are four reasons to adopt the theories of Allan and Burridge, (1991: 07). Brown and Yule (1983: 326) in discussing and interpreting euphemism. First, their theories are appropriate to the comprehension of euphemism. To a certain extent, it is more specific in classifying the euphemistic expressions. Second, it covers three devices, which are the most appropriate in interpreting the fixed political expressions, namely co-text, mental model, topical framework, knowledge of the world. Third, it has been used by many discourse analysis researchers and proved to be appropriate for analyzing the euphemistic

expressions. Fourth, their theories are decided to be appropriate in interpreting some sources of euphemisms in this study, it is due to the fact that euphemisms mu ch depend upon the context.

The writer chooses euphemism and irony as an object of this research. First, eupemism and irony also using in everytime in social life and something happen rapidly around us not only in real life but also in social media. Second, the user of social media more increasing and enable the new user is new generations. This research can help the new generation as the source of information in how to use social media wisely such as the language used. The writer is eager to investigate euphemism and irony used in *Yowis Ben* movie script.

Therefore, the writer will conduct a study entitled the title "The Analysis of Implicit Meaning in Euphemism and Irony as Found in *Yowis Ben* Movie Script".

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The problem are formulated as follows :

1. What types of euphemism are found in YBMS?
2. What type of irony are found in YBMS?
3. What is implicit meaning at euphemism found in YBMS

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The purposes of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. To identify the types of euphemism found on *Yowis Ben* movie script
2. To find out the types of irony found in *Yowis Ben* movie script
3. To find out the implicit meaning in euphemism

1.4 The Scope of Study

The writer only focused to identify the type of euphemism and the type of irony on script movie and to find and to find out the implicit meaning in euphemism .The data are taken from script of *Yowis Ben* movie script.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The study offers both theoretically and practically significance.:

    1. Theoretical Significance

1) The result of this study is expected become a new perspective at euphemism

2) The result of the research could become a new model in the study of irony

    2. Practical Significance

1) For the writer to uderstand the types of euphemisms and irony.

2) For English department students to improve their understanding knowledge about euphemism and irony.

3) To the English lecturers to enrich their knowledge about semantics especially in figure of speech.

4) To the other researchers to analyze euphemism and irony with different aspects and interesting writing to attract other people's interest.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoritical Framework

This research present of many important aspects concerning the theoritical framework those are semantics, types of speech, euphemism, implicit meaning, irony and yowis ben movie script, conceptual framework and related litrature. To make it close, the writer used to describe the theoritical framework.

2.2 Semantics

Semantics is the linguistic theory that studies meaning. Words, phrases, sentences, a bigger units of discourse can be dealt by semantics. The relationship between form and meaning is one of the important issues that unites diverse approaches to linguistic semantics. The study of English meaning is known as semantics. It is concered with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronounciation, Katz (1972 : 1), Semantics is a subject with many layers, that not everyone who studies that do in the same way. The study of the meanings of words and sentences is called as semantics. As the definition of semantics, it is a very broad field of study, writing on a variety of topics and using different techniques.

Semantics is the most diverse field within linguistics. In addition, Semanticists have to at least a nodding acquaintance with other disciplines, like philosophy and psychology, which also investigate the creation and transmission

of meaning A portion of the inquiries brought up in these adjoining disciplines effectsly affect the manner in which language specialists do semantics," Saeed (2003:2).

The word semantics describes a word of ideas, range from the popular to the highly . It's a word that's often used in respective languages to explain a problem of communication that comes of word use or connotation. Semantics, like all other academic research, depends on the interaction between objective facts and analytical ideas, Semantics has usually just considered defined as a study of semantics and denotative reference, truth conditions, argument structre, thematic functions, discourse analysis, and the correlation between all these objects and syntax.

The study includes of semantics, there are some theories which are used that provided in this study. According to Crystal in Sarifah (2003:29), semantics is the study of meaning in are

the study of meaning and reference. Searle (2001: 51) says that semantics is the study of meaning expressed by elements of language, characterization as a symbolic system. He also argues that semantics are the study of the meanings of linguistic expressions, either simple or complex, taken in isolation.The meaning of an expression used in a concrete context of utterance, is related to expression meaning.

Lyons (1995:138) concludes that semantics is the study of meaning. The term of meaning within the hypothesis of semantics can be portrayed from the intellect of speaker to the intellect of hearer by exemplifying them, because it was, within the shape of one dialect or another. If the term meaning is described as thoughts or concept, than it'll not offer assistance us to reply such that address since the term concept isn't clearly characterized, and it is as well unclear and common.

Filip (2008:8) Semantics is the study of meaning expressed by elements of any language, characterizable as a symbolic system. It is the goal of semantics to describe the meaning of linguistic elements and to study the principles which allow and exclude the assignment of meaning to combinations of these elements.

The study of meaning has expanded to include not such conventional semantic semantics is what we use to make sense of our language. It takes into account the cultural references, environmental sayings, and situation events. Maybe the reason that semantics is so hard to understand is because it tries to make sense of something that has no meaning and things that change from place to place. Without it, our dialect would be much more primitive than it is presently, but since of it able to make sense of things, make references, and get it truth.

2.3 Figure Of Speech

A figure of speech is a word or phrase that's used in a non-literal way to make an impact. This impact may be rhetorical as within the ponder course of action of words to attain something wonderful, or symbolism as within the utilize of dialect to propose a visual picture or make an thought more striking. Generally, figures of discourse work as scholarly gadgets since of their expressive utilize of dialect. Words are utilized in other ways than their strict implications or normal way of application.

According to Kridalaksana (1982:49), the style of language in particular (1) the utilization of abundance language by somebody in talking or composing, (2) the utilization of a specific assortment to get certain impacts. Moreover Keraf (2010:113) clarifies that the style of language is a method of communicating through language that explicitly shows soul and character of the author . Language style permits us to pass judgment on character, character, and capacities of a that individual language.

Based on the above understanding, it tends to be presumed that language style is a method of utilized by the creator for express their contemplations and sentiments unmistakable by using the lavishness of language. Allegorical language style is a type of complex articulation and including incorrectly one kind of language style that is frequently found in the news. As indicated by Keraf (1981:115) great language style should contain three components, to be specific genuineness, amiable and appealing. Clarified all the more further that in this style there are theorhetorical gadgets and sayings. Language Manner of speaking and non-literal language are deviation from language. Way of talking language is a deviation from the typical development, while non-literal language is further deviations, especially in the field of importance framed throughratio. These two things can't clearly recognized becauseboth originate from language, just relying upon the significance of the word.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, its can be reasoned that non-literal language style is important for the style of language where to communicate a significance is utilized correlation with make meaning more extensive so the peruser turns out to be more intrigued.

2.3.1 Types of Figure of Speech

1. Simile

Simile is a figures of speech where in two basically different articles or ideas are explicitly contrasted and each other using "like" or "as." Simile is utilized as an abstract gadget to state similitude with the assistance of like or as, which are language builds that set up equivalency. An appropriate likeness makes an express correlation between two things that are distinctive enough from one another to such an extent that their similarity shows up improbable.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that makes an examination between two not at all like things. As an artistic gadget, allegory makes understood correlations without the express utilization of "like" or "as." Metaphor is a methods for declaring that two things are indistinguishable in examination instead of simply comparative. This is helpful in writing for utilizing explicit pictures or ideas to state unique facts.

3. Personification

Personification is figure of speech where a thought or thing is given human credits as well as sentiments or is discussed as though it were human. Representation is a typical type of allegory in that human qualities are ascribed to nonhuman things. This permits essayists to make life and movement inside lifeless things, creatures, and surprisingly unique thoughts by allotting them unmistakable human practices and feelings.

4. Paradox

Paradox is an explanation that shows up from the outset to be conflicting, however upon reflection at that point bodes well. This abstract gadget is ordinarily used to draw in a peruser to find a fundamental rationale in an apparently self-opposing explanation or expression. Accordingly, oddity permits perusers to comprehend ideas in an alternate and surprisingly non-customary manner.

5. Understatment

An understatement is a figure of speech employed by writers or speakers to intentionally make a situation seem less important than it really is.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is a saying where one item or thought replaces another with which it has a nearby affiliation. Indeed, metonymy signifies "change of name." As an abstract gadget, it is a method of supplanting an item or thought with something identified with it as opposed to expressing what is really implied. Metonymy empowers journalists to communicate a word or thought in an alternate manner by utilizing a firmly related word or thought. Subsequently, this is a strategy for authors to differ their demeanor and produce an impact for the peruser.

7. Apostrope

In literature, Apotrope is a saying in some cases addressed by a shout, for example, "Gracious." An essayist or speaker, utilizing punctuation, talks straightforwardly to somebody who is absent or is dead, or addresses a lifeless thing.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech and literary device that makes uplifted impact through purposeful embellishment. Metaphor is regularly a strikingly exaggerated or misrepresented case or explanation that adds accentuation without the expectation of being in a real sense valid. In way of talking and writing, overstatement is frequently utilized for genuine, comic, or unexpected impact.

9. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a saying wherein a piece of something is utilized to imply the entire, or the other way around. Truth be told, it's gotten from the Greek word synekdoche: "synchronous importance." As an artistic gadget, synecdoche takes into account a more modest segment of something to sub for the bigger entire, in an explanatory way. Synecdoche can work the other way too, in which the bigger entire subs for a more modest segment of something. Synecdoche is a useful gadget for scholars to communicate a word or thought in an alternate manner by utilizing a part of that word or thought.

10. Irony

Irony is a literary device where in conflicting articulations or circumstances uncover a reality that is not the same as what has all the earmarks of being valid. There are numerous types of incongruity included in writing. The viability of irony as an abstract gadget relies upon the peruser's assumptions and comprehension of the difference between what "ought to" occur and what "really" occurs in an artistic work. This can be as an unexpected result of an occasion, a character's unforeseen conduct, or something indiscernible that is said.

11. Euphemism

Euphemisme is a figure of speech commonly used to supplant a word or expression that is identified with an idea which may make others awkward. Euphemisme alludes to allegorical language intended to supplant stating that would somehow or another be viewed as unforgiving, inconsiderate, or unsavory. This scholarly gadget takes into consideration somebody to say what they mean in a round about way, without utilizing strict language, as a method of mellowing the effect of what is being said. The justification this would be for neighborliness, attentiveness, and different methods for relieving correspondence. Euphemism are utilized for specific reflections like demise, sex, maturing, getting terminated, real capacities, and others.

2.4 Implicit Meaning

Implicit means that the meaning is contained even though it is not stated clearly or explicitly or is implied in it. According to Larson (1998:41), implicit or explicit meaning can be distinguished into three kinds of meaning: 1) implicit referential meaning 2) implicit organizational meaning 3) implicit situational meaning :

1. Implicit Referential Meaning

The referential importance is coordinated into a semantic construction. The data pieces are "bundled" that is, they are assembled and communicated by a assortment of mixes. For this situation, for instance, somebody asks, "The number of individuals come?" the individual asked may reply, "Ten." In this setting plainly "ten" signifies "Ten individuals came." The reference to individuals and came is left certain in the appropriate response.

2. Implicit Organizational Meaning

Larson (1984:34) has arranged the implied significance into three kinds: verifiable referential importance, where a speaker or individual uses a specific word or sentence to allude to certain thing or implying that he/she plans or means in reality.

For example, the correspondence when it happens, the age, sex, and economic wellbeing of the speaker/author and listener/peruser , the connection between them which will influence the correspondence, the presuppositions that each brings to the correspondence, the social foundation of the speaker and the recipient, and numerous other situational matters; and verifiable hierarchical significance which is about the data content.

3. Implicit Situational Meaning

Situational implicit meaning message that delivered in guaranteed correspondence circumstance. Larson (1998:46) states that the connection between the essayist or speaker and the recipient will influence the correspondence. Where the correspondence happens, when it happens, the age, sex, and socialstatus of the speaker and listener, the connection between them, the presuppositions that each brings to the correspondence, the social foundation of the speaker and the recipient, and numerous other situational matters result in situational meaning.

Larson (1984: 133-138) which means can be influenced by such things as: the connection between the speakers and responders, social foundation, the institution of the correspondence cycle, the circumstance of the discourse, age and sexual orientation, the social circumstance of speakers and responders, the assumption that shows up in the correspondence circumstance and development signs that happen during the correspondence interaction. Components as referenced before is persuasive in deciding the significance, since that is the things outside of language additionally assumes a significant part in deciding the verifiable situational meaning.

An example woman might say to her husband, "Peter is sick." In reporting the same information to the doctor she would say, "My son Peter is sick," or "My son is sick." The information my son was not needed to identify Peter when talking to her husband who knew very well who Peter was.

2.5 Euphemism

Euphemism is an innocuous word or expression used in place of one that may be found offensive or suggest something unpleasant. Some euphemisms are intended to amuse, while others use bland, inoffensive terms for concepts that the user wishes to downplay

According to Allan & Burridge (1991:4) Euphemism is a courteous way in which a harsh, inappropriate, or offensive word is replaced by a more polite one. Cruse (2006:57) defines euphemism as ―an expression that refers to something that people hesitate to mention lest it cause offence, but which lessens the offensiveness by referring indirectly in some way. Merriam Webster Dictionary (2012:57) defines euphemism as the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant‖. It is apparent that the above mentioned definitions imply avoiding certain social situations which contain tabooed words and expressions. Therefore, people tend to use soft, indirect, and socially acceptable expressions to substitute unacceptable words or expressions Al-Haq (2015:110-130).

In composed structure, the style of writer's language will impact the readers" interest. Subsequently, in composed language, the authors need to focus on the decision of word they use. Here and there a word is considered as offense or untouchable, and it can't be talked. A word that is discourteous will cause the perusers not to feel great in perusing the content. In request to

supplant certain words which may demonstrate humiliating for reader's ear, the journalists generally utilize understood articulation which is extensively delicate and gentle.

Euphemism are words or expressions utilized as an option to a dispreferred articulation. They keep away from conceivable loss of face by the speaker, and furthermore the listener or some outsider Prohibited Word Untouchable And Controlling of Language (2006:32) Besides, Rawson (1995: 45) clarify that Euphemism is a word or on the other hand express which individuals use set up terms which are more unpleasant or hostile to them or to their crowd. At the point when an expression turns into a euphemism , it's an exacting which means is frequently shoved aside.

2.5.1 Types of Euphemism

According to Keith Allan and Kate Burridge in Euphemisms (1991:14) euphemisms have some types :

1.   **Metaphor**

 Metaphor is utilized as methods for contrasting things that are basically dissimilar to in representation the examination is suggested that is, the non-literal term is fill in for or related to the exacting term, for instance : phenomenal pitcher for "vagina", the Calvary's come supplant " I have period" , kick the bucker for "bite the dust".

2.   **Idiom**

Idiom is an articulation working as a solitary unit whose importance can't be worked out from its different parts. Numerous maxims are indirect when they manage unsavory things . Some examples of Indonesian metaphorical idioms are: *Lengser ke prabon* (Step down), *Arjuna* (Play boy), *Politik jalan buntu* (Dead lock).

3. Circumlocution

Circumlocution It is an expository gadget that can be characterized as an uncertain or perplexing method of communicating things, thoughts or perspectives. Indeed, when someone needs to remain uncertain about anything and he would not like to say something straightforwardly, it implies he is using circulocution. For example, mentally challenged or special for retarded, sigh deprived, visual impairment or visual disorder for blind, hearing impairment or hearing disorder for deaf.

4.   Acronym

Acronym is proper words created from the initial letter and abbreviation is the proper words created from the initial sound or it is pronounced in a string of letters (2003:123). For example, there is a famous Swedish furniture company is called IKEA. It is the short form of for Ingvar Kamprad Elmtaryd Agunnaryd. The company name is called IKEA; it is read like any other word. It is never spelled out letter by letter: I - K- E- A.

5.   General-for-Specific

There are different subclasses of general-for-explicit the euphemism just referenced is wholefor-part; head to sleep for 'fuck' conjures the typical area where a particular occasion happens. Or then again, for example, some portion of entire is shown in spend a penny for 'go to the toilet' (from the days when ladies' free expense a penny to get to); and I have a hack may every so often disregarded the stuffed up nose. For instance, as sentence, "I've never see his tip of nose".

6. Hyperbole

It use overstate explanations to offer the expression not quite the same as the exacting importance for example waves as high as Everest. What's more, exaggeration is likewise found in doublespeaks like trip to brilliance which the significance is demise, manor in a head area alludes to a haggard craftsman.

7. Litotes

Litotes is a type of odd take on the cold, hard truth, consistently conscious and with the goal accentuate. In discourse, it might likewise relies upon sound accentuate; for instance the expression "not terrible" can be said so as to implies anything from "unremarkable" to "excelent".

8. Technical jargon

Its refers to the words / articulations that has a place with a specific field of information which must be comprehend by the particular individuals who work on those spaces. Allan and Burridge (1986:4) further express that most languages appear to have a few euphemism dependent on acquired words or transforms, for instance, in American English, diabetes intends to go a great deal is acquired from Greek. Utilizing words acquired from other language to capacity of euphemisms is normal for some languages.

9. Denial

Denial is an assertion or a relational word utilized by somebody attempting to disguise the true meaning. For example, they are not truly "seeing" one another. "Seeing" has become code word for what was once called a relationship Mazidah (2007: 19).

10. Dysphemism

A dysphemism is an articulation with implications that are hostile either about the denotatum or to the crowd, or both, and it is fill in for an impartial or indirect articulation for that simply reason.

11. Metonym

Which refers to the naming just a section, for example, the creator of the proprietor since the importance is firmly related. For instance, He peruses Andrea Hirata. Andrea Hirata alludes to the writer of certain books and the significance is really he peruses Andrea Hirata's epic.

12. Synecdoche

Its refers to the act of utilizing a piece of something to sub for the entire thing. Two normal models from slang are the utilization of wheels to allude to an auto "she flaunted her new wheels" or strings to allude to apparel

13. Asociative Engineering

Which shows the difference in semantic or importance of the words or expressions. According to Allan and Burridge (2005:24) denotation is the relation between language articulations and things or occasions on the planets the world we live in, however any world and time chronicled, anecdotal, and envisioned that might be discussed. The implications of word or longer articulation are semantic impacts (subtleties or implying) that emerge from comprehensive information about the word's meaning and furthermore as a matter of fact, convictions, and biases about the setting in which the word is typically used.

2.5.2 Function of Euphemism

Euphemism isn't constantly used to cause hostile to get satisfactory. There are different elements of euphemism that can be found. According Burridge (2012:65), there are six elements of euphemism.

1. The protective euphemism – to shield and to avoid offense

Euphemism are known as language and dodge articulation. people make euphemism to conquer issue of how to talk in various setting about things might be diverse one from another. This euphemism is utilized as verbal getaway to reaction untouchable words. These incorporate private parts, the elements of body, sex, outrage, controls, frenzy, infection, passing, hazardous creature, dread, God, etc

. 2. The underhand euphemism – to distort

There is an inclination when all euphemism is conniving. euphemism does not say something straightforwardly - in certain unique situation, something that is illegal can be acknowledged by not utilizing direct term of how to say it. Be that as it may, the vocabulary of euphemism is utilized in numerous spaces like governmental issues, military, and clinical. There, euphemism is utilized not to conceal the subject, but rather to disguise the point. This is the kind of euphemism that transforms demise into a considerable negative patient consideration result, a symptomatic misfortune of the most elevated extent or a terminal scene; kicking the bucket into terminal living and slaughtering into the unlawful [or] self-assertive hardship of life.

3. The uplifting euphemism — to talk up and to inflate

This kind of euphemism is used to please, elevating, and lift or construct a discussion that allude to something positive. This elevating euphemism shows up in the exchange, business or to lift a specific gathering. The cheeseburger industry utilizes the term autocondimentation as

opposed to precondimentation as the affordable method of separate a customer. They utilize this term all together not to get the significance, however to give the burger a specific nobility.

4. The provocative euphemism — to reveal and to inspire

Euphemism are intentionally inciting in the pen of political comedian. The scholars use euphemism to clarify something prohibited publically, for example, in George Orwell's Animal Homestead and the "Camera Tune" by Coarseness Laskin (the tune Three Inebriated Ladies). The point of this euphemism isn't to stow away the terrible certainty, yet to assist individuals with eliminating the perspective on negative social generalization.

5. The cohesive euphemism

This sort of euphemism is utilized to show fortitude in gathering or help to characterize the posse. Individuals utilize this euphemism to fortify their connection among others. Additionally, this sort of euphemism is utilized to show the normal for one gathering.

6. The ludic euphemism

To have a good time and to engage It is obviously seen that numerous euphemism are made to engage. Ludic euphemism are shaping a piece of our regular verbal play and, According Allen and Burridge (1991:4) shows, the control of language that is shown by the speaker is phenomenal innovative now and again — standard speakers take normal sounds and letters, words and expressions and put them to remarkable utilizations in the articulations they develop.

2.6 Irony

The definition of irony as a literary device may be a circumstance in which there's a differentiate between desire and reality. For illustration, the contrast between what something shows up to cruel versus its exacting meaning. Incongruity is related with both catastrophe and humor. Irony represents an expression that can express mockery, sarcasm, tragedy and comedy, criticism, and is always associated with paradox, contradiction, surprise, and some other implicit meanings

According to Sperber and Wilson (1981:314) treat verbal irony as a type of echoic allusion to an attributed utterance or thought. The literal meaning of an ironic statement "echoes" an expectation which has been violated. Clark and Gerrig (1984:113) propose a pretencebased explanation of irony, where the speaker of an ironical utterance is not performing a genuine speech act but merely pretending to perform one, while expecting her audience to see through the pretence and recognize the skeptical, mocking or contemptuous attitude behind it.

All these theories have differences within the translation of the phenomenon of irony, and none of the over speculations provide an correct definition of an incongruit. Sarcasm is frequently treated as a special case of irony, "Ironic insults, where the positive strict meaning is subverted by the negative aiming meaning, will be seen to be more positive than coordinate insuperable, where the strict meaning is negative" Dews and Victor (1995:19).

2.6.1 Types of Irony

There are a three types of irony, each meaning something a little different:

1. **Dramatic Irony**

Dramatic irony may be a tool used by storytellers where the audience is aware of what is going on, but the characters are not. Dramatic irony combines three stages: Formation, when the

audience group is educated about something the character doesn't know. Exploitation, leveraging data to create interest and passionate reactions from gathering people. Determination, what happens after the character knows the data. Example : "It's so beautiful I could just die"

2. **Verbal Irony**

Verbal irony happens when a speaker talks something contradictory to what he intends to say. It is an intentional item of the speaker, and is conflicting to his/her feelings and activities. To characterize it simply, it happens when a character uses a statement with basic implications that differentiate with its exacting meaning. Example : "I will not marry yet; and, when I do, I swear it shall be Romeo, whom you know I hate, rather than Paris."

3. **Situatioal Irony**

Situational irony is a literary method in which an anticipated result does not happen, or its opposite happens instead. Situational irony requires one's desires to be upset and is additionally in some cases called an irony of occasions. The result can be appalling or funny, but it is always unexpected. Example : "An English teacher has poor grammar.

2.7 Previous Research

Ismoilova (2020) in her titled " Classification and Types of Euphemism " The study of euphemisms in linguistics. Naming of euphemisms in Turkish linguistics and differences in terminology. Types of euphemisms by subject. Taboo and euphemisms are one of the topics that have not yet been studied in depth in Turkish linguistics, the terminology of which has not been formed.

Funda (2021) in her titled " Use Euphemism in Youth Language " In the study conducted with 383 participants Metonyms were the most frequently employed method in the context of

going to the toilet and the use of loan words; metaphors was the most preferred method in the context of giving news of someone's death; and implications were the choice of communication in the case of weight gain. In the case of implications, the use of "I" language was particularly remarkable. The more frequent use of implications for forming euphemisms based on the context compared to other methods shows that a pragmatic formation method is used more frequently for forming euphemisms in Turkish.

Leni et al (2017) in their titled " Euphemism Found In Celebrity News Published In People.com Website " This research is descriptive qualitative based on phenomena of euphemism in written language. Data of this research are words, phrases and sentences that contain euphemistic expression found in Celebrity News during February 2017.The result of the research shows that there are four forms and four functions of euphemism. The form of euphemism that is mostly found is semantic change, especially metaphorical transfer. The researcher also found various functions of euphemism. The function of euphemism that is mostly found is avoiding taboo.

Rahayu (2020) in her titled "An Analysis Of Irony In "Harrison Bergeron "By Kurt Vonnegut Jr " The technique of qualitative method are used to find and indetify the data. The types of irony that found in this research are verbal irony and situational irony. This paper intends to analyze the story from the angle of the use of irony in the story, to get clear description of the types of irony find in this story and implied the meaning of each irony in Kurt Vonnegut's story "Harrison Bergeron".

Desmalia et al (2020) in their titled "The Use Of Euphemism In Toba Batak Movies " This research is conducted to find out the types, styles and functions of euphemism in Batak

movies. The descriptive qualitative method is the research design of this study. The data were collected from Batak movies through the process of watching the movies, transcribing the data and selecting the euphemistic words or phrases which were relevant to be the data. As the result, the research found: there were four types of euphemism, they were metaphor, general for specific, idiom, and hyperbole; there were three styles of euphemism: casual, consultative, and frozen; and there were three functions of euphemism: evaluate, informs, and formal.

Fadi (2018) on his results revealed various strategies used by the participants, such as deletion, synonyms, metaphor, understatement, part-for-whole, overstatement, and jargons. The most frequent strategies used by the Saudis were part-forwhole, understatement , and general for-specific. The American participants tended to use taboo words, general-for-specific and synonyms more frequently than the other strategies. The findings also showed that there is no relationship between strategy choice and gender. The findings suggest that Saudi Arabic seems to use euphemistic strategies more than the Americans. These results could be referred to cultural and religious beliefs and values. The study recommends raising the awareness of euphemism strategies for more active communication.

Dalamu (2018) on his study entitled "Euphemism: The commonplace of advertising culture" examined the utilization of euphemistic devices that facilitate mild persuasion in advertisements. Ten advertisements served as the data of investigation. The theoretical explication rested on Barthesian denotative and connotative annotations and Halliday's transitivity concepts.Therefore, as euphemisms are everyone's linguistic behavior, the study suggested that their analyses and applications need to follow a similar course. That might assist language users to curb communication crises.

Altalhi et all (2018) in their study entitled " A Contrastive Study of Using Euphemism in English and Arabic " supplied some insights into cross-cultural distinction realization by analyzing English and Arabic euphemism. It aimed to show different types of euphemism and how it is interpreted differently across cultures. In addition, the analysis was between Saudi dialect and American dialect. The researchers used questionnaire which was posted on the social media and they gave it to their family and friends. The study tried to answer the question: what are the differences and similarities of using euphemism in Saudi Arabia and America and what are the types of euphemism? The result of this study discussed many aspects like: cultural and religious beliefs and values.

Olimat (2019) in his journal entitled " Euphemism in the Qur'an: A Corpus-based Linguistic Approach" The mechanism of annotating Qur'anic euphemisms relies on certain procedures including developing a set of linguistic guidelines, analysis of the content of the Qur'an using two renowned exegeses of the Qur'an and a comprehensive dictionary, evaluating scholarly efforts on the phenomenon of euphemism in the Qur'an, and consulting academics and religious scholars. The study proposes a broad classification of euphemistic topics on the basis of the data in the Qur'an and former categorisations produced by others. It suggests an effective strategy to check and verify interannotator agreement in the annotation of Qur'anic euphemisms. It presents statistical analysis and visualisation of the euphemistic data in the corpus.

Wahyuni et al (2019) on their research describes about " how men and women used euphemism in Indonesia Lawyers Club' TV One show " which limited to the types and functions of euphemism used by men and women. The source of data was obtained from

transcript of the 4 videos aired on December 2017, Januari 208 and February 2018. From the analysis, there were 72 utterances contain euphemistic expression, 33 utterances delivered by men and 39 remarks spoken by women. In this show researcher found 9 types of euphemism, namely: metaphor, hyperbole, circumlocution, initialism, jargon, figurative expression, understatement, colloquial, and hypernym. From the types mention above, men mostly used euphemism in the type of understatement while women mostly prefer to use jargon. Furthermore, researcher found 5 function of euphemism in this show; euphemism as doublespeak, as a shield to avoid taboo and offense, as uplifting tool, to show solidarity or define certain group, and to entertain. So, based on this research, gender differences cause different linguistic phenomena because the language pattern of men and women are influenced by their surrounding, status, education and others social aspects which then reflected in their linguistic style.

Alyssa (2018) on their reseach entitled " The use of euphemism in Izombie TV series season 2 " This present work investigates the formation of euphemism using Warren's types of euphemism theory and function of euphemism theory by Burridge. The writer mainly focuses on analyzing the euphemism construction of three main characters in IZombie TV Series. In analyzing the euphemism formation, an existing model of Warren is used and the categories suggested by this model are tested against euphemism from the three main characters. The euphemism formation categories comprise of four main categories, word formation devices, phonemic modification, loan words, and semantic innovation. Meanwhile, the function of euphemism theory proposed six types includes of the protective euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the provocative euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, and the ludic euphemism. It is then followed by transcribing, classifying, and analyzing the data as

the procedures of data analysis. At the last step, concluding the findings is required. As the result, it is found 222 identified euphemism term from three main character of IZombie TV Series. From those 222 identified euphemism term, the researcher found 12 types of euphemism consist of compounding, derivation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, phonemic replacement, abbreviation, particularization, implication, metaphor, metonym, and understatement. In term of euphemism function, the researcher has proven that all the result is applied well to six types of function and as an addition the euphemism in IZombie TV Series pertains to sexual term, medical term, death and crime.

Yang Xu (2021) on their research entitled " A diachronic evaluation of gender asymmetry in euphemism " Although there have been several studies investigating gender differences in language, the claim about euphemism usage has not been tested comprehensively through time. If women do use euphemisms more, this could mean that women also lead the formation of new euphemisms and language change over time. Using four large diachronic text corpora of English, we evaluate the claim that women use euphemisms more than men through a quantitative analysis. We assembled a list of 106 euphemism-taboo pairs to analyze their relative use through time by each gender in the corpora. Contrary to the existing belief, our results show that women do not use euphemisms with a higher proportion than men. We repeated the analysis using different subsets of the euphemism-taboo pairs list and found that our result was robust. Our study indicates that in a broad range of settings involving both speech and writing, and with varying degrees of formality, women do not use or form euphemisms more than men.

Agwin et al (2021) on their research entitled " Euphemism and dysphemism strategies in Donald Trump's speech at SOTU 2020 " aim to explain the types and functions of the use of

expressions of euphemism and dysphemism in President Donald Trump's speeches at the State of the Union Address 2020. With Donald Trump's controversial background and many of his statements attracting attention, researchers assume that Trump uses many expressions of euphemism and dysphemism in his speech. This study uses Allan's and Burridge's (1991) theoretical framework on euphemism and dysphemism as the base for data analysis. This study's data were taken from Trump's utterances in his speech. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method to carry out in-depth analysis. The results of this study indicate that there are eight types of euphemistic expressions, five types of dysphemism, eight functions of euphemisms, and six functions of dysphemism.

Alifah (2021) on her study entitled " Study Of Euphemism In Online Mass Media News Kompas.com And It's Implementtion As Teaching Material For News Text " her study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The source of the data for this research is the news on Kompas.com published in June 2021. The data collection technique using listening, reading, and note. Data analysis used descriptive techniques and informal presentation of results. Validation in this study is semantic validity and interrater reliability. The results showed that there were 49 euphemism data. The data found are words, phrases, and clauses. Judging from the types of references found, namely objects, diseases, activities, events, characteristics, and circumstances. The euphemisms on Kompas.com news have the function of smoothing speech to appreciate, attract sympathy, and maintain a good name. There is also a refinement of speech for unpleasant things, bad things, scary things, sad things, and legal actions according to the context of the sentence. Based on the results of this study, news with the term euphemism the considered to have a value to be used as teaching material for news texts for class VIII that are relevant to the distribution of information among junior high school students.

Kusumah (2019) on her research entitled " Sexual Euphemism Expressed In Pop And Hip Hop Lyric Song: A Pragmatic Study " aims to describe and give an overview of the use of sexual euphemism in pop and hip hop lyric songs to avoid taboo words which are usually unfreely to mention in public. The researcher uses qualitative method and descriptive method to analyze the data. The researcher uses forty songs consist of twenty pop songs and twenty hip hop songs to be analysed. From forty songs, the researcher finds ninety seven data. Researcher believes the data are found to contain sexual euphemism in the utterance that included in pragmatic study.Researcher describes and analyzes every single of data that are included the theory of Allan and Buridge (1991). From the research data, the researcher found that there is a differential usage of sexual euphemism in pop and hip hop which is sexual euphemism in sexual activity appears more frequently in pop songs and sexual euphemism in sexual body parts appears more frequently in hip hop songs. Both pop and hip hop songs use representative speech act more frequently than directive speech act. Euphemism was used in the lyrics to avoid words that are considered taboo in some communities.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In this study the writer started from semantic. Figure of speech is part of semantic which figure of speech have 11 types where the one of the type is euphemism and irony, the writer analyzed type of euphemism according to Allan and Kate Burridge there are Metaphor ,Idiom, Circumulation, Acronym ,General for Specific, Hyperbole, Litotes, Technical Jargon, Denial ,Dyspemisme, Metonym, Synechdoch, Assosiative engginering, and analyzed type of irony according to Sperber and Wilson there are Dramatical Irony, Verbal Irony and Conditional Irony . Based on semantic theory the writer explain the type of euphemism and types of irony and also the implicit meaning has found in Yowis Ben Movie Script. At first the writer will

analysis the type of euphemism, types of irony and implicit meaning in Yowis Ben movie script. Then do the precentage types of euphemism, types of irony and implicit meaning. An explanation of how this study is conduct presented in the following chapters with conceptual framework.
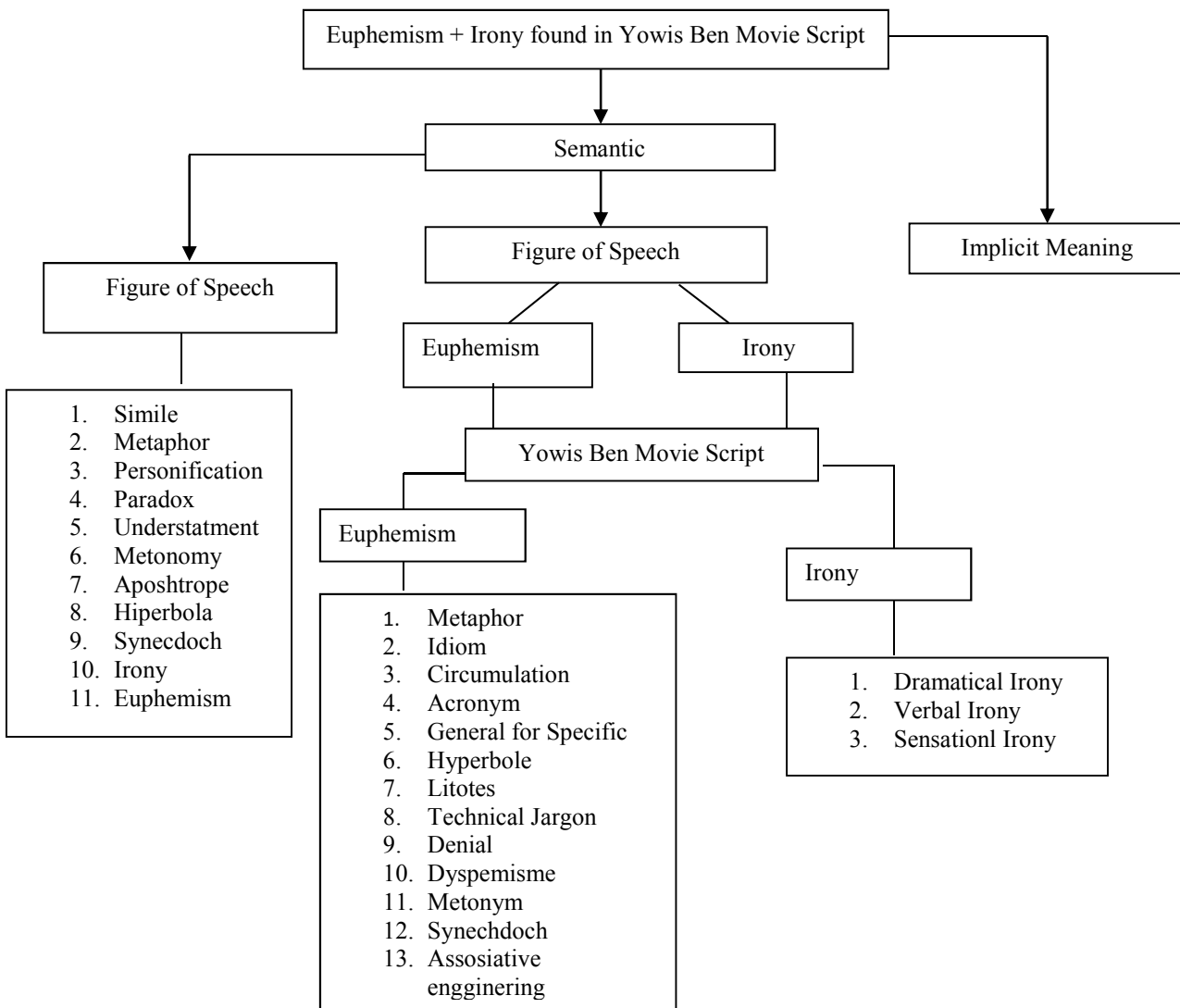
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┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   Euphemism + Irony found in Yowis Ben Movie Script    │
└──────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                         │
                         ▼
              ┌──────────────────────┐
              │       Semantic        │
              └──────────────────────┘
                         │
                         ▼
              ┌──────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────┐
              │    Figure of Speech    │        │   Implicit Meaning    │
              └──────────────────────┘        └──────────────────────┘
```

Figure of Speech

1. Simile
2. Metaphor
3. Personification
4. Paradox
5. Understatment
6. Metonomy
7. Aposhtrope
8. Hiperbola
9. Synecdoch
10. Irony
11. Euphemism

Euphemism   **Irony**

Yowis Ben Movie Script

Euphemism

1. Metaphor
2. Idiom
3. Circumulation
4. Acronym
5. General for Specific
6. Hyperbole
7. Litotes
8. Technical Jargon
9. Denial
10. Dyspemisme
11. Metonym
12. Synechdoch
13. Assosiative engginering

Irony

1. Dramatical Irony
2. Verbal Irony
3. Sensationl Irony

Figure 2.8 Conceptual Framework of Implicit Meaning found in Euphemism and Irony as Found in Yowis Ben Movie Script.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In conducting research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way.

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. According Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible.

3.2 Source of The Data

The data of this research are taken from *Yowis Ben* Movie on Netflix https://www.netflix.com/id/title/81260664?trkid=13747225&s=i&vlang=en&preventIntent=true &clip=81355421 which was released in February 22, 2018 . Duration 1 hours 38 minutes.

3.3 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In this study, the writer take the data from *Yowis Ben* Movie Script. The writer take the steps as follows**:**

1. Downloading *Yowis Ben* video from :

    https://www.netflix.com/id/title/81260664?trkid=13747225&s=i&vlang=en&preventInt ent=true&clip=81355421

2. Watching the video from Netflix

3. Transcribing the video

4. Collecting the data

5. Identify the data

6. Underlining data types of euphemism on Yowis Ben Movie

7. Underlining data types of irony on Yowis Ben Movie

8. Underlining the implication meaning in euphemism

3.4 The Tecniques of Data Analysis

The writer using some steps to analized the data as follows:

1. Classifying the types of euphemism based on theory Keith Allan and Kate Burridge : Metaphor, Idiom, Circumulation, Acronym, General for Specific, Hyperbole, Litotes, Technical Jargon, Denial, Dyspemisme, Metonym, Synechdoch, Assosiative engginering.

2. Classifying the types of Irony based on Sperber and Wilson : Dramatic Irony, Verbal Irony, Situasional Irony.

3. Classifying Implicit Meaning.

4. Making conclusion based on the data analysis.